The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII......NO. 6741.
NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1873.—TRIPLE SHEET.
PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ALBANY.

The Newspaper Claims Bill—The State Translator—The Gas Companies—Private Watchmen—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 25.

The Newspaper Claims bill was reported by the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Prince, this morning. The bill is in the handwriting of Mr. Crary, and from an examination of its provisions, of which all the more important are in the first section, it might seem that scarcely any claim is covered by them except that of the *Herald*. One clause of the section referred to provides, as will be noticed, that the board shall not audit or allow any claim which has been paid, or otherwise legally satisfied or discharged. The *Herald* is only one among the principal journals which has not signed a full release of its claims to the City; while many of the minor sheets, the proprietors of which have been clamoring for the new bill, are apparently cut off by it, by the fact of their legally-executed releases, signed and sealed without protest made. The bill reads as follows:

SECTION 1. The proprietor or proprietors of any newspaper in the City of New-York, mentioned in section 3 of chapter 9 of the laws of 1872, as amended by chapter 375 of the laws of 1872, or their legal representatives, feeling aggrieved by any final decision heretofore made of the Board of Apportionment and Audit, provided by said first-mentioned act, in respect to any bill or claim for publishing or advertising authorized by said section to be allowed and paid by the Controller of said City, may appeal from such decision to the commissioners hereinafter provided for. Notice of such appeal shall be served upon the Controller of the City of New-York within thirty days after the appointment of the commission, which notice shall state the grounds upon which the said appeal is founded. The Controller shall thereupon within twenty days after the service of the notice of appeal, make a return to the said commissioners of the testimony, proceedings, and evidence, or of the reasons of the board for such decision, and file the same with the said commissioners, or one of them. The said commissioners shall thereupon proceed, in a summary way, to hear the said appeal, and shall, by the concurrent vote of all the commissioners, give judgment according to the justice and equity of the claim, without regard to technical errors or defects. Nor shall the said commissioners decline to allow any such claim because of any defective or insufficient authority directing the performance of the work for which such claim was presented. Provided, that the said work was directed to be performed by some officers of the said City or County Government, and the authority thereof was within the reasonable exercise of the powers of such Government. And provided, the party performing the work did it in good faith, and had reasonable cause to believe, and did believe, that such work had been actually authorized to be done by some proper authority. But said commissioners shall not audit or allow any claim at a greater rate or amount than that fixed by law or by the contract under which any such work was performed; *nor shall they audit or allow any claim which has been paid, or otherwise legally satisfied or discharged.* On such hearing the commissioners may receive such evidence as they may think proper, and may hear the statements of the parties themselves, or of their witnesses—such statements to be under oath, which any of said commissioners is hereby authorized to administer.

SEC. 2. If, upon such appeal, the said commissioners shall find that any sum is due to the party appealing, the said Controller is hereby authorized and directed to pay the same out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated within twenty days after service of notice upon him of the decision of said commissioners.

SEC. 3. The proprietor, or proprietors, of any newspaper in said city (or his or their legal representatives) whose claim for work actually done prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, for publishing the proceedings of the Common Council, and notices and reports of its committees, and for advertisements of the several departments and officers of said city and county government, and the official canvasses, by order of the Board of Canvassers, has not yet been audited, may, within thirty days of the passage of this act, apply to the said Board of Apportionment and Audit (which is hereby continued for the purposes of this act) to have his claim audited and allowed by said board, in the same manner as provided in and by chapter 9 of the laws of 1872, and the act amendatory thereof. And any such proprietor, or his legal representative, feeling aggrieved by the decision of said board, may, within ten days after such decision, appeal therefrom to the commissioners hereinafter provided for, which appeal shall be brought on and heard and decided, and the decision thereupon enforced in the same manner as provided in the preceding sections of this act.

SEC. 4. The decisions of said Board of Apportionment and Audit, if not appealed from within the time aforesaid, and the decisions of said commissioners upon any appeal under the provisions of this act, shall be final and conclusive between the said parties upon any claim included in such adjudication, and the parties having such claims shall be forever barred from having or maintaining any action or proceeding against the said City and County for or on account of the same.

SEC. 5. This section provides that within thirty days after the passage of the act the Governor shall appoint three commissioners to hear and determine the appeals; that each commissioner shall receive for his services in so doing $2,500, to be paid when all appeals are heard and finally determined; that the commissioners may issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses; that they may make any rules of proceeding not inconsistent with the provisions of this act; that they may employ a clerk and such other assistants as they may deem necessary, and pay them such compensation as to them shall seem reasonable.

SECS. 6 and 7 provide that vacancies occurring in the commission shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, and that the Board of Supervisors shall furnish suitable rooms in which the commission may meet.

DR. O'CALLIGHAN.

The usefulness of the venerable Dr. O'Callighan to the State of New-York was the subject of a lively discussion in the Senate this morning, and resulted in a verdict in favor of the old historian. The debate arose on a motion of Senator Murphy to insert in the Appropriation bill (then on its third reading) a provision for the office of State Translator, (the doctor being that official,) which had been struck out of the Finance Committee. Mr. D. P. Wood opposed, and gave his early recollections of the State Translator, which dated twenty years back. At that time he was engaged in delving into the musty documents in the garret of the State House, and then, and every year since, he had appeared in the supply bill as a regular and invariable charge. About six years ago, the Finance Committee made an effort to ascertain how long this translating work was likely to last, and they interviewed the doctor on the subject. The decrepit old man, continued Mr. Wood, bent down with years and learning, straightened himself up at the question, and replied, "Do you see me? How long shall I last?" The committee, thinking his further sojourn on earth must be brief, let him alone; but much to their disgust, apparently, the old man continued to live, and to appear in the Supply bill as usual. He would never say die. They had now lost patience with so unreasonable a person, and determined to abolish the office of State Translator and the officer at once. Mr. Murphy replied in a somewhat higher strain, in defense of the old historian, and concluded by pointing out that as the old man had done his work more correctly and more faithfully than any one else could do, the State might as well get as much from the venerable historian in the few years still left to him as it could; and he was quite certain the people of the State would not object to paying for having its early Dutch history put in accessible form. So the Senate seemed to think, and the doctor was replaced in his old place in the bill by a vote of 18 to 6.

THE GAS COMPANIES.

Peter Woods' resolutions in relation to the gas companies of New-York, which were introduced by him on Wednesday evening, were taken from the table this morning and passed. They recite that the New-York Gas Company having failed to supply the City with gas in accordance with their charter, the Committee on Cities of the House be instructed to inquire into the practicability of the City manufacturing and supplying its own gas, in the same way that it supplies water. Before the resolutions were adopted, they were amended by referring them to the Committee on Trade and Manufactures, instead of Cities, with instructions to report within ten days.

PRIVATE WATCHMEN.

Senator Murphy presented a remonstrance this morning from Boyd & Hinkin, and other merchants and ship-owners of the City of New-York, against the recent act of the Assembly in relation to public watchmen. The remonstrators claim the right of employing any man or men they may think proper to watch their ships or merchandise, so long as the loss of goods, if any, would be their own. They allege that the passage of any law which would deprive them of this right would be detrimental to their interests, and dangerous in its effects. They pray that the act of the Assembly in relation to licensed watchmen may not become a law.

THE GENERAL EXCISE BILL SIGNED.

The Governor has signed the bill to amend the General Excise law. The bill forbids town boards from granting licenses within the limits of any incorporated village. It also declares that the President of the Board of Trustees shall be the President of the Board of Excise, and there shall be associated with him two trustees, who shall be elected by the Board of Trustees.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Burns's bill to legalize the disputed pay-rolls of the Sheriff's employes, and to continue their salaries at the same rates as they provided for, came up for its third reading this morning, and was lost. It required an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the members to pass it, and the vote stood ayes, 55; noes, 32. Among those voting in the negative were Mr. Blumenthal, Mr. Pell, and the Speaker. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The Christopher-street Railroad bill was recalled from the Governor this morning, and amended by making the company pay for its franchise three per cent. of its gross receipts annually to the city. The original provision was somewhat differently worded, and, in the opinion of the Governor, was not satisfactory. He therefore suggested that it be withdrawn and amended, and the bill has now the same provision in it which was put in the bill known as Carey's Cross-town Road bill. The Controller is authorized to examine the books of the company, if he thinks advisable, and all statements of accounts from the officers of the company are to be submitted to him under oath.

Mr. C. G. Cornell's bill, empowering the police to arrest professional thieves whenever they appear in any public place of assembly, was passed by the Senate this morning.

Senator Tiemann has offered a concurrent resolution that the Legislature adjourn *sine die* on the 1st of May. It was laid on the table under the rule.

The bill relative to the compensation of the Commissioners of Public Parks has been passed by the Senate. The object of the bill is to remove the technical objections which the Controller raised under the old law to the payment of Commissioner Van Nort's salary.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

Temporary Suspension of Gen. Van Buren and His Assistant Commissioners.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The suspension of Commissioner Van Buren and his thirteen Assistants, ordered by Secretary Fish to-day, is based upon the recommendation of Minister Jay and Mr. McElrath, just received, but is not a final disposition of the several cases, as they are authorized hereafter to restore Gen. Van Buren or any of the Assistant Commissioners, who may be shown to be guiltless of any wrong doing or irregularity.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.—Information having reached the Department of State from several sources that irregularities had been committed by some of the Commissioners to the Vienna Exhibition, appointed under the act of 1872, Mr. Jay and Mr. McElrath were directed to institute inquiries at Vienna, and to report to the Department of State. Day before yesterday their report was received, informing the Secretary that they had found proof of some irregularities, and advising that, pending further examination, and the action of the Department upon it, all the Commissioners appointed under the act of 1872 should be suspended, and a temporary commission appointed in its stead, to be composed of Legrand B. Cannon, Theodore Roosevelt, Charles F. Spang, who were there in Vienna; of Jackson S. Schultz, William H. Aspinwall, Samuel G. Ward, Wm. T. Blodgett, and Jas. Renwick, who were soon expected there, and of such other persons as might be selected, who should act until the removal of the suspensions or the appointment of permanent commissioners in the place of those suspended. The recommendations were laid before the President, and were approved by him. Yesterday the Secretary of State instructed Mr. Jay, by cable, that the suspensions were ordered, and the recommended appointments made, but that the suspensions were not to be taken as an opinion pronounced against any particular person suspended, and that therefore any such person might be recommended by the temporary commission for reappointment. This act does not affect the skilled artisans, or the scientific commissioners, or the honorary commissioners, who were appointed by the President under the provisions of the act of 1873, whose appointments were made subsequent to the irregularities complained of.

Mr. Francis A. Stout, of New-York, has been requested by the Department of State to take charge temporarily, until he leaves for Europe as one of the honorary Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition, of the office in New-York for the reception and forwarding of articles for the exhibition. Mr. Stout is a gentleman who has devoted much time and attention to advance the objects of the exhibition, and, although not one of the commission, which has been temporarily suspended, his services have been of great value and are highly appreciated.

Power of Railroads to Carry on Express Business.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 25.—In the United States Circuit Court, this morning, in the case of the Adams Express Company *vs.* The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Judge McKennan delivered the opinion of the Court, refusing the motion for a preliminary injunction. This leaves the Philadelphia and Reading Company free to carry on an express business over their lines, unless the court upon a final hearing should alter its opinion.

The Louisiana State Fair.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., April 25.—The opening of the seventh annual State Fair made a grand gala day. There are 20,000 visitors present. The annual address was delivered by J. E. Ellis, Esq. A large meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held, and the citizens were addressed this evening by Mr. L. U. Reaves, of St. Louis, whose subject was "The Valley of the Mississippi—its foreign and domestic developments and destiny." Much interest was manifested, and the speaker was warmly greeted.

Denial of Reported Raids by Indians in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kansas, April 25.—Several parties just arrived from Barbour County deny the accounts of Indian troubles in that county recently reported by Atchison and Leavenworth newspapers. Travelers are constantly passing between Medicine Lodge and Hutchinson, and no troubles with Indians have been heard of. Three citizens returned to Hutchinson yesterday from a journey of 200 miles south-west, crossing the Cimmaron and Canadian Rivers, visiting Camp Supply, and returning through the Comanche country, traveling all the time in perfect safety.

Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—Mining shares —Belcher, $88 50; Savage, $57 50; Consolidated Virginia, $65; Hale and Norcross, $40; Chollar, $45; Ophir, $21; Raymond and Ely, $77; Crown Point, $120 50.

WASHINGTON.

Sophistries of a Railroad President Exposed—Fourth Volume of the Washington Treaty Papers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The card of Mr. Isaac Hinckley, President of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad Company, in which he alleges that your correspondent, in his letter of the 18th, made a grave mistake in asserting that he stated before the committee that the maximum load of second-class freight for a thirty-foot car, on his road, was 15,000 pounds, needs only very brief reference to put Mr. Hinckley in a very awkward fix. He seeks disingenuously to shift the issue. He assumes to have controverted a statement as to one class of freight upon one kind of train, by an assertion regarding another class of freight upon a train of different character. A considerable portion of Mr. Hinckley's evidence on April 10 is made up of attempts to evade a direct answer to a question designed to ascertain the capacity of a thirty-foot car in weight. The official report of his evidence shows that he finally did answer the question by stating in substance that he would not allow more than 15,000 pounds of second-class freight to be transported in a thirty-foot car over his road. He, however, made an auxiliary statement that he would allow 20,000 pounds of one certain kind of fourth-class freight, namely, Pig-iron, to be transported in a thirty-foot car, which would of necessity be a freight-car. In that portion of his evidence relating to this subject the following statements are made in answer to questions concerning the capacity of cars:

Mr. Hinckley—A thirty-foot car will carry ten tons of pig-iron; or hay, about five tons.

* * * * * * * *

Mr. Hinckley—I would be perfectly willing for you to carry mail matter on a freight-train at the rate of ten tons to the car. On a passenger-train I would limit you to seven and a half tons, 15,000 pounds, as we do the express.

* * * * * * * *

Mr. Hinckley—If a fifty-foot car I should not hesitate to let you put in fifteen tons, that is, double what I should allow you to put into the other car on a passenger-train.

The classification attached to the freight tariffs referred to in my letter of the 18th, places pig-iron in the fourth class. The charge for fourth-class freight from New-York to Chicago is 65 cents per 100 pounds, while the rate for second-class freight is $1 10 per 100 pounds. A computation upon this basis will show that the disparity is even greater than was stated in the letter. These answers were taken from the official report of the testimony. They do not seem to imply that your correspondent made a "grave mistake," as charged by Mr. Hinckley, nor to indicate any necessity on the part of the public of discounting his statements thirty-three and one-third per cent.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

The fourth volume of the papers relating to the Treaty of Washington, covering the Geneva arbitration, has just issued from the Government printing office. Volumes two and three are still in press. Volume one, issued some time ago, covers the American case and counter case. This volume contains the report of the agent of the United States, the protocols of the conferences; the decision and award of the tribunal; opinions of the arbitrators; reply of the Secretary of State, acknowledging the receipt of the report of the agent of the United States, and commenting upon the opinion of the arbitrator appointed by Her Britannic Majesty; the report of the counsel of the United States, and opinions of statesmen, magazines, and journals of Great Britain and the Continent on the construction of the treaty.

PERSONAL.

Levi P. Luckey, Esq., private Secretary to the President, left here to-night for New-York, and will sail for Europe to-morrow. He goes out in company with Dr. Brodhead's syndicate party, which takes the second installment of the new bonds to London for delivery. Mr. Luckey will be absent about three months, and will be much missed by many who are accustomed to his uniform courtesy and genial presence at the White House.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BRINGING A RAILROAD TO TERMS.

Representatives of the Reading Railroad were before Commissioner Douglas, to-day, and asked to be relieved from the five per cent. penalty and one per cent. a month interest on the tax which the Supreme Court has decided is due on dividends declared during the first seven months of 1870. The company declined to pay it then, and now that the Court has decided they must pay, they ask to be relieved from the penalty for non-payment. The commissioner informed them that he had no power to remit, the Court having settled the matter. The amount of the penalty due from the Reading and one or two other smaller roads in a similar condition, amounts to $50,000.

THE CHINA MAILS.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company has submitted the question to the Post-office Department whether pay can be obtained for a trip to be made on the 1st of June in an English steamer, the loss of the America necessitating such a substitute, though the law requires the service to be performed by American-built vessels. The opinion seems to be that the money cannot be paid for such a trip. No official action has yet been taken. The company will, however, make the trip, and rely on Congress for compensation.

A LAND-GRANT CONTROVERSY DECIDED.

In the matter of the controversy between the Winona and St. Peters Railroad Company and St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company, involving the possession of about 50,000 acres of land, and growing out of overlapping land grants, the Secretary of the Interior has decided that the first named company is entitled to the lands. This decision of Secretary Delano in favor of the Winona and St. Peters Company sustains the action of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

BOSTON VESSELS LOST THIS YEAR.

Official returns made to the Bureau of Statistics show that forty-three vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 16,060, belonging to the port of Boston, were lost during the quarter ending March 31, 1873. Among the vessels lost were seven barks of 300 tons each, and ten brigs and ten schooners of 100 tons each. The loss of such a large number of vessels belonging to a single port and in such a brief period is unprecedented.

Important Decision by the Kentucky Court of Appeals.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 25.—The Kentucky Court of Appeals have rendered a decision in the celebrated case of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company against The Heirs and Administrators of R. B. Bowler and others, who, since 1859, have held the road by virtue of purchase at sales decreed by the Fayette Circuit Court, to satisfy the trustee of the second mortgage bonds.

The decision of the Court is that the heirs of Bowler do not hold the road in their own right, but as trustees of the railroad company, and that commissioners appointed by the proper court shall adjust the claims between Bowler's heirs and the company from the date of the transfer in 1859 to the date of the restoration of the road to the Covington and Lexington Company. The decision of the court was unanimous.

The arguments of the plaintiff's counsel were that Bowler, at the time of the purchase was occupying a position of trust to the company. Whether acting in good or bad faith he could hold the road only in the capacity of trustee to the company. The Court holds that by accounting to the Bowler heirs and other defendants for their expenses in satisfaction of the judgment of Fayette Court of repairs and improvements on the road the company are entitled to a share of the profits realized from the road while out of their hand, and to resume control of it upon complying with the terms of Fayette Court judgment. The mandate fixing the basis for settlement of the accounts between the parties will be prepared and filed in a few days.

A MASONIC REQUIEM.

The Sublime Lodge of Sorrow at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

The stage of the Brooklyn Academy of Music was last evening the scene of the celebration of the peculiarly solemn ceremonies of the Sublime Lodge of Sorrow of Free Masons, held in honor of the memory of six prominent members, who had attained the thirty-second degree in the order, and who have died since 1871. The names of the honored dead were Charles W. Nillette, Henry Rich, John McArthur, John R. Ryon, Frederick O. Degener, and John W. Coombs. The Lodge, last evening, was held under the auspices of Aurora Grata Lodge of Perfection, Charles T. McClenachan acting as Grand Master, and Charles W. Homer as Grand Chaplain. The audience, which occupied all the seats of the Academy, was supplied with black-bordered programmes of the order of ceremonies. On the stage was a low platform covered with black cloth, on which was placed the catafalque, a casket of rosewood, with silver handles, resting on it. On either side and behind the casket were tall five-branched candlesticks, in which red, blue, and green candles were alight. A small marble font, on which rested an open Bible, stood between the catafalque and the edge of the stage. The antique, high-back chair of the Grand Master had been placed immediately behind the catafalque, and on either side were the chairs for the other officers of the lodge. The ceremonies commenced at 8 P. M. by the entrance of the chorus singers, twenty-five in number, who stationed themselves on the left of the stage. The Grand and Deputy Masters, Orator, Wardens, Master of Ceremonies, and Chaplain then entered from the rear of the stage, wearing the regalia or baldric of their order. An overture and march were performed by the orchestra in slow, funeral measure, at the close of which the officers took their places, and the chorus chanted "Put us not to Rebuke." The officers then severally explained the nature and object of the approaching ceremony, and the Grand Master, after delivering an oration relating chiefly to the virtues of the departed, announced the Lodge of Sorrow formally opened. After kneeling in prayer around three sides of the catafalque, the officers withdrew and the sliding scenery shut off all but the platform from view. When the curtain rose again, a long avenue of pillars was revealed in the dim light of the candles—all the gas having been turned down—the perfume of an unseen censer adding to the solemnity of the occasion. A funeral procession of twenty-three members, all in long robes of white, with metal turbans and bearing torches in the right hand, entered and marched slowly up and around the catafalque to the muffled music of the orchestra, and finally took their stations on each side. A procession of members in black robes and bearing torches next entered, and went through the same ceremony. They were followed by the pall-bearers in black robes with flowing white scarfs, and the deacons, who took their stations next the casket. The grand officers followed, and stood in line while the chorus chanted in response to the lessons uttered by the deacons. The sombre processions of black and white moved along once more in the march around the catafalque, while four little girls with golden-starred coronets strewed flowers on the casket. All then knelt in prayer with the chaplain, during which the casket was allowed to slide into the catafalque. The chants "Cease ye Mourners," "O Weep Not," and "Weep no More," were impressively rendered, and the officers and processionists retired. The candles were then extinguished, and while the orchestra rendered a march in slow measure, the benediction was pronounced, and the curtain fell.

THE TURF.

Preparations at the Utica Driving-Park—The Cleveland Club.

UTICA, N. Y., April 25.—The Directors of the Utica Driving-Park Association publish the following programme for the Fall meeting, beginning Aug. 12: Premiums aggregate $40,000. First day—2:34 horses, $4,000; 2:27 horses, $5,000. Second day—2:21 horses, $6,000; four-year-old $1,000; 2:50 horses, $2,500. Third day—2:30 horses, $6,000; 2:24 horses, $5,000. Fourth day—2:38 horses, $3,000; five-year-old colts, $1,500; free to all, $6,000. The entries will close on Saturday, July 26. Rule 36 of the National Association will govern in awarding premiums.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 25.—The races of the Cleveland Club begin on the 29th July, and will continue four days. The premiums aggregate $30,000. The entries will close on the 21st July. The series will include three running races.

The Mobile Races—Second Day.

MOBILE, Ala., April 25.—The attendance at the races to-day was good, and the weather fine. The track was heavy with dust.

FIRST RACE.—Cotrell Cup; mile heats for three-year olds; won by Sallie Watson, beating Meta H. in 1:47¼ and 1:52½. John McCormick was ahead a few inches in the first heat, but was distanced for foul riding.

SECOND RACE.—Best three in five, mile heats, was won by C O D beating John McDonald and I O U in the order named. Time, 1:50½, 1:48¾, 1:52½ and 1:53. John McDonald won the first heat; I O U was ruled out at the end of the third heat.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, April 26—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen over the Gulf and South Atlantic States, with prevailing northerly and north-westerly winds and generally clear weather. An area of low temperature now extends with westerly winds and partially cloudy weather over the lower lakes and middle States, and with occasional snow on Lake Erie and Western Pennsylvania. The pressure has decreased in Canada and in New England, with threatening weather and north-westerly winds; clear weather with lower barometer, and north-westerly to south-westerly winds in the Mississipi and Ohio Valleys; partly cloudy weather and south-westerly winds on the Pacific coast.

PROBABILITIES.

The temperature will probably increase in the North-west, and thence gradually eastward over the lake region and to the Ohio Valley during the day; for the North-west and upper lake region, and thence to the lower Missouri and lower Ohio valleys, south-westerly and south-easterly winds, diminishing pressure and partly cloudy weather; for the Western Gulf States and Tennessee, southerly winds and generally clear weather; for the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic States, clear weather, light, variable winds and high pressures; for the lower lakes and Middle States, partly cloudy weather, clearing in the afternoon, except in New-York, with light north-westerly winds and low temperature, increasing by Sunday; for New-England and Canada, low temperature, occasional rains, and cloudy weather, clearing by Sunday.

Snow-Squalls in Ohio

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 25.—There were several brief snow-squalls during to-day. A few miles north of the city two inches of snow fell about noon. Dispatches received from various points indicate similar weather at Dayton, Eaton, Middletown, and other places in the Miami Valley. There was snow also at Charlestown, West Va., and at Ironton, Ohio, and it fell to the depth of two or three inches at Anna, Ohio, last night.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 41°; 6 A. M., 39°; 9 A. M., 44°; 12 M., 49°; 3 P. M., 54°; 6 P. M., 50°; 9 P. M., 48°; 12 P. M., 44°. Average temperature yesterday, 46⅜°.

The Gas Strikers in Cincinnati—Defeated by the Company.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—The strikers at the gas-works this morning waited on the officers of the company and asked to be reinstated. The Vice-President declined to give them any encouragement. Their places have been filled by other men, and a full supply of gas has been maintained.

Execution of a Murderer.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—John J. Murphy was executed at Stockton to-day, for the murder of Patrick Murray five years ago.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Threatening Aspect of Affairs in Madrid—Many Families Leaving Spain—The Disturbances of Wednesday.

MADRID, April 25.—A formidable demonstration will soon be made by the Federal Republicans in this city.

Brig.-Gen. Padios has recaptured a large amount of property taken by the Carlist chief Saballs.

The journeymen masons of Barcelona are on strike, and to-day formed a procession which passed through the principal streets of the city. Many other working men have been compelled to join in the strike.

LONDON, April 25.—Owing to the troubled condition of Spain, a great number of families are leaving the country. The steamers arriving here and in French ports are crowded with refugees.

Dispatches received in London from Madrid state that the latter city has been greatly agitated during the past few days. A rising was expected on Wednesday night, and the theatres and shops were all closed. During the day of Wednesday the Permanent Committee of the Assembly held a session, at which all the members of the Government, with the exception of President Figueras and Señor Pi y Margall, Minister of the Interior, and acting President during the temporary retirement of Figueras, were present. A long discussion upon the situation took place. Señor Castelar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Señor Salmeron, Minister of Justice, made speeches in which they admitted that the aspect of affairs in the city was grave. They stated, however, that the depredations of the Carlists had been checked, discipline was restored in the army, and the Government was of the opinion that it was not necessary to again convoke the Assembly or postpone the elections for members of the Constituent Cortes. Señor Castellar finally asked for an adjournment of twelve hours, which the committee refused. The members of the Government then retired to deliberate upon the course they would take, and did not return.

During the afternoon eleven battalions of volunteers, composed of monarchists, revolted and fired on Gen. Contreras, who escaped, but four other persons were killed and several wounded. The agitation increased as night came on, and shots were fired in various quarters of the city. A number of volunteers broke into the Hall of Congress, where the Permanent Committee was in session, and the committee sought safety in flight. Marshal Serrano and a number of his political friends, fearing the wrath of the mob, prudently hid themselves. On Thursday a Government decree appeared dissolving the Permanent Committee, and the city became more tranquil.

Lieut.-Gen. Socias has been appointed Captain-General of Madrid, to succeed Gen. Pavia, who tendered his resignation.

A dispatch from Paris says the *Gaulois* announces that the Commune has been proclaimed in Madrid.

No confirmation of this report has been received in London.

Passage of the Prussian Clergy Bill—The Emperor on a Visit to St. Petersburg.

BERLIN, April 25.—The Upper House of the Prussian Diet to-day passed the bill for the control of the clergy.

The German Parliament has ordered the withdrawal, on the 1st day of January, 1875, of all bank notes not of the new Imperial standard.

The Emperor William left this city to-day for St. Petersburg. He stays over night at Königsberg. Great preparations are being made at St. Petersburg for His Majesty's reception.

Sporadic Cholera in Vienna—Attempts to Conceal the Fact.

VIENNA, April 25.—Twenty cases of sporadic cholera were brought to the hospital yesterday, five of which have proved fatal. An effort is being made to conceal the fact of the appearance of the disease in the city.

Marie Taglioni Not Dead.

LONDON, April 25.—A dispatch sent hence to the "American Press Association," on April 22, announced the death of Marie Taglioni, the celebrated dancer. The report is untrue. Mlle. Taglioni is not dead.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Charles Collins.

Mr. Charles Allston Collins, the son of the late celebrated artist and academician, William Collins, and the younger and only brother of Mr. Wilkie Collins, the eminent novelist, died in London on the 9th inst. Mr. Collins had long been a sufferer from ulceration of the stomach; but the aggravated access of his malady dated only from the previous Saturday. An English exchange says of him: "He had been a wreck in health for years, though he enjoyed life and the world of London wonderfully to the last; went out a great deal, and had a large circle of friends, whom he constantly visited. No strong and healthy man ever seemed to cling more to life—he seemed to enjoy the perception of its opportunities of happiness for those who were more able to enjoy it than himself. Mr. Collins began his career as a painter, and would probably have taken a high place in the art but for his extreme fastidiousness and his declining health. He exhibited several pictures in the Royal Academy, among which "Convent Thoughts" and "May in Hyde Park" are remembered. He afterward took to literary work, and wrote in *Household Words, All the Year Round, Cornhill Magazine*, and other periodicals. Besides a description of a tour in France (which he made soon after his marriage with Mr. Charles Dickens' youngest daughter, Miss Kate Dickens,) which he called "A Cruise upon Wheels," as it was in part performed in a cabriolet, he wrote a novel called *The Bar Sinister*, and another entitled *Strathcairn*. He had a singularly fine and dainty sense of humor, and a rare delicacy of feeling and perception, without corresponding power, or rather, perhaps, with a degree of mental power limited by bodily weakness. What was more remarkable in him than even his intellectual ability, was his goodness, his gentleness, and sweetness of heart and temper. He was a perfect gentleman, of a type now becoming rarer than it once was. Mr. Collins was born in January, 1828, and was therefore at the time of his death in his forty-sixth year.

The Secretary of War and Gen. Sheridan in Brownsville, Texas.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, April 25.—The Secretary of War and Gen. Sheridan and staff reached here to-day, after making a tour of the Rio Grande frontier for several hundred miles. They were received by the City Council, and are guests of the city. The streets and houses are decorated with flags, and a general welcome is being extended to the distinguished guests. They will leave on Sunday for New-Orleans by steamers, touching for a few hours at Galveston.

The Crispin's Strike in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 25.—The strike of the Crispins has substantially ended. It is understood they had stormy meetings last night and this morning. To-day a number of the strikers made applications to shops they had left for their old situations. The manufacturers to-night believe there will be no further trouble.

Conviction of a Murderer—A Jealous Lover and His Rival.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 25.—In the Supreme Court in this city, to-day, Albert W. Smith was convicted of the murder in the first degree of Charles D. Sackett, at Westfield, on the 20th of November last, and he will be sentenced to-morrow. The circumstances that led to the crime were that Smith had an infatuated passion for Miss Jennie Bates, of Westfield, and meeting her returning from a theatre, in company with Sackett, to whom she was betrothed, fired several shots from a pistol, wounding Miss Bates in three places, and putting a bullet through Sackett's breast, from the effect of which wound he died in a short time. Attorney-General Train and District-Attorney Stearns conducted the prosecution, and N. A. Leonard, of this city, and M. B. Whitney, of Westfield, the defense. The line of defense was that the murder was committed under a monomaniac delusion.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The legal-tenders outstanding are $358,083,092.

Snow fell at Cincinnati and Pittsburg yesterday.

Capt. James Thompson, of the Twenty-third United States Infantry, has resigned.

The store of Mr. Baldwin, in Bardstown, Ky., was burned on Wednesday night. Loss, $20,000.

Ezra Hobbs, aged forty-five years, hanged himself at West Ossipe, N. H., on Thursday night during temporary insanity.

Mr. A. Debelloy, the grain speculator who shot himself in the Kuehboff saloon, Chicago, Thursday night, died about midnight.

A large number of inward bound vessels are reported as having passed Father Point and other stations below on the St. Lawrence.

Joseph Miller, an aged and respected citizen of Coatesville, Penn., died on Thursday night. He was in his hundredth year.

The express-train on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad yesterday morning ran over and killed a negro near Beaver Dam depot.

The exodus of French Canadians to the United States from Quebec and the country districts is greatly in excess of former seasons.

John Dale and Harry Steilt, engineers, were suffocated while cleaning valves in the boilers of Sherman's furnace, at Sharpsville, Penn., on Thursday.

The horse disease is spreading in San Francisco, and half a dozen cases have terminated fatally. Chinamen are employed to carry and haul burdens.

A petition to the Boston Board of Aldermen asks them to secure the enforcement of the law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

A train on the Louisville, New-Albany, and Chicago Railroad ran off the track near Eliettsville, Ind., on Thursday, and a baggage car and two coaches canted, badly injuring one man.

Mrs. Lewis, aged seventy-five years, was found drowned in about two feet of water in the cellar of William L. Leslie's house, Waterville, Me., yesterday. She had probably fallen down-stairs.

The wind changed yesterday at Milwaukee, Wis., releasing the ice-bound fleet, with the exception of two sailing vessels, which will be towed out to-day.

The Engineer Corps under Major Temple have completed the survey of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, to York, Va. The survey will not extend lower down the peninsula than Yorktown, at present.

A steamer arrived at East Tawas, Mich., last evening, having left Bay City at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. She encountered considerable ice, but reports navigation better and the ice quite rotten.

President Grant and his party stopped in Lawrence, Kansas, two hours, yesterday morning, on their trip to Colorado. The party visited a number of points of interest, and then resumed their journey.

The schooner Wm. H. Andrews, which foundered off Barnegat, N. J., had on board 6,200 bushels of corn, 136 tons of bridge iron for the Grand Trunk Railway, and a quantity of staves.

E. T. Cotton, who was arrested in Portland, Me., three weeks ago, for passing counterfeit money, and released on $5,000 bail, was yesterday rearrested, his bondsmen having surrendered him.

The dry-house connected with the car-manufactory of Osgood Bradley, in Worcester, Mass., was burned yesterday, and the cabinet-shop and several dwelling-houses damaged. Loss, about $6,000.

Gannison's Hall, Portsmouth, N. H., was burned yesterday. It was occupied by the Free Will Society, while their church is being repaired, and by the Good Templars. Both societies lose their effects.

At East Abington, Mass., on Thursday, Jas. B. Studley, a shoe manufacturer, aged thirty, while unloading timber, was killed by a stick falling upon him. He leaves a wife and three children.

Both Houses of the General Assembly of Arkansas adjourned *sine die* yesterday, after a twenty-four-hours' sitting, during which more business was transacted than in the previous four months of its session.

Harry D. Campbell, a burglar from New York, was convicted in the Supreme Court at Wolfboro, N. H., yesterday, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, for breaking into the Wolfboro Bank three years ago.

Two buildings, containing five stores, were burned by the bursting of a kerosene lamp, at Matteawan, Dutchess County, on Thursday night. Loss, $20,000. Half-a-dozen families were made homeless.

The following are the balances in the treasury yesterday: Currency, $2,073,126; special deposit of legal-tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $28,330,000; coin, $76,690,674; including in coin certificates, $26,199,860.

One Frazier, twenty-two years of age, was killed on Thursday night in the Chesapeake and Ohio tunnel through Church Hill, Va., by the caving in of earth after blasting. A negro named Cousins, sixty years old, had both legs broken and was probably fatally injured.

As a construction train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad was passing Little Falls, N. J., some rails on one car swung around with great violence, killing John Shaughnahan, of West Paterson, N. J., and seriously injuring five other men. Shaughnahan leaves a wife and seven children.

Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock arrived at Fortress Monroe on Thursday morning from New-York to visit the artillery school and inspect the post. In the afternoon he visited the National Military Asylum, near Hampton, and delivered the diplomas to the graduating class in the evening. The General left last night for New-York.

Princeton Theological Seminary.

The closing exercises of the term in Princeton Theological Seminary will take place on Tuesday of next week, April 29. In the morning class reunions will be held, and at 11 A. M. the annual meeting of the Board of Directors will occur in the oratory of the seminary. The Committee of Examination are Rev. John C. Backus, D. D., of Baltimore, whose duty it is to dismiss the students with an address, or, in his absence, this duty will be performed by Rev. John Thomson, D. D., of New-York City; Rev. E. R. Craven, D. D., Rev. Samuel Miller, D. D., Rev. Geo. W. Musgrave, D. D., Rev. W. E. Schenck, D. D., Geo. Junkin, Esq., J. K. Findlay, Esq., and George Sharswood, LL.D. Their alternates, in the order above designated, are Rev. Robt. Davidson, D. D., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Rev. W. M. Paxton, D. D., Rev. W. D. Snodgrass, D. D., Rev. Jas. McCosh, D. D., Rev. J. M. Dickey, D. D., T. C. M. Paton, Esq., Levi P. Stone, Esq., and Robert Carter, Esq. The annual sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. E. R. Craven, of Newark, or in case of his failure by Rev. Dr. H. A. Boardman, of Philadelphia. The annual meeting of the Alumni Association will be held at 3 P. M., when Rev. Charles Hodge, D. D., is expected to give a brief sketch of the early history of the seminary, and the remainder of the time will be chiefly occupied in having brief volunteered reminiscences of the seminary and its graduates. A collation will be provided before these services for all the Alumni who may be present. All who have ever been connected with the institution as Directors, Trustees, or students are earnestly invited to attend this meeting.

Appointments by the Governor of Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., April 25.—The Governor has appointed Hon. John A. Peters, member of Congress from the Fourth District, Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy made by the expiration of Judge Kent's term. He has also appointed Hon. Joshua Nye Insurance Commissioner.

The Financial Condition of Rutgers College.

At the session of the New-Brunswick Classis, Dr. Campbell, the President, made a statement in relation to the condition of Rutgers College which was far from encouraging. The President said that an impression prevailed that Rutgers is amply endowed. The college has a cash endowment of $300,000, but this, added to the income from other sources, is scarcely sufficient to pay the salaries. Every Spring the college was obliged to raise $6,000 on its own bonds to cover this account alone, which amounts to $7,000 a quarter. The doctor also stated that the college is unable to pay a bill for incidental expenses, amounting to $1,500, which had been recently presented to him. In view of the state of the college treasury, the President intends to ask the trustees to cut down his salary by $1,000,

OVERLAND IN MARCH.

Across the Rocky Mountains—The Snow-Sheds—Down the Pacific Slope, and Up the Columbia River.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SALEM, Oregon, Thursday, April 10, 1873.

It was a peerless day, and a Sabbath day, too, when we reached Sherman, the summit of the Rocky Mountain road—not the summit of the mountains themselves, for crags and peaks rose around and were outlined in the distance; but we were at the highest point of the Union Pacific Railway, in a region only a few years since associated with the most adventurous travel, and the home of mountain romance. Game abounds around that vicinity, and our passengers were regaled with accounts of the prevalence of bear, elk, and deer. We were on the back-bone of the continent, with new scenes and new habits of life dawning upon us, and practically a new civilization waiting for our approach.

During the evening and night we rushed down the western slope of the Rocky Mountains and coursed through the regions of perpetual sage-brush. The early morning showed us banks of snow, and hovering masses of the same remained upon the Great American Desert, traces of a worn-out Winter, and at Green River the new-fallen snow lay lightly over all. We breakfasted at Green River City, once an excited place containing 5,000 people, now diminished to a scant hundred or two. It is framed in by gaunt gray hills and crags that make the desolation picturesque and look down upon a valley on which there has often rested the shadow of death. A heavy snow-storm threw a kindly mantle over the barren prospect, for Winter lends that desolate spot the most cheerful robe it ever wears. At Evanston, Utah, we had dinner. The dining hall was quite handsome, and the singing of canary-birds compensated in part for any lack in the repast. The surroundings showed more good taste than the dollar's worth of grub.

During the forenoon we traversed that portion of the desert road which possesses the greatest attractions. Echo Cañon opened up a chapter of wonders that cannot be readily described, for a novice would soon use up the ordinary supply of superlatives and find language short of his necessity. Masses of sandstone, granite, and conglomerate rose alternately about us, and oftenest close upon our way; great red castellated crags and precipices, rounded, fretted, and worn by the action of water, which had through all time's centuries been excavating the narrow and tortuous defile we trod, and the wild ravines that were precipitated into it. Whenever there was a cleft or gulf the hardy juniper played the rôle of "excelsior," and the less-aspiring sage-brush looked up to it admiringly. Echo City is niched in somewhere along this sublime dreariness, and a narrow-gauge railroad connects that waiting echo with coal fields said to be excellent, and only eighteen miles distant. It is to be hoped that the mines will never forget to respond.

Besides the grand, gloomy, and peculiar splendors of the cañon walls, the Echo Pass is famed for the presence of the Thousand-mile Tree and the Devil's Slide. When the surveyors, measuring west from Omaha, drove the thousand-mile stake, they found a pine-tree close beside it, bearing witness to the fact. A broad sign-board now swings from its branches to perpetuate its testimony. The Devil's Slide is a singular cleft on the mountain side, which a quartz sharp would call "a true fissure." The Devil has, or had, a deal to do with this route—no doubt of that, for we have Devil's gates every once in a while, and various things have been named for him. Evidently he had not taken his slide that morning, for the new-fallen snow gave no sign.

Weber Cañon is scarce less picturesque than Echo. Here we found the Devil's Gate, a wild gorge where the Weber River sweeps close under a curving precipice at the very point where the road crosses it—so close that we breathe more freely when the train rushes safely out from under its baleful shadow. Then the Weber widens a bit to give life and breath to a narrow meadow, which soon opens out a little more to admit of Mormon settlements, that are beautifully cultivated, for your Mormon is often a model cultivator.

We can no longer read the water carvings and patent medicine inscriptions upon the cañon walls, but even while we watch the lime kilns, that furnished fertilizers for the Mormon tillage, we are gliding into Ogden, and are at the end of the Union Pacific Road.

At Ogden we receive recruits from the Utah Central Road, that connects with Salt Lake City, and take the Central Pacific train. We exchange the heavy Pullman with its gliding motion for the lighter silver palace-cars, that have all the jar of the common railroad carriage. It is claimed that the heavier cars cannot be safely used on the steep grades and short curves of the Central Road.

We pass through Ogden, Corinne, Brigham City, and other thriving Utah towns; catch a starlight glimpse of Great Salt Lake, the American Dead Sea; see how Mormon agriculture thrives along the occasional valley stretches that are capable of irrigation, and all night we go on through the winding deserts, and past the hovering mountain ranges that form the wealth and desolation of Utah and Nevada. Everywhere these mountains seem to be opening into treasure houses. There is an immense traffic along this part of the road, and we are told that only for the presence of the epizootic on the stage routes, and preventing the shipments of treasures, there would be tons and tons of silver bullion piled upon the station platforms waiting transportation. It is only the iron-horse that is beyond the reach of destiny, and "the ills that flesh is heir to."

When morning dawns we are going down the Humboldt River, and find fields and meadows fenced in with interlaced brush. Elko is a famous Nevada town where bullion comes on board from the distant mining camps. We breakfast well at Carlin, where the company has shops, but before we get there we feast our eyes on fine, fantastic rock-points that face the landscape. Our eastern travelers are interested in watching native Pi-Ute squalor, which is here first presented as a proof of the attainments of the Digger Indian, who, forsooth, is not a very "noble savage."

The ambition of our Western savage is compassed, it would seem, when he and she can hang about the outskirts of the poor civilization that pertains to a desert town, that is also a mining and railroad station, to make a living by unmentionable ways. What he lacks in native, aboriginal dignity is made up in gaudiness of paint. He is a "good Indian" when he can beg a living, but the devil may [illegible] him where he may work for it or steal it and has to make a choice. Until Gen. Crook conquered a peace with the Snakes of Oregon and Idaho, these, their cousins, had a way of making excursions north to enjoy a raid with their relatives, but, with their native propensity thus allayed, they invariably came back to Nevada, to be at peace with all the world until scalp and kleptomania came on again. They led a sort of dual existence, which was decided by their relation to the Nevada line and the orders of their old Chief Winnemucca.

There are very nice farms along the Humboldt River, but the region is treeless, and the portion that can be made available is not great. It is not generally known or believed, but it is nevertheless true, that the sage-brush plains can be utilized whenever they can be irrigated, and the possibility to bore artesian-wells would solve a most important question. Some of the stations show fields irrigated by water brought in pipes from the mountains several miles distant, and they have cooling fountains in the front yards that mock the wilderness with the plash of falling water. It is also true that the white sage-brush affords nutritious food for stock, and vast herds are kept on the apparent deserts of Utah and Nevada, and fattened upon it without being even fed during the Winter season. At the present time there was no snow in the valleys we traversed.

A prairie fire was sweeping over the widest reach of the Humboldt bottoms as we passed them, and soon afterward the river took its way through a narrow defile, on either side of which stood the Palisades, high, rock-walls of brown that overhung the river with most startling effect, and constituted one of the most striking bits of scenery on the whole road. But superlatives are soon worn out on the overland route. For over a mile we traverse a deep, natural chasm, the precipitous walls of which are toned by varying hues, being often overgrown with mosses as well as changing in actual colorings of the stone. There has been nothing finer upon the way.

Passing out of this beautiful inferno, we open upon a charming landscape. A far vista of snowy ranges and hovering clouds blend so nearly that the silver linings of the one cannot be easily separated from the sunlit robes that wrap the other. It is an evening phantasy kindly furnished by the setting sun.

The heavens look down kindly upon these wastes, for, as the night came down, the clear-lit stars shone with supernal light. Jupiter himself was star of that evening, and many a remark was made that it had never been seen to pierce the ether with such a gleam before. The brilliancy of all the stars was wonderful.

Just before evening we reached Winnemucca, named for the wily old Pi Ute Chief, who is now buried on the plain at the mountain's base, back of the town, while his only daughter is so accomplished that she teaches an Indian school in the village. Lo! the poor Indian, at Winnemucca, need not necessarily have an untutored mind.

We run at Humboldt, where a large area of sage-brush land has been redeemed from desolation by the introduction of mountain water, and is worth a mint of money. The Humboldt River reaches the Humboldt Lake somewhere in this vicinity, but what receives the lake no mortal has yet been able to discover. It is known as the Sink of the Humboldt.

During the night we leave the interior basin, and are climbing the eastern slope of the great Sierras. At daylight we are rushing through snow-sheds continuously; but by favor of a kind opening on the north we catch a glimpse, as we perform our morning ablutions, of Donner Lake, a beautiful mountain water that stretches away among the heavy wooded ranges, nestled deep down among the ravines—ranges and ravines being shrouded with snows that are dotted with standing pines. We are out of the treeless wastes now, and go sweeping through the forests of the Sierras. The snows lie deep on all sides, as we can see through the cracks of the gloomy snow-sheds. We are still in the sheds when we reach Summit, where quite a village seems to be connected with the housed-in road. On and on, the snow-sheds seem interminable and for over twenty miles they shut us in with only the smoke from the locomotive for compensation.

We realize, from occasional glimpses, the most grandest idea of mountain scenery. The plunging motion of the train tells us of steep grades, and the leaning position of the car indicates many a sharp curve. At last, and none too soon, the tantalizing snow-sheds are behind us, and the glorious, ever-changing, and wonderful mountain scenery charms and exhilarates; the excitement of the journey increases beyond that felt at any other point.

The mountain views are all beautiful, and the railroad stations are picturesque. We see Norwegian snow-shoes standing in the porch of a mountain inn, and in the distant gulches and on the hill-sides. We see mining operations in progress, or ravished spots where they have been. We rush down out of the snows where picturesque little lakes are cradled in among the hills, and miners' cabins beside them. Sharp curves and steep grades wind down and around the points and ravines, and the road-line shows behind us across those great gulches, like a thread upon the steep mountain side. Traveling such a shelf of roadway, we look down far beneath on the American river, which winds through an immense cañon, thousands of feet below. A mountain ranch lends these valleys the bloom of peach-trees. Dutch Flat is high up in the mountains, and rushing by it we see hydraulic mining in progress, and view with wonder the torn-up and washed-out field of operations of past years, where many millions have been realized and tons of gold taken out. Gold Run is a continuation of the same. All around us are worked-out places, barren and desolate enough, stretching from mountain to mountain. Vineyards and orchards are here and there, and mining towns are camped among the far-off gulches.

Superlatives are becoming very tame, but I must recruit my vocabulary to meet the greatest emergency, for we are rapidly nearing Cape Horn. At the occasional stopping places we have made romantic, but hurried, excursions after wild flowers; for the genial influences of California have crept up the mountains and coaxed the earliest buds into bloom. We are promised that this train shall slow up when passing the Cape, and so it does. The conductor has worried about us all the morning, for fear we shall stand on the platforms and meet some untimely end. Cape Horn is a bold mountain spur that looks down, almost vertically, upon the valley of the American river, 5,000 feet below. Around the bluff of this bold headland, the science of the engineer has planned, and the hand of labor has cut our roadway. Jagged walls of slate are left upon the one side, and the most beautiful mountain view charms upon the other. The grouping of hills and ravines is fine, but the deep valley they look down upon, the river that winds through it, the ranch beside the river, and the green fields around it; the mining town whose houses cluster across the first ravine, and the Chinese gardens that hang upon the green hill-side; these are the finest touches of the picture. Wild larkspurs hang their blossoms out along the craggy steep, and we look past them to catch the moment's wonderment. Then we sweep around the promontory, bend inward to follow the curve of the ravine, and sweeping out again are at Colfax—not over half a mile distant from the Cape, though we go three miles to reach there—and from there we look back and take in closely the shape of the mountain and the carved way we have traversed along its brow.

One of our fellow-travelers—the Pole—says, as we resume our game of euchre: "I have crossed the Alps and the Appenines, the Ural Mountains, the Carpathians and the Balkan Mountains in Turkey, and the mountains of Alaska, but I have never seen such scenery as we have just passed in the Sierra Nevadas."

Down among the foot-hills! Here is the most romantic portion of California for residence and cultivation. Here the evergreen oaks droop with dense verdure, and we can hardly realize that the ilex can exist so near to the deep snows of the Sierras not far behind. There are nice homes scattered through these hills, and bright flowers are along the road. My Englishman declares that the green, lawn-like openings, grouped over with oaks half leaved out, only need the presence of browsing deer to equal the finest English park. As we pass into greener stretches of landscape, with brighter carpeting of flowers, see the manzanita bushes loaded with bloom, and catch distant glimpses of the Sacramento Valley, our Eastern friends are heard to declare that this must be God's country, and they will never leave it. They have seen it at its best, when the air is charmed with the breath of Spring, and when the first verdure has grassed hill and plain, and unfolded leaf and bloom. Three months more, and hill and plain may be brown with Summer drouth, but California would enchant them even then.

Toward noon we see the Sacramento sweeping past emerald shores, and we remember that teams are yet crossing the frozen bosom of the Hudson. An hour or so back the oaks were budding, here they are leaved out enough to yield a shade. Wheat fields wave half-leg high to the wind. Some fields are lately planted and are scarcely green, but the world appears tropical viewed by Eastern eyes, unused to blooming orchards and waving fields.

I stopped over a train at Sacramento to visit friends, making a pilgrimage first through two sleeping-cars to bid good-bye to my fellow-travelers, some of whom had been with me for five days. Sacramento wore a gay look with its gardens and orchards in bloom, and the productiveness of the gardens was proved by large supplies of early vegetables exhibited for sale in the markets.

Sacramento and Stockton give us a pleasant idea of the interior cities of the Golden State. As we journey through the foot-hills, over the Sacramento Plain and the San Joaquin Valley, we recognize the vineyards, orchards, gardens, and grain-fields of which we hear so much, and our hopes are sometimes disappointed because these fields often belong to unhomelike ranches, with no barn, orchard, or garden to share the attention of the husbandman.

The grain-raiser here seldom cares for anything else than his waving fields, and his home has a temporary look, as if he himself was no permanent fixture. Soon after we cross the San Joaquin we traverse an extensive overflow, and the flocks of white that flutter upon the waters of the sloughs are wild geese, that frequent here by thousands. It may be possible that some of them are swans. Approaching the Livermore Pass, through the Contra Costa range, we find hills again, often waving with fields of wheat, always well grassed when not cultivated, and frequently carpeted with banks of flowers, of hues blending and changing constantly. We dash through a tunnel and rush through rocky cuts, to come upon the Livermore Valley, wedged in among abrupt hills. Following the running water through a narrow passage, we open at last upon the level lands that reach from the foot of the hills down to the waters of San Francisco Bay.

Beautiful shores of Alameda! Along the waters of the magnificent bay, and reaching back to the Contra Costa range, are Oakland, Brooklyn, San Leandro, Hayward, and villages and villas line the ways, made glad by the wealth of the great city which climbs the sand-hill across the harbor! As we shoot past some of these houses we see walks bordered by beds of verbenas, all in bloom. At Oakland the gardens and grounds are often very beautiful; heliotropes are trained up against the house-walls, fuchsias are rich with drops of color, the plash of fountains water the lilies of the Nile, exotics furnish shade and flower, and pine, cedar, and cypress are shaped for pleasure paths, while the Indian gum-tree shadows the sidewalks. And, beside these, the Oakland houses often glance out at you from under groves of the deep green, wind-bent, low-boughed ilex, that dense-leaved, evergreen oak after which this suburban retreat is named.

We have crossed the Continent! The tide that ebbs and flows at our feet comes from the Western Ocean. We have reached the homes of the Occident, and are looking upon "the sun-down seas." Very different from the Bay of New-York is the Bay of San Francisco. The latter is circled with hills, green now, but in Summer they wear a suit of russet-brown. The hills grow into mountains as we look, and the scene must have been desolate in the long ago, when a Spanish mission and a scant and infrequent commerce drowsed away the lapsing ages.

We cross the bay and are in San Francisco, the city by the Golden Gate; and too much has been said and sung about this queen of the Western seas to make it either necessary or advisable to describe it now. All that is peculiar and praiseworthy of the Pacific; all that is prodigious or wonderful or magnificent of California, is epitomized within her borders.

But my destination still lies northward, and far away. A steamer is to sail for the Columbia, and I am to be a passenger. Circling around the bay and the peninsula of hills on which the city climbs, we leave Goat Island behind, and sail past the frowning island walls of Alcatraz and the guns of Fort Point. We pass out to sea close to the North Head, and near enough to admire the fretwork the surf has wrought on the clustered rocks. It is something to remember, that look at San Francisco, and that passage down the Bay and through the Golden Gate.

The next morning brings us a south-easter of storm and rain, and the rolling ship pitches from sea to sea, and the groaning timbers lend an accompaniment to the groans of sea-stricken mortals. That was a rough passage, but we made it safely, and the third day, when the storm lighted up awhile, we crept over the Columbia River bar and reached Astoria. Had we been favored with a pleasant passage, we could have seen the line of mountains all along the coast. We could have seen the hoary crest of Mount Shasta overlooking the coast range from the sierras far inland. Off the Columbia River we could have seen the snowy peaks of Washington Territory and Oregon, almost two hundred miles distant, but we saw none of these, while most of us felt unutterable things.

About 100 miles up the Columbia from Astoria, and fourteen miles up the Willamette, all the way past mountain shores, we reach the City of Portland, which still retains the cloud panoply of the rainy season. Only thirteen and a half inches of rain fell there during March, and it is not said to have been a very serious March, though it certainly could not have been a very gay one. We have now reached the commercial centre of the Pacific North-west, and find in Portland a city of 15,000 inhabitants, which probably has a more important trade and finer development in every respect than any other city in America of its age and population. From this point railroads are radiating, river boats ascend the Columbia and the Willamette, and even go down to the sea, and ocean steamers and sailing vessels bring to its wharves the products of every continent, and bear away the surplus grain of Oregon, whose harvests reimburse the nations for their commercial ventures. Here is the market for the Columbia River region, and in great part even for the trade of Puget Sound, and the extent of its trade and its future prospects may be gathered by a study of the map which describes the wide area drained by the waters of the great Columbia River.

From Portland south for fifty miles, much of the way over beautiful prairie, abounding with permanent homes and many of the surroundings that make home so beautiful in the country, past towns and villages, past wheat-fields green and waving, and orchards in bloom, and we reach the capital of Oregon, where scarce a touch of ice has laid its hand upon the Winter, so that the gardens have retained some traces of bloom through all the Winter months.

Its homes are wide-spread on the beautiful prairie, and reach down to the fair shores of the Willamette. Some of its public edifices are superior. Among its cottages is one where the inhabitants can see in the distance, on a sunny day, the vast snowy cone of Mount Hood. And they may be excused if they look eagerly today, for the old mountain is vast in its snowy altitude. But there is a better excuse to be made for them, because those eager looks all wait to welcome me.

A Boy's Letter.

The Boston *Transcript* publishes the following "good letter from a good boy," never before in print:

FERROL IN SPAIN, Sunday, Dec. 12, 1779.

My Dear Brother: As I have wrote to Mamma and Sister I have but little to write to you, but I cannot let any opportunity flye without writing to you. I have wrote an account of my Voyage And of this City to Mamma & also all the news I have heard since I have been here excepting a report that the Ardent an English 64 gun ship was taken by the French, & that two Spanish frigates have been taken by the English.

You must ask Mamma to write to me for you & send it.

I am Your affectionate Brother,
J. Q. ADAMS.

P. S.—Give My Duty to Mamma and love to Sister & Cousins.

To Mr. Thomas Boylstone Adams.
Braintree near Boston.

THE MAY MAGAZINES.

—*Harper's* has latterly made papers upon popular science a specialty. The leading article in the May number, Mr. Lyman Abbott's "Life Under the Ocean Wave," is, perhaps, one of the best of the series. The title sufficiently indicates the nature of the topic treated, and the excellence of the illustrations, added to the pleasant style in which the paper is written, make it an exceedingly readable article. It is followed by a few verses by Mrs. Zadie B. Buddington, and an illustrated sketch of "Antonio Wiertz" and his parentage, by Mr. Wirt Sikes—of whom it may be said that he is not altogether the best art critic now living. In view of the Vienna Exhibition, Mr. M. D. Conway's paper, descriptive of "Vienna" and its suburbs, is timely and interesting. The illustrations are remarkably good, and Mr. Conway, by not confining himself to a mere description of the outward appearance of the city, has contrived to bring together a formidable array of facts in the history of Austria and its people. Miss Dabney furnishes a sublimated log-book of a most delightful cruise made by the yacht Rambler to "The Azores and the Canary Islands"—a story that will doubtless stimulate other yachtsmen to imitate the owner of the Rambler in seeking more distant ports than Newport and Boston. Mr. E. H. House's article, entitled "The Present and Future of Japan," is one of the best and most trustworthy accounts of the actual political condition of Japan that has yet appeared. Of the three serials, Miss Thackeray's "Old Kensington" is drawing to a close, and Mr. Collins' "New Magdalen" has reached the catastrophe that has been impending for several months. Mr. Reade's "Simpleton," however, is yet in its early growth, and promises to be thoroughly delightful when it shall have ripened to an end. Among the short stories is one by Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, and among the poems is one of mediocre merit by John G. Saxe. The "Editor's Easy Chair" is this month temporarily and very acceptably occupied by Dr. Osgood.

—The *Atlantic* is rather duller this month than usual. Mr. Colman's conclusion of his "Fight with a Railroad;" Mr. Howell's "Chance Acquaintance," and, perhaps, Miss Celia Thaxter's "Child-life at the Isle of Shoals," will be read with interest, but the general reader will hardly be attracted by Robert Dale Owen's account of "Emanuel von Fellin brig and his Self-governing College;" by Mr. S. R. Reed's paper on "Specie Resumption," by which title it is not impossible that he means to refer to a resumption of specie payment; or by any of the poetry, not excepting Mr. Longfellow's "Scanderbeg." Mrs. Agassiz's "Cruise through the Gallapagos" will interest that limited class of persons who will read it for its scientific facts, and not for its narrative, and Miss Lucretia P. Hale's story, "The Two Letters," being extremely romantic in its style, will call forth the enthusiasm of the schoolgirl mind. What with Mr. A. T.'s "Legend," B. W.'s "Trodden Path," and M. B. C.'s "Prayer in Weakness," there is a curious irruption of unknown and not altogether desirable initials into the field that is usually occupied by more familiar and certainly more welcome writers.

—*Scribner's*, in addition to its numerous and beautifully-executed wood-cuts, shows evidence of skillful writing in the selection of its literary contents. An illustrated paper on "Cuba, and the Cuban Insurrection," by W. J. Sparks, furnishes an excellent picture of the actual situation of affairs in the ever faithful and particularly troublesome isle. Mr. Stanley's "Four Great African Travelers" gives us brief sketches of Burton, Speke, Grant, and Baker, and is written in a very picturesque and pleasing manner. "The Insanity of Cain" is a clever satire upon the modern method of excusing murderers. Dr. Holland's "Arthur Bonnicastle" is continued, and George Macdonald contributes his fourth "Spiritual Song," from the German of Novalis. Among the short stories are "Mr. Winthrop's Revenge," by Mrs. E. A. Walker, and "A Novel Spoiled," by Kate W. Hamilton, both of which are well worth reading. The cream of the number, however, is Mr. E. C. Stedman's study of "Walter Savage Landor," which, for critical skill and beauty of style, is first among the magazine articles of the month.

—*Lippincott* begins a new serial this month, by Margaret Howitt, entitled, "Our Home in the Tyrol," the illustrations of which are decidedly more attractive than the text. The two other serials, Mr. William Black's charming "Princess of Thule" and Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis' oppressive "Berytown," are continued. So also is the admirably written and illustrated series of articles entitled "The Roumi in Kabyla," which have attracted merited attention. There is a second and concluding paper upon the "Industries of Wilmington." If all the other provincial towns of America are to be treated at similar length, the readers of *Lippincott* should form a protection society, and strike for redress at once. A readable paper upon "Cricket in America," by Albert A. Outerbridge, and a forcible poem, entitled "At Odds," by Howard Glyndon, are the remaining noticeable contributions.

—The *Aldine* suffers in its literary department from the erroneous theory on the part of the public that the excellence of its pictures must indicate the inferiority of its letter-press. Since Mr. Stoddard took charge of this publication, there has been no possible support for such a theory. In the present number, admirable as the engravings are, the poems and sketches which accompany them, are among the very best that the magazines of the month afford. "Pierre's Crime," by Mrs. Kate Putnam Osgood; "Poe's Early Poems," by Frank Jocelyn, and "What Shall We Name the Baby," by Mr. Stoddard, are sufficiently good to distract the attention of the reader entirely from the beauty and perfect execution of the pictorial department. In the latter are included a fine marine view, "The Lee Shore," by Mr. F. H. De Haas; "A Trout Brook," one of Casilear's most delightful studies; "City Girls and Country Girls," by Doré, and "Unbidden Guests," after Monquist. Among the remaining engravings are a series of sketches of its new Chicago, which has evidently arisen from the ashes greatly improved by its passage through the fire.

—We have also received *Blackwood's Magazine*, (Leonard Scott's reprint;) the *Practitioner*, the *American Builder* for April, the American edition of the *Young Ladies' Journal*, and the *Eclectic* for May.

Terrible Incidents of the Storm in the North-West.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette, April 20.

Passengers who arrived here yesterday by the Denver train give some account of the terrible snow-storm which prevailed in Southern Nebraska and Northern Kansas last Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday. For three days people did not dare to leave their houses, and were terrified at having to stay in them, as many were blown down. On Saturday night before the storm the house of a man named Crain, near Belleville, was burned down, and the family went to the house of a Mr. Burnett, a neighbor, for shelter. On Sunday night, Burnett's house was blown down by the storm, and Mrs. Crain and two children and Mrs. Burnett and four children perished. Burnett survived and escaped to shelter with one of Mrs. Crain's children. Mr. Crain was in Atchison, and did not know of the fearful catastrophe until yesterday. The office of the *Sentinel*, at Cawker, was blown down, and four persons were brought into that place dead, and many others are supposed to have died from exposure in that region.

At Belleville a mill and a daguerrean artist establishment were blown down, and the store of Chapman & Brothers, a large building 60 by 40 feet, two stories high, was badly damaged. At New-Scandinavia the roof was blown off of a stone stable into a mail-coach, which was crushed, and one of the stone walls of the stable blown down. A large flour-mill was blown bodily two or three feet from its foundations, and now leans over about three feet from the perpendicular. The engine-house was completely blown away.

The ferry-boat across the Republican River at the same place was sunk. Three dead bodies were brought into the place Wednesday. Mr. Morgan says that for two days one could not see the hitching-posts in front of the hotel where he was stopping, the snow was so thick, and that men who lived in the town and happened to be at the hotel when the storm came up, could not get home although they often attempted to do so. He says that the town is supplied with water from a cistern in the public square, and whenever a lull in the storm occurred men could be seen approaching it from all directions to procure water, but that they could not get back to their houses with a cupful in the buckets, and the only way for the people to obtain water was to melt snow.

The horses and stock were not fed or watered for three days, and in many instances, where the snow had drifted against the stables, the stock had not been reached up to Thursday. The loss of stock which was not sheltered, it is estimated, will reach one half of all in that section where the storm prevailed. The damage to telegraph lines is great, as the poles and wires were all blown down, and indeed damage to everything which a storm could effect is almost inconceivable. Persons who have lived in the country for years say they never saw anything that could approach this in the way of a storm, and the worst of it is that the half has not yet been told.

GENERAL NOTES.

Gift-dances are popular in Wisconsin.

Mr. John G. Whittier is visiting in Providence, R. I.

Ex-Gov. Henry S. Foote, of Mississippi, has gone to California.

Fear of burglars has driven a woman in Jonesville, Wis., insane.

Maine has fewer convicts in its State prison than for many years past.

Col. George P. Kane has astonished Baltimore by resigning his office of Sheriff.

Irish residents of Boston purpose to establish schools to teach the old Irish language.

A steamer recently launched to ply in Oregon waters is named the Don't Bother Me.

A woman in Newport, R. I., is accused of starving her little, deformed step-son to death.

Mr. Joseph Sweet, the newly-elected President of a Providence bank, is ninety-one years old.

The Odd-fellows of Cincinnati intend to erect a $25,000 monument in Spring Grove Cemetery.

Strawberries are fifty cents a quart in Charleston, and fifteen cents a pound in San Francisco.

Another flying-ship is being built in San Francisco, and, like all the rest, "on entirely new and original plans."

A clumsily-drawn ordinance makes any man who shaves himself, in Des Moines, Iowa, on Sunday, liable to a fine of $5.

A Detroit man has been fined $10 for knocking down an opponent with a roll of butter. The butter must have been very strong.

A pine tree grew to a height of 110 feet in eighty-five years, at Newtown, Conn. It was three feet and six inches in diameter at the base.

Gen. Alfred Dockery, of North Carolina, has been seriously injured by the caving in of a bank on his farm, which threw him into a rocky ravine.

The sureties of the Columbia County Treasurer, whose defalcations amounted to over $100,000, have offered to compromise by paying the county $3,000!

New-Orleans had recently a baby-show, with nearly 200 contestants, and the *Picayune* would have us believe that the award of the prizes was made to the satisfaction of all present.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* expressed much sympathy for the thirsty citizens of Frankfort, Ky., under the impression that it was that city that was "in the wildest commotion" on account of the beer riot.

The homestead of Judge Swayne, in Columbus, Ohio, for which the Legislature refused to pay $45,000, for the use of the Governors of the State, has been sold for the same sum to a private citizen, for a residence.

Clergymen in Newport, R. I., complain that they are expected to pay express bills on boxes of washing powders sent them by a house in this City, with requests to distribute them among their parishioners and to recommend agents for their sale.

A Peoria expressman has a horse that, immediately upon being unhitched, goes to a hydrant in its stable yard, and, taking hold of the handle of the stop-cock with its teeth, turns on the water until the trough is nearly full, when it quenches its thirst.

During the prevalence of a hail-storm in Dayton, Ohio, on Tuesday evening, three short, quick vibrations of the earth were felt by several citizens in the streets and in some buildings. There was sharp lightning at the time, but no thunder. The time was 10:13 o'clock.

In a suit for damages in Boston, Thursday, brought by a father whose son, six years of age, had been instantly killed by being run over by a loaded truck, Judge Lord instructed the jury that as no interval of conscious suffering intervened, they must find for the defendant. The verdict was rendered accordingly.

A Lawrence man allows his wife $5 a week for pin money, with the understanding that she shall forfeit ten cents for each absent button, and the same amount for each cup of poor coffee. This arrangement has been going on for two years, and the day has not yet come when he could claim ten cents.

A Catholic priest in Pittsburg, Penn., noted for great learning, deep piety, and ready wit, once preached a powerful sermon against intemperance, and was about concluding, when he said abruptly, "But if you will drink, why you might as well give your sixpences to Barney O'Coyle as to any one else."

The story is told of a Canadian physician who wrote to inquire if there were an opening for him in Detroit, Mich., and received a reply to the effect that there are already as many doctors as undertakers in the city, and if he concluded to come he had better bring an undertaker as silent partner with him.

A Connecticut man, applicant for a divorce, told the story of his wooing thus: "She came to our house visiting. Says she to me, 'Is your daughter about to be married?' 'Perhaps so,' says I. 'What'll you do for a housekeeper?' says she. 'Where can I get one?' says I. 'I'll be your housekeeper,' says she, 'if you'll have me.' 'Have you?' says I. 'Marry you?' 'Yes,' says she. 'When?' says I. 'Right off,' says she, 'now or never.' 'Hadn't we better wait four or five weeks?' says I. 'No,' says she, 'I always meant to be married before my folks knew it, and if you'll marry me before I go home, all right.'"

Crime in Texas—Seventy-eight Homicides in One-third of the State in Three Months.

In a message vetoing an act repealing the bill establishing the State police in Texas, Gov. Davis says:

Having understood, unofficially, early in the session, that a majority of the houses differed in opinion with me on this subject, and that a bill for the unqualified repeal of the police laws was pending, I directed the Adjutant-General to call upon these officers of the counties for a statement of the number of homicides and attempts at homicides committed within their respective counties since the first day of the present year. Official statements from twenty-nine counties, and unofficial information from twenty-five others, show, since the first of the year, a total of seventy-eight homicides and seventy-two attempts to kill in those fifty-four counties. The information from counties unofficially reported is probably short of the full number of crimes of that nature. If the proportion of cases of homicide, or attempts to kill, during those three months, in the rest of the 135 inhabited counties of the State, averaged the same as in the fifty-four counties mentioned—and it will very likely rather be over than under—there were killed within the State during the three months you have been in session, 195 persons, and if the same proportion is continued throughout the year, 780 homicides will have been committed within the year. Whether this estimate is correct or not we have the extraordinary fact presented that seventy-eight persons have met a violent death at the hands of their fellows within a few more than a third of the counties of the State, and during an average of only three months. In addition to the homicides committed since the 1st of January, the report of the Adjutant-General shows that delegations of citizens or the county officers of fourteen counties have called upon the State authorities for assistance to overcome lawless combinations too strong for the local authorities. In two counties since that date, the public records have been taken by force and destroyed. In two other counties the court-houses, as well as the records, have been destroyed, and in a fifth, what is called the "cattle record" has been made away with. This is a bad record for us, and one which we might well try to hide from the people of the outside world, whom we are inviting to come to our State; but it is neither manly nor statesmanlike to shrink ourselves from its contemplation.

THE COAL TRADE.

Wholesale and Retail Prices for May—Rates of Freight.

There has been an advance in the price of coal for deliveries for the month of May. For that month the tolls passing over the Reading Road, and shipped from Port Richmond, are advanced ten cents per ton, which about covers the advance in the prices. The transportation via the Morris Canal is advanced seven cents per ton. It seems that the longer consumers put off buying coal the higher the price they will have to pay. It would, therefore, appear the better course for those who want coal to make their purchases before there is a rush and still higher prices. The following list will show the different prices of various coal for the months of March, April, and May:

LACKAWANNA.

In April and May at Rondout, in March at Weehawken, 20 cents difference in freights:

	March.	April.	May.
Lump	$4 60	$4 45	$4 55
Steamer	4 70	4 55	4 65
Broken	4 80	4 65	4 75
Egg	5 05	4 80	4 90
Stove	5 55	5 00	5 10
Chestnut	4 60	4 45	4 55

Contract rates.

PITTSTON.

At Weehawken in March, and at Newburg in April and May, difference of 20 cents in freight to be calculated:

	March.	April.	May.
Lump	$4 50	$4 40	$4 50
Steamer	4 50	4 40	4 50
Broken	4 50	4 50	4 60
Egg	4 70	4 60	4 70
Stove	5 00	4 90	5 00
Chestnut	4 40	4 40	4 50

Contract rates.

LEHIGH COAL EXCHANGE.

	March.	April.	May.
Lump	$5 00	$5 25	$5 25
Broken	5 20	5 20	5 20
Egg	5 20	5 20	5 20
Stove	5 50	5 25	5 35
Chestnut	4 60	4 60	4 65

WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

	March.	April.	May.
Lump	$4 45	$4 45	$4 55
Steamer	4 55	4 55	4 65
Broken	4 65	4 65	4 75
Egg	4 90	4 80	4 90
Stove	5 35	5 00	5 10
Chestnut	4 45	4 45	4 55

OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH.

	March.	April.	May.
Lump	$5 25	$5 50	$5 50
Broken	5 20	5 30	5 35
Egg	5 50	5 30	5 35
Stove	5 20	5 35	5 40
Chestnut	4 60	4 60	4 70

The following are the market quotations for delivery in May, on board at the various shipping points:

	Lump.	Egg.	Stove.	Chestnut.
Lackawanna, at Rondout	$4 75	$5 00	$5 30	$4 70
Pittston, at Newburg	4 70	4 90	5 20	4 70
Wilkesbarre, at Hoboken	4 55	4 90	5 10	4 55
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company	5 50	5 35	5 40	4 65
Lehigh Coal Exchange	5 35	5 20	5 35	4 65
Wyoming Coal Association	4 60	4 95	5 15	4 60
Susquehanna Coal Company, at Amboy	4 60	4 95	5 20	4 60
Hillside Coal and Iron Company	4 55	4 90	5 10	4 55
Bonnell's Wyoming	4 70	5 10	5 35	4 65
Harleigh	5 50	5 30	5 35	4 65
Linderman's Sugar Loaf	5 50	5 30	5 40	4 65
Honey Brook	5 35	5 25	5 35	4 65
Newport		5 00	5 20	4 60

Thirty-five cents additional alongside at New-York on Lehigh coal.

Freight sixty cents per ton from Newburg to New-York, and sixty-five cents per ton from Rondout to New-York.

For retail prices at New-York the following are quoted: Pennsylvania coal, $5 60 for broken and egg; $6 for stove, and $5 25 for chestnut, in the yard; from $6 50 to $7 for Lehigh and Locust Mountain, delivered, and $7 to $7 50 for red ash coal; Delaware and Hudson broken and egg, $5 75; stove, $6; chestnut, $5 25, in the yard; Scranton, $6 to $6 50, delivered.

English is quoted at from $22 to $25 per ton at retail. Sterling Ohio, $18 per ton.

Bituminous coal at New-York, by the cargo, is quoted as under:

George's Creek Cumberland	$7 00@$7 25
Liverpool gas cannel	17 00
Liverpool house	18 00
Liverpool orrel	19 00
Newcastle gas	14 00
Broadtop	6 50
Penn gas	8 25
West Virginia gas	8 00
Albertite of New-Brunswick	18 00
Province	7 50
Trinidad	16 00
Sterling Ohio	14 00
Westmoreland	9 00

The following are the rates of freight from the tidal point to New-York:

Hoboken	45
Newburg	50
Port Johnston	50
Elizabethport	50
South Amboy	50
Captain pays unloading out of the above.	
Port Richmond (alongside)	$1 15

Reception at Grammar School No. 11.

There was a reception at Grammar School No. 11, in West Seventeenth-street, yesterday. The main hall of the building was decorated with flowers, flags, and evergreens. President Webb, of the College of the City of New-York, presided. Short addresses were delivered by President Webb, Commissioner Matthewson, ex-Trustee Howe, and Judge Van Vorst. The Judge observed that many people had a false idea of economy in the expenditure of school moneys. He considered that the State received more than it gave for educational purposes. The people, he said, looked to the teachers to educate the children and bring them up as intelligent, industrious, and law-abiding citizens. The teachers of this City he designated as faithful workers, and he sincerely hoped that the present board would not lower the compensation offered, but that it would increase it. The teachers fully earned all they received.

Pigeon Shooting.

A large number of sportsmen assembled yesterday at Dexter's, Jamaica road, to witness the pigeon shooting between Miles Johnson and Townsend, of New-Jersey; but were disappointed, Townsend not having made his appearance. A sweepstakes was then arranged, the conditions being five birds each, twenty-one yards rise, eighty yards boundary, entry $5. The following entered: Ira Paine, M. Johnson, J. Smith, Aldrich, Bryar, Pike, Ford, and Ireland. Paine and Johnson both missed their first bird, and were out. Aldrich, Ireland, and Pike each missed the second, and retired. Bryar, Smith, and Ford each killed all their birds, but in shooting off the tie, Ford missed his first and Smith his last bird. Bryar bringing down all his, and winning the stake. A second sweep was then arranged, which was also won by Bryar, he shooting off a tie with Johnson.

Regimental Drill of the Seventh Regiment.

The Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., yesterday afternoon had their first regimental drill of the season in Tompkins-square. The regiment, commanded by Col. Emmons Clark, left the Armory at about 5 o'clock, with ten companies, twenty-one files front, making, with the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, about 500 men, all told. The parade-ground was covered with a thick coating of dust, which, during the more rapid movements, greatly inconvenienced both the military and the spectators. The various movements were, on the whole, successfully performed, although many of the manœuvres were not executed with that accuracy for which "the Seventh" has been so long noted, owing to the presence of many recruits who had never before taken part in a regimental drill. The regiment will hold its next public drill on May 5.

A Projected Ship Canal.

A number of capitalists in the northern portion of Hudson County, and in New-York, have nearly consummated a project for the construction of a ship canal running along under the palisades, at the rear of Weehawken and Hoboken, the necessary survey and estimates having been made. The company propose to purchase a strip of land 300 feet in width, commencing on the North River at the Weehawken Oil docks, and extending to the foot of First-street, Hoboken, a distance of two miles. It is proposed to construct the canal 100 or 150 feet in width, and twenty feet deep, with plank road-ways or docks forty feet in width on each side, to be supported on piles. The estimated cost is, for land, $1,000,000, and for construction, about $600,000.

Small-Pox in Newark.

The number of cases of small-pox in Newark is much larger than has been heretofore supposed. There are no less than forty-seven cases now known to the authorities, and doubtless there are others which have never been brought to their notice. There are thirteen cases in the hospital for contagious diseases, and the Board of Health finds it necessary to order an addition to the hospital, though the new structure will be only temporary, as new hospital buildings will be erected during the Summer.

Filial Love in Delaware—A Son Locked Up.

From the Wilmington Republican, April 24.

Morris McDowell, who for several years was engaged in business in this city, but who has been for some time back residing on his farm in Cecil County, Md., called at the residence of his father Philip McDowell, Esq., on Monday afternoon, and finding that gentleman sick he proceeded to his room, locked the door and asked him to indorse a note for $20,000. On his refusing to do so Morris drew a pistol and declared he should indorse it or not leave the room alive. As soon as the threat was made another son hastened to the Police office, and had a warrant issued for his arrest. Morris was soon after taken into custody and on a hearing before Mayor [illegible] was requested to give bail in the sum of [illegible] to keep the peace. He declined to give bail, saying he was afraid he would kill his father should he meet him, and he was accordingly sent to New-Castle to await his trial at the next term of the Court. Philip McDowell, it is said, had to pay $15,000 or $20,000 for Morris and consequently declined to make the indorsement for an additional sum.

THE EUREKA TRAGEDY.

Failure of the Grand Jury to Find an Indictment Against the Accused Wife of the Clergyman.

From the Chicago Tribune, April 24.

The story of the killing of Mrs. Hedges at Eureka, Ill., is one of the most shocking of recent occurrences. Mrs. Hedges was a widow residing in Eureka, who devoted a large share of her time and energies to the church of which she was a member. One day, a few weeks ago, her dead body was found behind a school-house, half eaten by hogs, but bearing unmistakable evidence that she had been murdered. On examination two letters were found pinned to her under clothing, which betrayed an improper, though perhaps not criminal, intimacy between the deceased and the Methodist clergyman of the town, a man named Workman. This gave the first clue to the commission of the crime. Workman was produced, but he denied any criminal intimacy with the woman, and also denied any knowledge of the cause or manner of her death. Suspicion at once attached to Workman's wife, who had the reputation of being a high-tempered woman, and she was arrested. Subsequent investigation showed that Mrs. Workman had made an appointment to meet Mrs. Hedges; that scuffling and outcries had been heard in the quarter where the meeting occurred; that Mrs. Workman had afterward declared that she was ruined for life, and requested prayers for her soul, though she had never before been religiously inclined; that there were bruises on her body, which showed that she had been in a fight; and that the dress she wore on the evening of the murder had been hidden, and when found was covered with mud, blood, and hair, the hair being the same as that of the murdered woman. In one word, the circumstances were as conclusive as circumstances can be that Mrs. Hedges had been murdered by Mrs. Workman in a fit of jealousy.

The letters which passed between the Rev. Mr. Workman and the murdered woman, and which have since been made public, give evidence that Mrs. Workman's jealousy was pretty well founded. Mrs. Hedges seems to have been under stronger restraining influences than her reverend lover, though her letters disclose that she was more strongly attached to him than she should have been. Both parties conclude their letters with prayers. Unhallowed love and piety are strangely mixed up in the frequent exchange of letters, the inference from which is that Workman used his position to secure the love of a woman who had no right to love him, and was beyond the age when such a passion might be considered difficult to repress. The case appears to have been one of a dangerous class, in which religious intercourse on the one side and hypocrisy on the other either lead to a violation of moral rectitude or bring the parties upon very slippery ground.

The most dangerous phase of the case, however, has been developed in the action of the Grand Jury of Woodford County, in which the murder was committed. In spite of the proofs that Mrs. Workman was the murderess of Mrs. Hedges, the Grand Jury refused to find a bill of indictment, and the guilty woman has been released. This decision was evidently as much of a surprise to the people of Eureka, where the murder occurred, as it will be wherever the history of the case is known.

A Woman Keeps her Insane Husband Concealed in his House all Winter—Curious Surmises of the People and the Result.

From the Madison, (Wis.) Journal, April 22.

Considerable excitement has been created in the city, in regard to the continued absence of Mr. Jacob F. Smith, following the business of tailoring, who has been lost to sight since the middle of Autumn, and whose wife gave conflicting and unsatisfactory accounts in regard to where he had gone, and never, so far as known, has inquired at the post-office for any letters from him. Mr. Smith, his wife, and their young daughter, were always very "peculiar people," eccentric in their actions. Sunday and Monday efforts were made to enter the house to inquire into matters, but admittance was refused by Mrs. Smith and her daughter, the former, at the first attempt, stating that her husband had gone away, taking $100 with him, and she feared he had been murdered, the latter, to another calling, alleging that her father had gone somewhere in California, she did not know where. It is stated by the neighbors that the house has been kept closed and a good deal of fire kept up, making considerable smoke, and some surmised that the woman had killed her husband and burned his body piecemeal. In poking around the ashes back of the house, we believe, somebody found a tooth.

To-day a posse from the Sheriff's office with Policeman Buckley, went down to the house with a view of making an investigation, but the officers were refused admittance by Mrs. Smith, and as they had no search-warrant they could not force it. Subsequently the woman locked the house and left with her little girl, as if for the depot. Officer Bird, procuring a warrant, went after her, and arrested Mrs. Smith in the southern part of the city. She was taken to jail and searched, but the keys of the house were not found on her, she having hidden them somewhere. The little girl, about twelve years old, was taken to a private house.

The Sheriff and his deputies this afternoon opened the house, there being a large crowd present anxious to obtain information. The officers were unable to gain entrance through the door, so they entered through a window, and were greeted by Mr. Smith himself, who held in his hand an ax, with which he dealt Policeman Dyke quite a severe blow on the head, cutting a gash over the left eye. Smith was at once handcuffed and taken to jail. The reporter was unable to obtain further information owing to the lateness of the hour. Mr. Smith is undoubtedly deranged, and his wife had probably been endeavoring to keep it from the neighbors.

Yachting on the Lakes—An Unsupplied Necessity to the Western Man.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean, April 24.

If the utterances of the New-York Press are to be relied on there is every prospect that the coming season will be a busy one among the Atlantic yachtsmen. New yachts are reported to be building in the Eastern cities, and those whose names are already familiar are undergoing repairs and alterations. The various yacht clubs are adding to their membership, as well as to their squadrons, and the NEW-YORK TIMES predicts there will be more yacht-racing and cruising this Summer than at any previous season.

It could be wished that there was more disposition on the part of our wealthier classes in the West for aquatic sports. While our Eastern friends display a love for the water which is such a prominent trait of the English aristocracy, we manifest scarcely any for this manly and delightful amusement. It seems strange that yachting should be so little pursued on our unrivaled lakes, those magnificent expanses which, with their numerous bays and islands, their endless variety of interest and charm, seem expressly formed for amateur sailing. It is no excuse to say that the pleasure is a costly one, for there is wealth enough in Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, and other lake cities, to afford the luxury. Yet how many yachts does one meet in a Summer's trip from the St. Clair or Ontario to the Apostle Islands of Lake Superior! If the disposition existed, our beautiful Western rivers and lakes would boast their fleets of yachts, like the harbors of New-York, Boston, &c., for we can afford to build as fine mansions, and own as fast horses, as our brethren of the Atlantic littoral. But there are still stronger reasons why our people should take more to yachting than the mere delights of a Summer's cruise on the lakes. The Western man needs just that peculiar tonic, after a season in the trying climate, which the lake breezes afford; they were designed by a kind Providence to restore to the constitution what the prairie steals insensibly away.

The Kentucky Kuklux Bill.

The Kentucky Legislature has lately passed a Kuklux bill, which the Louisville *Courier-Journal* speaks of as follows:

"The bill, though not in every respect what the most sanguine friend of law and order could desire, is still a good measure. If persons threatened or injured by these midnight marauders and outlaws, whether they are recognized or not, will now only go forward within twenty-four hours of the time of the occurrence and make the fact known to the Sheriff of the county by proper affidavit, or by proper evidence of the same before the Governor, within a reasonable time, that he may offer his reward or rewards for the discovery, arrest and conviction of the offenders, the machinery of the law will be put in motion in such a manner as to put a speedy termination to crime and outrage. The sections in the act making it the duty of the Sheriff to go upon the ground and investigate the facts as soon as he receives a sworn statement that an outrage or crime had been committed, whether the parties be known or unknown, and authorizing and directing the Governor to offer a reward for the arrest and conviction of each separate person engaged in the lawless act or acts, are among the most valuable provisions of the bill. It was against these two sections that the enemies of the bill directed their chief assaults, well knowing that however severe the mere penal enactments of the law might be, they would amount to nothing so long as no means were provided to insure the discovery and arrest of the criminals. The bill, properly guarded as sustained, has passed, however, and it is to be hoped the most beneficial results will follow its operation."

THE SHAD FISHERY.

The Hudson River Supply—The Prosecution [illegible]

In connection with the fish supply of the City of New-York, the shad fishery of the Hudson River must always be a subject of interest. Local products, whether of land or sea, usually obtain a preference in our markets, and an article of food like the shad, which is, in reality, a luxury, [illegible] the herring family, differing from it only in having the upper jaw deeply notched, and it comprises nearly twenty species of the genus, including the shad, [illegible], menhaden, pilchard, alewife, and blue-back. The Hudson River shad is about twenty inches in length, and its average weight is from four to six pounds. It [illegible] sides and upper part of the sides, [illegible] lower part of the sides, [illegible] pectorals and ventrals [illegible] caudal deeply forked, [illegible] scales [illegible] base. At this season of the year [illegible] erally supposed, [illegible] quantity, and its best quality is to be seen to advantage. The season for netting generally opens about the 11th of March, but for a considerable time before the nets are prepared and laid. The stake nets are each about [illegible] long, set on stakes or poles driven [illegible] apart in the mud flats, and are dry at low water, and in these most of the fish are caught at the ebb of the tide. The fish is also occasionally caught in standing weirs on the flats, but these soon destroy the fishery, as fish of all sizes are taken, and in standing weirs, unless they are narrowly watched, [illegible] scription of fish are entirely lost. In the Hudson River the business is principally controlled by four or five parties, who dispose of the fish to the retailers through the [illegible] commission merchants. There are, however, numerous others who are engaged in the business, but by reason of their want of facilities, and the small number of nets they employ, their catch is [illegible]. From Weehawken to Yonkers, and across the Jersey flats, up the Shrewsbury River [illegible] below Fort Hamilton and Neck Cove to Sandy Hook, the business is carried on pretty extensively. [illegible]

[illegible]

Complimentary [illegible] Epitaph.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Union, April [illegible]

Prominent among the [illegible] monuments [illegible] marble obelisk standing not far from the [illegible] street entrance, and directly opposite the old head-stones removed from the ancient burying-ground at the foot of Elm-street. It is surrounded by a neat iron fence [illegible] the name of Ellen Jordan. [illegible] plinth of the monument is the inscription: "Andrew Woods, died Aug. [illegible] three;" [illegible] of Mrs. Jordan. Upon the opposite side are the words, "Ellen, [illegible] died [illegible]" On the front side of the plinth is this noticeable inscription:

"Rev. Thomas Jordan, [illegible] in Sligo, West of Ireland. [illegible] preach the Gospel of a Congregational [illegible] dained in [illegible] the Gospel in his fatherland and in the United States fifty years of his life [illegible] Springfield. Was Well respected by all who knew [illegible] He rests from his labors."

The reverend gentleman and his wife are no dead yet, and are enjoying their usual good health.

President Grant's Speech in St. Louis.

The St. Louis *Republican* prints the following report of the President's response at the dinner given him by Hon. H. T. Blow:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: [illegible]

The toast was drunk enthusiastically.

The Virginia [illegible] Debt.

From the Richmond Whig, April [illegible]

We learn that up to yesterday only about $120,000 [illegible] interest on the State debt under the act of Assembly [illegible]

Pages 3-4 and 9-10 transposed

THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

Capt. Jack and His Modocs—Their Antecedents—Other Indian Tribes—The Peace Policy a Failure.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Monday, April 14, 1873.

I have recently obtained information that is reliable from official and other sources as to the band of Modocs, that may assist your readers in understanding the situation. In the first place, Jack's band is only a conglomerate of disaffected Modocs, with a sprinkling of renegade Snakes and Pitt River Indians. He was only a petty chief, and no lineal chief of the Modoc tribe is among the disaffected. Old Schonchin is the head chief, and with his followers, he resides on the Klamath Reservation, peaceable and contented, and not even the whites express more disapproval of the acts of the renegades than do their own relatives.

It seems that Jack and his men feel very bitterly against A. B. Meacham, head of the Peace Commission, because he, with only half a dozen men, some years ago, made them go upon the Klamath Reservation, they thinking he had a larger force, and feeling mortified at being overreached. Jack signed the treaty made about eight or ten years ago for selling the Modoc lands, became dissatisfied, and left the reservation the first Spring, and left again soon after, having been induced to return there by Mr. Meacham, as above narrated.

The second time they went on the reservation, the band was given a different place for residence from the rest of the Modoc tribe, already located there. They had at that time a long talk with the Klamaths, against whom they had causes of complaint, all the differences were settled, and they buried the hatchet. It does not appear that the enmity was very serious. They speak the same language, are offshoots of the same family, and have constantly intermarried, so that they could not have been seriously embittered.

It is positively true that these renegade or outlaw Modocs never have had any cause of complaint against the whites. When on the reservation each time they were well fed and considerately treated. They made some complaint that the Klamaths were unkind to them, but the reservation was sixty miles square, and contained abundant room for ten times the number of Indians located upon it, and the tribes and bands could be independently and separately located on different streams, with abundant land available to cultivate along each river.

Jack and his men say they were promised good houses to live in, and did not get them; but they did not remain long enough to make the test as to whether they would be furnished. This band became infested and demoralized by association with the whites around Yreka, Northern California. That was their familiar country, and the whites there were anxious to retain their trade in furs, for the Indians had for sale beaver, otter, marten, and other furs, and dressed deer skins, and also fish and meat. This reminds me to remember that the waters of the reservation are so abundantly stocked with excellent fish that the Indians can be easily subsisted on fish alone all the year around, which answers any charge that it was not [illegible] suited for their support, for they could also hunt game in the Cascade Mountains adjoining them.

At Yreka they came under the influence of a wily and dangerous man named Elijah Steele, who had, I think, been an Indian agent in California. He had always endeavored, and successfully, to keep up relations with these Indians, had advised them that they owed no allegiance to the Indian Department of Oregon, and they still claim to act under his direction, and to own his authority, they also pay him large sums of money for the service he thus renders them. This man deserves to be made responsible for a great portion of the troubles with the Modocs. Jack's band hung around Yreka for another purpose, not very reputable or nice to dwell upon. They found a market in the vicinity of mining camps and among the loose and baser sort of whites for their women. It is true that the fighting men of the outlaw Modocs are not over numerous. There were originally about eighty men among those who left the reservation, and this number is supposed to have dwindled down to not over sixty, and perhaps even less. It is estimated that wars and accidents or disease have greatly increased the proportion of women to men. In this Modoc band the women outnumbered the men at least three to one, and when we figure on the numbers engaged in the first battle at the lava beds we must calculate that there were twice as many women as men who took part in the battle. The Modoc women are Amazons enough to handle a gun well and fight like devils.

It seems that Jack himself has been spoiling for a fight ever since he was inveigled by Meacham into taking up his second residence on the reservation. Since then he has been heard to say that he wanted to have a fight with the soldiers, and he has been often heard to repeat the remark. There is no excuse to be made that he was ignorant of white men. He and his band have had such constant intercourse with the whites that they speak the English language fluently, far better than the peaceable and civilized Indians on the reservation. Some year or so ago, Yreka was burned down, and Scar-faced Charley is said to have made one of the most useful firemen who fought the flames. He was seen on top of brick buildings working with intelligent zeal, and was heard shouting to others, in good English, advising what was best to do. Only last Fall a Modoc squaw of this band was trying to purchase a sack of flour at the Klamath Agency. One of the employes told her he would sell her a sack of flour for $8. She laughed contemptuously, and said: "Five dollars would make you sick; $10 would do you some good."

No excuse can be made for Jack or his outlaw band, then, on the plea of ignorance; they never had any just cause of complaint against the whites, and they were well treated when on the reservation. They were encouraged to renounce allegiance to their treaties by evil-disposed whites, and they became outlaws from preference. In fact, it is difficult to class them as Indians and punish them as such, because they are repudiated and discountenanced and their acts disavowed by their own kith and kin.

Jack's band roamed about the inland rivers and lakes east of the Sierras, near the California and Oregon line. The settlers were in terror of them, and paid tribute in various ways. The Indians would come to a settler's house and demand food. When the wife offered them a lunch they declined, and demanded that a meal should be cooked as white folks cook for themselves, and, of course, the woman dared not refuse. They took great pleasure in being well fed in this manner, and the extent of the pleasure enjoyed can only be estimated when one understands the immensity of an Indian appetite. When settlers were cutting hay Jack would come along and demand that a beef should be killed for the privilege, and, of course, the settler dare not refuse. This, too, when they had been parties to a treaty selling the land. They knew, as well as any one, their obligations, and their relatives on the reservation have continually complained that Jack and his band have been offered a premium to be outlaws, that they would do better to be outlaws themselves, as they would receive more consideration than they had for never having made trouble. The Modoc idea of gratitude may be estimated from the fact that after they commenced hostilities they killed fifteen settlers upon Tule Lake, men at whose houses they had been fed and always kindly treated. They may have intended this as revenge that they were not informed of the coming of troops, but these settlers knew nothing of the intentions of the military.

The correspondent Bogart, whose case has been prominent before the public of late, wrote the San Francisco *Chronicle* some very false statements, among the rest, charging the Applegates with causing the trouble to create a market for their beef cattle. It would not be easy to convince the world that in a scene so remote from society, and in an Indian country, there could be found young men of as much practical cultivation of mind and nobility of character as are possessed by the Applegates referred to. I have the pleasure of being acquainted with them, and know that they have done much to practically benefit the Indians always, and that they have had a good influence among the whites, commanding the respect of both. When the massacre occurred on Tule Lake, they took desperate chances to inform other settlers of their danger and to rescue Mrs. Brotherton, who, with her little son, made a successful defense against the Indians until relieved. The story of that rescue is a heroic one that will be often told when the Modoc war is over. The Applegates own large bands of cattle in that vicinity and are sharp business men, but possess nobility and chivalry of character that would grace a heroic age and the most cultivated society.

The Indian tribes of the whole North-west are in frequent communication, and whatever is done in one region is known in all. Of late, the tribes, having been placed on reservations, are all at peace, and visits are interchanged and facts carried everywhere. All the tribes are watching, from British Columbia southward, to see what the Government will do with Capt. Jack and his Modocs. They all demand that firm measures shall be pursued, and since the Peace Commission has been established, the practice of loading messengers from the hostile camp with gifts and food has caused complaint. The other Modocs say it is a premium for murder. The Klamaths say those outlaws and murderers are treated better than ever they were, who never raised a hand against the whites, or violated a treaty stipulation. The liberal terms offered the hostile Modocs were not popular with the other Indians, and had they been carried out, trouble would have ensued. The respect they had for the whites weakened as they saw how the Peace Commission temporized with a little band of outlaws and murderers, and begged them to accept amnesty and peace at their hands. It did not the least accord with Indian sense.

It must be confessed that in this instance the peace policy is a failure. I am a firmer convert than ever to the belief that the Indians must be conquered into a peace, for the savage mind, in a wild State, will not realize that any humanity dictates our policy. When you have won the Indian's respect by whipping him handsomely and thoroughly, and to his heart's content, you can talk peace to him, and make him understand that you are actuated by humanity.

A new religion is springing up among all the Indian tribes, and the Indians on the Klamath reservation are becoming converts to it, and beginning to believe that the successes attained by these Modocs are a commencement of the fulfillment of their religious belief. This is known as the Smo-holla religion, and it is being inculcated among the different tribes by means of missionaries of the new faith. Smo-holla is a dreamer, a sort of Indian Spiritual medium, who has drawn to himself from all tribes to Priest's Rapids, on the Columbia River, a following that has faith in his revelations. Gradually this faith has spread, and the most remarkable fact concerning it is, that Smo-holla claims to be under spirit guidance, and to do nothing without spiritual advice. He teaches the tribes that a millenium is coming when they shall again possess the earth; when the white men shall disappear, and when all that he has will be left for the Indians. The dead warriors of past ages are to come to life again, armed cap-a-pie, and the red men will possess the earth. Here is another chance for difficulty, unless met with a firm hand. Smo-holla and his band are outlaws and renegades, and powerful Indian tribes are in their vicinity. The faith is being proselyted far and near, and it is, perhaps, 400 miles from Priest's Rapids to Klamath Agency. I do not understand that Capt. Jack accepts the new religion, or is actuated by it. I think he acts from mere diabolical cussedness, but the believers in it seem to think Modoc success is an indication in its favor. It is true that Smo-holla doesn't advocate force, and he distinctly says no force is necessary; that the whites will disappear by killing each other, &c., but an Indian can easily be wily enough to commence small, and sing of peace until he gains strength for war. The new religion is dangerous, and if the idea of a crusade can be thoroughly taught, we may live to see what Indian fanaticism can accomplish in that direction.

A council has been lately held with a portion of the Nez Perce tribe of Indians in Northern Idaho, for the purpose of settling land questions with them. These Indians have never agreed to the treaty for sale of their lands made long ago with the majority of the tribe, and claim lands now being settled by whites. Their relation to the main tribe somewhat resembles that of the outlaw Modocs, and it may be necessary to take firm steps with them. If the Government will show a strong hand and a just one with the Indians, there will be less trouble. They are apt to mistake conciliation for fear on our part, and that makes them unreasonable. The Nez Perces have never been hostile, and they deserve to be very honorably treated, for they are a superior race of Indians, but a portion of them—the portion referred to—have been always restrained by the will of the majority, and have at times been anxious to take the war-path with hostile tribes. The Smo-holla band are located in their vicinity, and we may look for trouble if this spiritual religion, with its fanatical mysticism, obtains their support. I should consider it very important that the Smo-holla party was made to occupy the reservations to which they severally belong.

The council referred to did not result in any settlement of the difficulty, for the Indians refused to go on the reservation to live and insisted on their claim to the lands of the Wallowa Valley. Another council will be called, when the results, or want of results, of the first one are transmitted to Washington, and instructions received as to what course to pursue.

The peace commission to the Modocs has been very unpopular in Oregon, and the unhappy result of it has justified the opposition to it. In many instances, Indian wars have been a discredit to our State, having sometimes been occasioned by outrages committed by white outlaws as much as by Indian aggressions. Speculators on the frontiers always stand ready to make money out of Indian difficulties and the organization of volunteer forces to carry on the war, gives an opportunity for political manœuvring. We cannot feel very proud of our war record as a State, or of the standing our war claims now have at Washington, for we are yet striving to collect claims for Indians wars that occurred in 1853, twenty years ago. At the present time the regulars number 700, and they have a force of sixty Indian scouts to assist them, trained in late wars with the Snakes under Gen. Crook, so there is no doubt of the ability of the Government to drive the Modocs from their stronghold before long, though we may expect to hear of many being killed before the desperadoes are finally overpowered. I consider it a very fortunate thing that the State forces are not employed at all, and that the State authorities have nothing to do in the matter.

S. A. C.

Profitable Cotton Raising in Carolina.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Union, April 22.

It is stated that a small farmer on the outskirts of Columbia lately bought eighty acres of land. Last year he put forty acres in cotton. He raised forty bales of 500 pounds each on this forty acres. He had the advantage of a good supply of stable manure from the town, and of labor from the same source. The total cost of production was nine cents a pound. He sold his crop on the spot for eighteen or nineteen cents a pound, making a clear profit of nearly $50 a bale. The exceptional advantages which enabled him to do this were an unlimited supply of cotton hands from the town, who worked for fifty cents a day and "found" themselves, and the control of the manure product from a livery stable. But his was not a single example. Another farmer near by, with similar facilities for dressing his land, accomplished the same results. Both are preparing and expecting to do equally well the present season.

HINTS ON ART.

The Prospects of American Artists Considered—A Good Word for the National Academy of Design.

It is now a settled, unchangeable fact that the United States will send no pictures to the Exhibition at Vienna. It is idle to recall the past, and to speculate on what our artists might have sent. What is passed is passed, and it is mere folly to cry over spilled milk. It is worth remembering, however, that the Austrian estimation of our artistic efforts is so low that only 200 metres of space were allotted to our pictures. Mr. Bierstadt, acting independently of the profession, has sent two enormous landscapes, which will very nearly cover the allotted space. The European world assembled in Vienna will regard this as the highest effort of American art, and at the next European exhibition, taking counsel from the present, the authorities will probably allot us a still smaller space from feelings of pure benevolence, believing that we are incapable of sending a fair number of pictures. And so the vicious circle will complete itself and be perpetuated. Our artists will shrink from exhibiting because the space allotted is insufficient for a fair display, and the space allotted will be insufficient because the authorities of no one exhibiting country have ever seen American pictures in anything like decent numbers, or of respectable quality. We may safely conclude that Europeans will judge us by Mr. Bierstadt, and will assert that there is no true art in America, and that we are still burning bricks in Egypt.

Burns' wish that some power the gift would give us to see ourselves as others see us, is easily accomplished in these days. But though it does everybody some good to know what other people think of him, it by no means follows that what they think is true. The opinion of outsiders is seldom correct. Had Turner accepted the dictum of the world of English criticism, he would have given up his brushes and mahl-stick, and quietly resigned himself to the keepers of the lunatic asylum at Colney Hatch. Had Fulton bowed to the verdict of practical men upon the steam-boat, we should still be making passages to Europe and back in the kettle-bottomed sailing-ships of fifty years ago. And Americans need not despair of American art, because in every exhibition since the first one held at Hyde Park in '51, we have either sent our worst paintings or have sent nothing. The principle which guides our authorities in the selection of officials connected with such matters is not one that will be likely to assist exhibitors in making the best show possible. The inevitable consequence is that every one is thrown more or less on his own resources, and a general imbroglio follows, which results in comparative failure. It is a pity that it should be so, because an intelligent review of our true position in art, as ascertained by comparison with the efforts of other nations, would be of the greatest possible service. Since, however, that cannot be, the next best thing is to calmly survey the artistic position, and state without prejudice and without favor where we are and how we are progressing.

It is obvious that the Academy of Design is doing famous work with its schools, which, in the estimation of practical judges, can compare with any in Europe. It is equally obvious that the academy does not receive that recognition from society which is its due, and that artists whose names are fairly before the public consider it rather distingué not to send their pictures to the yearly exhibitions. To be conspicuous by their absence is in fact "good form," if one may be pardoned for using that expression, so redolent of detestable arrogance and uneducated intellect. The lounger at the Academy cannot fail to remark how this feeling is spreading, for this year has witnessed the most formidable defection. As such a practice will in time remove all interest from the exhibitions, it is necessary to examine into its causes, and with a view to their removal if possible. The reason alleged by the artists is that there is no person engaged to look after their interests; to answer questions as to price, and, in fact, to act as broker for the sale of the pictures exhibited. They also say that if a picture is not disposed of during the exhibition it is almost impossible to dispose of it afterward. It is in fact, effectually damned. There can be no doubt that there is ground for complaint in the first point. The Academy, receiving little or nothing from the visitors, since, for the most part, they hold life fellowships or have received tickets from fellows, and being burdened by the heavy expenses of the schools, shrinks from incurring the additional outlay. For the second point, it is clear that any picture which does not please sufficiently to obtain a purchaser among the thousands who see it in the gallery is not likely to prove more successful when seen by two or three score of people in the studio, even though half of the latter come professedly to buy. As an argument against exhibiting, it is equally silly and selfish. But though these points contain an element of truth, and one of them deserves consideration, yet something more potent must lurk behind. The truth is, that for artists who have obtained a certain degree of notoriety, there are open certain clubs which give artistic soirées and reunions. Here the artists find advantages not to be met with elsewhere. They are, many of them at least, members of these organizations, and in the habit of meeting on friendly and clubable terms with other members who are wealthy, and who purchase pictures. Having many opportunities of ingratiating themselves with these gentlemen, they are in a peculiarly favorable position to dispose of their pictures. Dobbs, who has made a fortune in varnish, is exceedingly flattered at the deference which he receives from the famous Mr. Palette, which not only makes him think very highly of himself, but also, and very naturally, very highly of Palette. The artist has spoken in warm terms of Dobbs' mental gifts, and when the time comes round Dobbs reciprocates by buying the artist's pictures. Having thus the inside track, Palette does not care a copper whether the Academy prospers or fails. He sells his pictures, and dines with millionaires, whose claret and whose conversation can be endured under the circumstances of plenteous order and fat checks. The purchasers, who, as this is a republican country, heartily despise the common rabble, prefer that their purchases should only be exhibited at the club receptions. Hence the rising artist has no time to paint a picture for a mere Academy exhibition, when it has to stand upon its merits, and must find a purchaser among the "common rabble" who do not belong to clubs. His own friends won't buy it, and he knows he will displease them if he exposes to common gaze a picture which, in their estimation, ought not to be rendered cheap and vulgar by being shown to everybody. This seems queer in a republican country, but there is not an artist living who can deny the truth of the statement. Of course there are some artists who are so strong in their position, because acquired by real power of hand and brain, as to be above the despotism of patrons. But even with them, though they never fail to exhibit, it seldom happens that the picture of the year, the best thing of their atelier, is exhibited in the Academy galleries.

Let us see what the result has been. In the first place, it has lowered the public interest in the Academy exhibitions. People look for the works of well-known artists and dont find them. They are astonished, until some friend unravels the mystery, and then they naturally care less for the Academy, and think that the exhibition is hardly worth the trouble of the visit. In the second place, it lowers the artistic tone of the painters, who paint for a coterie instead of a country, and who become more and more mindful of pleasing their patrons and less and less careful of their standing in the profession. And this is a very bad thing, because there is but one true standard of merit for a painter, and that is his standing among his brethren. When the world derided Etty the painters applauded him. Millais and Holman Hunt were the scorn of the critics, but the artists clapped them on the back and shouted "Bide your time," and the whirligig of time brought about a noble revenge. Where else can the artist be fairly judged save by the Academy? Nowhere else is there the knowledge essential to judgment. It has been said that artists are envious and hateful. This might be true, individually, though it is not; but collectively, it is utter nonsense, and the worst-liked man gets the same even-handed justice as the most popular man that ever handled a brush. The moment that an artist ceases to care for the judgment of his fellows he is in great danger of retrograding. There is no spur to keep him up to the mark, and he appeals instead to the prepossessed opinions of a coterie having no knowledge of art and judging according to personal feeling. Club exhibitions render flabby the artistic muscles and soften the artistic brain. They are, therefore, a positive evil to the painters.

In the third place, the effect has been to render the patrons of art pretentious and arrogant. The deference which they receive on art matters from the little knot of artists from whom they purchase pictures has instilled into them the idea that they know something about the business. So long as this is confined to their club-rooms and their own parlors it is bearable. However, Messrs. Hobbs, the pork-packer, and Dobbs, the varnish-maker, and Gobbs, the soap-boiler, and Lobbs, the bone-grinder, become so inflated by the consciousness of their knowledge that they feel compelled to teach the world. They are fired by the noble frenzy of educating the universe in art, and desire to teach the language before they have mastered the first letters of its alphabet. A worthy varnish-maker who had bought American pictures from obsequious artists took upon himself to purchase two collections from some acute Frenchmen. He was egregiously swindled, as he discovered shortly after the sale had been consummated. But his brother *virtuosi* and some of the obsequious artists came to his rescue, and though the directors of the Metropolitan Museum knew of the fraudulent character of the pictures, they assisted in hurrying through, with indecent haste, a sale by which the collections were transferred to the Metropolitan Museum at the prices which had been given, with the expenses added. The money had been raised by subscription, and there were one or two faithful artists who represented to the Academy of Design that the subscribers ought to have an opportunity of seeing the collection that was going to be bought with their money. The Academy, which has under every circumstance been faithful to the interests of art, at once placed their galleries at the disposition of the directors. But they refused, not daring to exhibit the woful trash which their brother director, the varnish-maker, had bought. So the wicked transfer was concluded, and the Metropolitan Art Museum Association was saddled with a lot of rubbish which has lost it thousands of subscriptions. For who would subscribe to an association where the common subscribers have no rights which the directors are bound to respect? This transaction has been most injurious to the art interests of the country, and has recoiled, in a very undeserved fashion, upon the Academy. It is clear that if these gentlemen had not been puffed into the belief that they had some knowledge of paintings, this would never have been. The evil, therefore, came originally from the artists themselves, and the remedy lies with them. They must rally round the Academy as their fountain head of honor. No degradation of an individual can lower a profession, but the lowering of a profession will act most injuriously upon individuals.

In a subsequent article, a contrast will be drawn between the foreign works on exhibition at the various sale galleries, and the paintings of our best American artists. An endeavor also will be made to fix a just standard of merit, taking into consideration the characteristic effects and defects of our schools.

The Volcanic Eruption in Iceland.

An Icelandic gentleman has forwarded to the *Scotsman* the following account of the eruption of the Skaptar Jokull, as witnessed by him from Reykjavik, about 100 miles distant:

REYKJAVIK, March 23, 1873.

On Thursday, the [illegible]th of January, about 3 o'clock A. M. we observed from Reykjavik a grand fire in east-north-east direction, and all agreed that it was "some neighboring farm burning," with haystacks. The fire shot up like lightning, displaying beautiful evolutions in combination with the electricity above. Indeed, it was exactly like a fine display of rockets and wheels, and so bright was it that during the dark morning hours we all thought it must be very close to Reykjavik. But when daylight dawned, and we could discern the mountains, we observed a thick and heavy column of vapor or steam far in the background, beyond all mountains visible, so it was clear that it was far off, and, according to the direction it seemed most likely to be in Skapta Jokull, the west part of Vatna Jokull—the great waste of glaciers in the east and south of the island. Morning and night this grand display was visible during the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, and during the day the column of steam and smoke stood high in the sky. When similar news came from east, north, and west, all came to the same conclusion, that it must be in Skaptar Jokull—witnessing against Capt. Burton's assertion in the London *Standard*; and, according to the different points of observation, and the statement of our newspaper at Reykjavik, the position of the crater ought to be between 67° 7' and 67° 18' north latitude, and 30° 45' and 30° 55' west longitude from the meridian of Copenhagen. In the east, near Berufjord, as stated in the northern paper, some shocks were felt, and fire was seen from many farms. Ashes, too, had fallen over the north-east coast, so that pasture fields were covered so far that the farmers had to take their sheep into the huts and feed them. But the paper says: "In the south no earthquakes were felt, or noises heard in the earth, far or near, as far as Markarfljol, (near Eyjafjalla Jokull.) Nowhere has been observed any fall of ashes or dust, but all over a bad smell was felt, and also here in Reykjavik in the forenoon of the 16th. The people of Landeyjar (opposite Wessmann Islands) assert the same to have been the case there on the first day of the eruption, but here, at Reykjavik, it was not observed that day; but we felt the air very close, particularly on the 9th, from 3 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, with some smell of sulphur and powder, very like the smell from a lately-discharged gun-barrel." No change was observed in the sun, moon, &c. The sky was clear all these days. The direction of the wind was from north-west—west-south-west, and the weather fine. At Landeyjum the wind had been east-north-east on the 10th, with a strong breeze, and the column of steam got very high and mist hid all the eastern horizon, but no fall of ashes took place. This eruption lasted only four or five days, and is not likely to have done any damage to inhabited parts or pasture grounds, except in so far as the fall of ashes might have hurt the sheep. The weather has been very changeable during the whole Winter, but very little snow has fallen in the Southern part of the country.

The First Dip of the Contesting Oars.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Dispatch, April 21.

Henry Coulter has accepted the proposition of the backers of John Biglin and Ellis Ward, who are matched to row in July next, at Springfield, Mass., and will enter the field with the two, thus making a sweepstake race. It is his desire that others who have championship aspirations be admitted into the race also, that the national superiority be settled at one effort. Whether this will be agreeable to the other contestants, of course is not yet known, but if such an arrangement is made, probably Scharff will be induced to try for the honor, as will other reputable scullers in the East. The first contest of the season in local waters will come off next Saturday, over the upper Monongahela course, between William John Snyder, of the Beck, and Edmund Phillips, of the Max Moorhead Club, for $100 a side.

A Man who has Not Time to be Postmaster.

The Postmaster-General has received the following letter from a person who was recently appointed postmaster (at a salary of $12 per annum) of a town in Iowa:

"to the general postmaster at Washington Citty my Deare friend i hope you will not appint me postmaster in this here town i hain't got no time to tend to it i supose you got the paper someow my frinds sent up Reckominden me but I hain't got time to do the thing up as it orte too be done In fact i dont know hardly what is a go in to be done our shoomaker would be a very good man only he was Grely square out which you know onfits him for the position then there is our storeceeper jim B—— that wants the position mighty bad but as shure as you are a living man jim B—— kaint read good writin and thats the trouble You see them that wants it dont know enuff to tend it and them their that does dont want to take it jim B—— wus rased out in the countrey and jest come to town last week and dont know enouff to be postmaster but do as you think best only dont apint me i hain't got time ever your frind," &c.

AGRICULTURE.

Government Care of the Nation's Agricultural Interests—The Department at Washington, and its Objects.

The fact that the agricultural products of the United States annually exceed in value that of all other industries combined, is the only argument required in defense of the most judicious Federal legislation in aid of its development. During the last decade this subject has received special attention in Congress. The tariff has been so adjusted as to guard the interests of the farmer in every possible manner. The Agricultural Department of the Government has, under the auspices of the Republican Party, been developed into an exceedingly important auxiliary in the advancement of agricultural science and practice.

Previous to 1860 all that had been accomplished in that direction was simply the annual collection of a few seeds and plants, under the supervision of the Commissioner of Patents. These were kept in a small room in the basement of the Patent-office building, and at the proper season of the year were distributed in small parcels to members of Congress and others who might apply for them.

An act of Congress was passed in 1862, and approved on the 5th day of May, establishing a "Department of Agriculture." The first section of the act provided that there be established at the seat of Government of the United States "a Department of Agriculture, the general designs and duties of which shall be to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and to procure, propagate, and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants."

The second section of the act authorized the President to appoint a Commissioner of Agriculture, who, though to be the head of an independent department of the Government, will not be entitled to a seat in the Cabinet.

Isaac Newton, of Pennsylvania, was the first commissioner. During the first year, (1863,) his operations were confined to collecting and distributing 1,200,000 packages of seeds and 25,000 bulbs, vines, cuttings, and plants. But the business of the department expanded rapidly year after year. In 1867 Congress appropriated $100,000 for the erection of a department building on a portion of the Government reservation fronting on the Potomac, south of the President's mansion. The grounds afford ample room for an experimental garden or small farm, which, since the organization of the department, has been under the able supervision of William Saunders, a Scotchman, eminently qualified for the position. As the result of the joint efforts of the successive commissioners and Mr. Saunders, these grounds, surrounding the beautiful department building, are now by far the most attractive in Washington. The extensive conservatory of the department was commenced in 1870, and finished in 1871.

Mr. Newton died in 1867, and was succeeded by Hon. Horace Capron, who added largely to the efficiency and usefulness of the department. Gen. Capron resigned Aug. 1, 1871, to accept a position as chief of a commission of American gentlemen, organized by the Japanese Government, for the purpose of introducing into Japan the American methods of agriculture, and other features of our industrial progress.

Hon. Frederick Watts, of Carlisle, Penn., succeeded Mr. Capron, and from his extensive scientific and practical knowledge of agriculture, he was enabled to bring to the department a fund of information which has insured the successful discharge of his important trust.

The range of the department operations under Mr. Watts has been greatly enlarged, and it now embraces the following divisions of labor and scientific investigation:

1. A division of statistics and publication.
2. Seed division.
3. Horticultural and propagating division
4. Chemical division.
5. Botanical division.
6. Entomological division.
7. Museum.
8. Agricultural Library.
9. Correspondence, records, and accounts.
10. Distribution of documents.

For want of space, it will be impossible here to give in detail the duties and operations of each of these divisions of the department. Nor is it necessary. A few illustrations will sufficiently indicate the general objects and results of each department.

In the first or statistical division, a competent statistician and ten clerks are employed. In each month reports are received from authorized and responsible, but unpaid, correspondents in nearly every county in each State and Territory of the Union, giving answers to specific interrogatories concerning the acreage and condition of growing crops, and the yield and prevailing prices of farm products. These reports, when all in, are immediately edited and put into the hands of the printer, and about 27,000 copies are printed in convenient form for circulation by mail. They are sent to the newspaper Press, farmers' clubs, State agricultural colleges and societies, and to the regular correspondents of the department. Copies are also mailed to members of Congress, to our diplomatic representatives abroad, and to foreign Legations in Washington.

Annually a valuable compendium of statistics and agricultural information is prepared and published by the department, a copy of which should be in the hands of every farmer throughout the Union. Of this annual report 250,000 copies are usually printed, 25,000 of which are distributed by the department, and 225,000 by members of Congress, who forward them to their agricultural constituents. It is contemplated to print larger editions in future, to be placed on sale in the book-stores throughout the country, at actual cost, so that every farmer may be enabled to procure this repository of valuable agricultural information.

The seed division is invaluable to the entire farming community, and the farmer who does not avail himself of its important advantages has himself only to blame. It is well known to practical farmers that there is a natural tendency in the products of seeds and plants to deteriorate, if not changed occasionally. The causes for this are yet only imperfectly understood, though the fact is admitted. The only sure preventive yet known is to substitute fresh seeds from time to time from other sections of our own or foreign countries. This is one of the objects of the department. For example, during the past year nearly a thousand bushels of the most approved varieties of oats were procured from Scotland and Germany, and distributed in quantities from a gill to a peck. Wheat and other seeds in corresponding quantities were received from Europe and Asia. In fact, the entire agricultural and horticultural world is searched for the best varieties of grains and other seeds known. When received, sorted, and put up in proper quantities, parcels and packages of these are sent to agricultural colleges, to farmers' clubs and societies, and to all individual farmers who apply for them through their members of Congress or directly to the department.

The importance of this system of collection and distribution of new and valuable varieties of seeds cannot be overestimated by agricultural communities. In illustration, to show how farmers are, or may be, benefited by using improved varieties of seed, take the following facts in reference to wheat and oats and apply the same principle to all other agricultural products: The wheat crop in 1868 reached 224,036,600 bushels; acreage, 18,460,132; average yield per acre, 12.1 bushels; average price per bushel, $1 42; value of crop, $319,195,290. The reports of experiments with Tappahannock wheat distributed by the department show an average yield per acre of twenty-five bushels. The total yield at that rate, on the acreage of 1868, would be 461,503,300 bushels, an increase of 237,466,700 bushels, which, at $1 42 per bushel, would be a money value increase of $337,202,714. If this wheat were to take the place of other varieties, however, and should be sown as the general crop is now sown, without the special care usual in experimenting, the average yield would of course fall below twenty-five bushels; but if the average increase per acre could be raised to fifteen bushels, (a low estimate for Tappahannock,) the increase in bushels would be [illegible]; in money value, [illegible]. (Swank's "Department of Agriculture.") Here is a practical illustration of what the department is doing:

A MINNESOTA FARMER AND HIS WHEAT CROP.—The St. Paul *Pioneer* reports an interview with a Mr. Dalrymple, an extensive wheat-grower of Minnesota, the substance of which we copy. His wheat crop is harvested, threshed, the wheat sold, and the money therefor placed to his bank account. The average yield per acre was 21 bushels, his aggregate crop 45,000 bushels, which netted him $1 05 per bushel, after paying freight, insurance, and commission for selling. He informs us that he sowed half the land with Scotch Fife, and the other half with Odessa wheat. Of these two kinds of wheat, Mr. Dalrymple is decidedly in favor of the Odessa, and says he shall sow no other kind next season. He first obtained the seed from the National Agricultural Department, and has given it a thorough trial for three years, always with the most satisfactory results. He says that *it will yield from four to five bushels more per acre than any other kind, and will weigh from three to four pounds more per bushel.* He has tested it for the last three years upon similar ground with several other varieties, and always with the same result.

Now as to oats: The oat crop of 1868 was 254,960,800 bushels; acreage, 9,665,736; average yield per acre, 26.3 bushels; average price per bushel, 55 cents; value of crop, $142,484,910. Reports of experiments with the excelsior oats, a new variety introduced by the department, show an average production of 40 bushels per acre, 60 bushels not being an uncommon yield. Estimating the average yield, if generally introduced, at 30.3 bushels, an increase of four bushels per acre over the average yield of 1868, and the addition to the wealth of the country in the item of oats would be 38,662,944 bushels, or $21,264,619.

The weight of the product of the excelsior oats, for a few years after their introduction, may be fairly averaged at twenty per cent. above the common varieties, estimating the latter at thirty pounds to the bushel and the former at thirty-six, although in many cases forty and forty-five pounds per measured bushel have been reported. Add twenty per cent. to the sum above ascertained, and an increase will be shown of $25,517,542.

With these facts before us, who will doubt the importance of the Agricultural Department of the Government in developing our agricultural interests, directly enriching our farmers, and increasing the national wealth. If the superiority of the seeds distributed by the department had not been ascertained through information gathered by its agents at home and abroad, and if supplies had not been promptly secured at the expense of the Government, and distributed to farmers, how else would supplies of new varieties have been obtained from time to time, and be made to produce such surprising results as are here indicated?

Then there is the equally important horticultural and propagating division, which we must pass, merely naming some of its objects and labors as indicated by the daily practice of the department. 1. To procure and encourage the transmission of seeds, cuttings, bulbs, and plants from all sources, both foreign and domestic, for the purpose of testing their merits and general adaptation, or for particular localities of this country. 2. To procure, by hybridizing and special culture, products of a superior quality to any now existing. 3. To ascertain, by experiment, the influences of varied culture on products, and the modifications effected by the operations of pruning and other manipulations on trees and fruits. 4. To investigate more thoroughly the various maladies and diseases of plants, and the insects that destroy them. 5. To provide ample means for thoroughly testing samples of all seeds and other contributions that may be received. 6. To cultivate specimens of the various hedge plants, and exhibit their availability for that purpose. 7. To cultivate a collection of the best fruit-trees and plants, such as grapes, apples, pears, peaches, strawberries, raspberries, currants, &c., so as to compare their respective merits. 8. To plant a collection of choice shrubs adapted for decorating gardens and landscape scenery. 9. To erect glass structures for the two fold purpose of affording the necessary facilities for cultivating exotic fruits and plants, and to furnish examples of the best and most economical modes of constructing, heating, and managing such buildings.

The laboratory of the chemical division is one of the most complete in the country, and the good fruits of the department experiments and discoveries in agricultural chemistry are already beginning to be acknowledged and practiced in agricultural districts to a very large extent. If a farmer desires an analysis of some soil upon his farm which possesses an objectionable property that it is desirable to neutralize, let him send a sample to the department and the analysis will be made. If he is the owner of a deposit of peat, or marl, or phosphates, its approximate value will be given him. If there is a stratum of rock upon his land which he thinks may be made available as a fertilizer for his crops, let him send a sample. But in a larger sense the chemical division can and should benefit the farmer. It can show what kinds of soils are best adapted to the production of certain crops; how all crops feed and how they grow; what classes of fertilizers are best suited to wheat, rye, oats, barley, corn, root crops, the grasses, &c.; on what soils, for instance, lime is needed, and to what soils its application would prove an injury; why a rotation of crops is necessary, and what, under given conditions, would constitute a good rotation; the composition of agricultural products, as, for instance, the relative succulence of grasses, the percentage of sugar in the sugar beet, and of nutrition in the sugar beet pulp, after the juice is expressed; the value of commercial manures, now every where tempting the farmer to part with his earnings; how farmers may make valuable fertilizers upon their own farms with little outlay, &c. This, as well as the other divisions, is under very able management.

Then, there is the botanical division, for developing and publishing the principles of vegetable physiology and their specific relations to climates, soils, and the food of plants; investigating the diseases of plants and the best modes of preventing or arresting them, and to point out the natural families of trees and plants, domestic or capable of being introduced into the country, from which may be supplied those gums, sugars, dyes, drugs, fibres, starches, oils, and beverages for which our people now pay enormous sums to foreign countries.

But we must omit, for want of space, all but the mere mention of the division of entomology, which treats of insects and their habits, and the best means of exterminating them; of the library, with its 8,000 volumes of the best foreign and American works on scientific and practical agriculture; of the museum, with its fine specimens of superior grain, fruits in wax, and samples of almost every other agricultural product of known value; of the division or department of correspondence, through which communication with every portion of the Union, and many of the nations abroad, is maintained; and, finally, the department for the distribution of documents, from which farmers' clubs, agricultural societies, and colleges, as well as individuals, are furnished with the publications of the department.

All this is accomplished at a cost of about $100,000 a year, one-half of which, or from $45,000 to $55,000, are appropriated for the purchase of seeds and plants, from which collections there are, from October to May, an average of 300 different agricultural districts, societies, and clubs supplied with seeds and plants, besides the vast quantities furnished in small packages to individuals.

Such are some of the objects and achievements of the Farmers' Department of the Government. It has only now entered fairly upon its work of advancing agricultural science and elevating agricultural industry. But it promises glorious results in the near future, from which the "lords of the soil" will be directly and largely benefited, and the national wealth materially increased.

A Curious Character in New-Hampshire.

From the Boston Transcript.

There is a man about thirty-five years old, now living within fifty miles of Conway, N. H., who was born an invalid, and could neither walk nor talk until nearly ten years of age, and appeared idiotic. When some ten years of age, he began to walk on his toes, which he has ever since done. Losing his balance one day he fell, striking his head on the floor, and cried out, "Bump!" This was the first and only word he was known to speak until nearly twelve years of age, when he fell a second time, repeating the first word, after which he talked freely. The most remarkable part of his history is that as soon as he began to talk he could read nearly as well as other children of his age. When about eighteen years old, his father fitted up a small room for him, putting in $25 worth of notions. He is now in company with a brother in trade, having goods estimated worth at least $5,000, and is doing nearly all the work in the store.

Disease Among the Horses in Buffalo.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, April 22.

There is at present a serious affection among the horses in this city, which the veterinary surgeons pronounce a result of the epizoötic of last Fall. The new disease attacks the animal's hoofs, and the flesh swells and bursts, leaving large holes, and very troublesome running sores. In extreme cases the animal loses the hoofs entirely, and has to be killed. This hoof disease has existed in Buffalo for about two weeks, and at the present time some of the horses belonging to the street railway company, the express companies, &c., are suffering from it. The disease is not generally fatal or dangerous, but the animal affected requires much care, and is entirely incapacitated for service.

Suicide for a Trivial Cause.

From the Fishkill Journal, April 24.

Charles S. Brown, formerly of Fishkill Landing, who recently committed suicide at Annsville, near Peekskill, was exasperated into the deed through a quarrel with his wife about so simple a matter as the removal of a hen's nest, the woman desiring to remove it out of reach of the water. Brown first tried to kill his wife with a knife, but she was too much for him, and wrested the weapon from his grasp. He then exclaimed: "If I can't kill you I can kill myself; one of us must die." Going to the barn he suspended himself from a beam.

ITALY.

Parliamentary Proceedings—Legislators' Vacations—The Abolition of Convents—Counterfeit Currency.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, April 7, 18[illegible].

The Ministry the past week has obtained another vote of confidence, but the majority is reduced to seventeen votes. By this it would seem that its continuance in power hangs by a single thread. As Italy is trying to imitate England in so many things, it would not be surprising if, seeing themselves on the verge of defeat, the Crown counselors should go to the Sovereign and place in his hands the symbols of office. But it would be with the expectation that the Cabinet would be reconstructed with most of its present elements. The King has left Rome for the North, which is a sign that an immediate Ministerial crisis is not anticipated. The Ministers hold hard, and some of them are made of good stuff. The ship of State is still weathering the financial gale, and the officers are reluctant to leave the command until the storm is overpast.

PARLIAMENT'S VACATION.

Parliament has gone home to remain till the 22d of April. These frequent vacations are complained of as a great waste of time, when there is so much work yet to be done. But the Easter recess could hardly be given up without disregarding a tradition which should not be thoughtlessly sacrificed. More than 400 deputies were present when the last vote was taken, an unusual number, and such as it will not be easy to get together again without repeated threatening calls—a means to which the presiding officer of the Chamber has lately been obliged to resort. The members of Parliament have the privilege of going over the railroads free of expense, and that is the principal compensation for services rendered to the State. Many of the Deputies are reluctant to remain, or even to come to Rome. The difficulty of finding good accommodations, and the cost of living, quite beyond the means of some, are causes which operate to produce the result.

THE ABOLITION OF CONVENTS.

A Roman letter would be defective, or not quite Roman, while the question is still pending, without some reference to the abolition-of-convents project. The bill as modified in committee, and as it is to go before Parliament, is now printed, and the discussion will not be put off many more days. The conservative character of the scheme as originally framed is still in a great degree retained, the purpose being to make it as easy as possible for the monks and nuns in this head seat of the religious orders. Those of the extreme party insist that there is no reason why the Government should be less hard on the Roman brothers than on those in the rest of the kingdom. But there are reasons of state or of diplomacy which have an influence upon the minds of prudent leaders.

A CURIOUS SUIT.

There has been a case in Court the past week, which has excited in an unusual degree the curiosity of the public, and brought out as witnesses many persons moving in the aristocratic circles of Roman society. The Prince Massimo, one of the richest of the old nobility, is one of the parties, to obtain an injunction, or stay, upon the payment of debts, amounting to some 600,000 or 700,000 francs, standing against his son, the Duke of Rignano. The wife of the Duke is a daughter of the Prince Doria, and one of the ladies of the Court of the Princess Margherita. The Prince Massimo knows pretty well how to hold his purse-strings, and has not been inclined to allow his spend-thrift son to go beyond the length of the tether by which skittish animals are usually held. A large part of the claims which make up the gross sum in litigation, are in the form of loans obtained from bankers and money-lenders, on the credit of a young man of great expectations. The Duke of Rignano was hardly, in any case, the person making the demand directly to the one from whom money was obtained. A certain Volpicelli, bearing the title of cavalier, the intimate friend of many years, was the convenient instrument for the execution of these financial operations. Signor Volpicelli is one of those young men found in every large society, who, owing little to family or fortune, make their way by force of intelligence, wit, and the spirit of good fellowship. This one has long been well known, and a general favorite in the best Roman society. All the witnesses in Court testify to the good opinion generally held of his character for honesty and fidelity in his social relations. Such was the intimacy and confidence between the two friends, that Rignano was in the habit of putting his name to notes, leaving the blank to be filled up with such sums as Volpicelli found it convenient to obtain from one or another lender of money at usurious rates of interest. The sums seem to have ranged from one to ten or more thousand francs. From what comes out, we are led to suppose that with such revenues the greater part of the expenses of the inseparable friends were met; the one without fortune of his own, receiving a convenient living as a compensation for services rendered. A large number of letters, exchanged between the two, during a period of several years, were read in court, but the nature of their contents was such that it was necessary to proceed with closed doors. They were a daily record of *amours* and intrigues, such as, if it were published, would be found to be the history of many dashing young married and unmarried men in Italian, as well as French society. Within a year past there has been a rupture of the old friendship, and it is now the purpose to make out that the responsibility and blame of these loose money transactions rests with the one who, all along, has only acted as an obedient go-between. The weight of public sympathy seems to be on the side of what may be called the weaker party; pitched upon by the patrician to be made the scapegoat of his own sins. Volpicelli has lately lost cast in the so-called high circles, because he has been forced to seek a place of employment, for the purpose of getting a living like an honest citizen. We hear a great deal about the "dangerous classes" of society, and among them are those worse than worthless elegant vagabonds of courtly circles, who pass their time in indolence, divided between the theatre, the dissipations of the table, and the dress-parade, exciting the envy of the vulgar, turning the heads of weak women, and setting a bad example to the youth who are coming upon the scene.

A DECISION.

The Court this morning rendered its decision in the case, condemning Volpicelli to nine months' imprisonment and the payment of the cost of the legal process, on the charge proved of breach of confidence and unjust appropriation of money. The intense interest of the public in the case continued to the end, and the Court at the last moment presented an extraordinary scene.

COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY.

The almost unlimited issue of paper money has offered a temptation to those with talents for that craft to try their skill in falsification. A good many has lately engaged in it. To detect these culprits is a new trial to which the activity of the authority is put. Some of the notes even of the National Bank, engraved and printed in New-York, which were thought to be beyond such risk, have been successfully imitated. But the vigilance of the public officers has proved equal to the emergency, and within a few days a hand has been put upon several of the leading knaves, with the seizure of apparatus for the practice of the counterfeiter's art. One of them, arrested with his father, proves to be a painter of some reputation in the town of Chieti, near Rome, where he has borne the character of an honest citizen. What makes the matter worse, both these are placemen under the Government in the department of the public lottery. The law here punishes with extreme rigor offences of this kind. The offender has perpetual warning, as all the notes bear on their face the declaration that severe legal penalties are sure to follow detection.

ANGELICO.

ZINC MINING.

The Lehigh Company's Mines at Friedensville, Penn.—The Largest Stationary Engine in the World.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Bethlehem, Monday, April 21, 1873.

One of the most interesting features in a short stay in this old-fashioned city is the opportunity it presents to pay a visit to the zinc mines. A quarter of a century ago they were unknown. The original settlers of the beautiful and fertile valley in which they lie had been located there for the best part of a century before they became aware of their existence. Now these zinc mines and the zinc works in connection with them afford subsistence to some 3,000 of the surrounding population. In two or three years that number will doubled. It was not till 1853 that any well-organized effort was made for working the ores; but in that year several capitalists from New-York united for the purpose, and erected works in Bethlehem for making oxide of zinc. In 1859 additional works were put up for manufacturing metallic zinc on the Belgian process; and in 1865 a mill for rolling sheet zinc was added. Thus the company has grown to its present dimensions, and to-day the Lehigh Zinc Company is one of the giants of Pennsylvania manufacture. They have already mined over 300,000 tons of ore; what they will mine in the next twenty years it is impossible to conjecture; they can, themselves, form no estimate. But, in the meantime, they have created a new branch of Pennsylvania industry; a large village has sprung up around their mines, almost every inhabitant of which is in their employ, and many of the houses in which have been built and are owned by them for the use of their miners. Around their works in South Bethlehem a town has grown up, to the growth of which they have largely contributed in common with the Bethlehem Iron Company, and they have given a new life to the whole community.

The company's mines lie in the valley of the Saucon, at the base of the south side of a spur of the Lehigh Mountains, the village of Friedensville being actually built over a part of them. The drive over the mountains, from Bethlehem to Friedensville, a distance of over four miles, may be very enjoyable on a fine Spring or Summer morning, but with the mercury too lazy to get up, and a driving snow-storm and cold snap coming along at the rate of heaven knows how many miles an hour, the pleasure of the drive is considerably marred, while the unceasing care one is compelled to bestow on one's nose and ears becomes monotonous after a while. It is a much longer journey, too, than might be supposed, for the mountain road on either side is so steep that the horse has to walk nearly the whole distance. Never have I so welcomed the sight of bricks and mortar as when the tall chimneys of the Lehigh zinc mines hove in sight, and promised me a chance of warming up a bit in the offices and engine-rooms. The principal mine is as bleak and wild a looking spot as one could possibly expect to see anywhere; but here, amid the woodland and valley scenery, it looks as though it had been dumped in a hurry by Dame Nature in a place for which it was never intended. The mountain spur, formed by an upheaval of limestone rock, with rich veins and pockets of zinc, contains treasures which were little dreamed of by the stern old Moravians of Bethlehem, and it was not till 1845 that, more by chance than anything else, the wealth of rich zinc ore below the surface was suspected. A farmer named Hebewoth, who owned the tract of land in question, found it impossible to raise any sort of crop in one particular spot. It was well known that the region abounded in iron ore, and the barrenness of the soil at this spot was attributed to the existence of iron very close to the surface. It happened that, in 1845, Mr. William Theodore Roepper, a learned geologist and mineralogist, passed through the neighborhood, on a Summer exploring tour, and had his attention called to the circumstances. He secured some of the ore, experimented with it, and, to the astonishment of the community, pronounced it to be calamine or carbonate of zinc. Being so near the surface, the mine has been worked downward; blasting and packing out the ore from the veins and pockets, and leaving the limestone rock bare. At the time of the formation, the upheaval of the limestone rocks was so complete in the heart of the mine that where the rock does not stand in great, gaunt, turreted forms, it has a slightly reversed inclination—that is, the under surface has in its upheaval passed the perpendicular, and inclines inward toward the mountain. Some little way to the south the rock has the other inclination; still further off, the angle lessens, till, at the distance of a quarter of a mile, the angle of the incline toward the mountain is very acute. From the limestone the zinc ore has been removed to a great depth, and the mine cleared of all but the limestone, which, with its misshapen masses of enormous size, its needle crags, and caverns in every direction, has more the appearance of a great glacier, more especially with its present covering of snow. It looks as though a cluster of great rocks had sunk in. Deep down, where mining is now going on, there are galleries turning to all points of the compass, and great fissures, from which the pockets of zinc have been removed, which would pass muster for the interior arrangements of a coal mine which had been out for a Sunday spree. Everything is irregular; the galleries fly off at a tangent at unexpected corners, and you are just as likely to find a miner at work over your head as by your side. Exploring a zinc mine is very interesting, but it is also hard work; and the dirt and wet of the mine necessitate the making an "old image" of oneself before venturing into its dark and mysterious recesses. I was asked if I would like to go down into the mines, and on my avowing that that was my sole object in driving over to Friedensville, I was at once escorted to the engine-house, where there is a full wardrobe, the total value of which would perhaps pay for a very second-hand pair of shoes. There must have been from fifteen to twenty suits, each boasting a hat to match, and its own peg. Into one of these suits, white canvas jacket and overalls, I managed to struggle with the kindly aid of the engineer of the mines; the overalls being drawn up over the waist of the jacket and tied on tight with a strong tape.

But before saying more about the mines I must tell you of a certain something which I saw in the engine-house, to wit, the engine itself. [illegible] very remarkable about there being an engine in an engine-house; but it caused me to open my eyes and mouth to such an extent that I had the greatest difficulty in getting the first closed when I went to bed, and the latter shut when I wanted to masticate my dinner on my return to Bethlehem. It is the largest stationary engine in the world, and works already the largest pumping apparatus in the world; and yet only one-half of its pumping capacity has as yet been called into play. When I say that this mammoth engine is of 3,000-horse power, and pumps up 6,700 gallons of water in a minute, or at the rate of 890 gallons to every action, some idea of its size may be gathered. At present the engine is only run up to eight and a half revolutions, though it has been run up to thirteen revolutions, and can go up to fifteen or more revolutions in a minute. This mammoth engine weighs 700 tons, has a cylinder of 110 inches, and 10 feet stroke, and stands on a foundation 32 feet in depth. Its four walking-beams weigh 48,000 pounds each, and no less than twenty-six of its parts weigh over seven tons each. The wall which does duty for the fulcrum on which this powerful engine gives the leverage to the pumps, is built of solid masonry, nine feet in thickness, and springs from a platform of solid rock, 114 feet below the surface. There are two pumps alongside of one another, each pump having two drawing lift-pumps and two plungers for discharging the water at the surface level. The pump-rods, which are at present 150 feet long, are each made of six twelve-inch square Florida pine, iron-bound and securely bolted together. The work of sinking the pumping shaft is, however, always going on, and will be continued till it has reached a depth of 300 feet—twice its present depth. When this is accomplished, and the two other pumps are put in position, 15,000 to 20,000 gallons of water will be drawn from the mine every minute, if so much should collect. But as all the springs from the mountain seem to drain into the mine, the probability is that the big engine will find plenty of employment. I went down into this terrible pumping shaft, and I am bound to say that there is little poetry in making such a venture. It is blacker than the darkest night down there, and the only light comes from the fitful glare of the little miner's lamp stuck on the peak of your hat. The means of descent is the very simple one of a series of common rung ladders, landing on very small stagings and descending first in one direction, then in the other. The rungs are all wet and slippery, as may be expected, and you have literally to feel your way down with your hands and feet. One false step and it would be all up. There is nothing till you come to the bottom of the shaft. Then, again, the noise of the pumping in the shaft—which is only 34 feet square though 150 feet deep—is very great and confusing, and the streams of drippings find their way down your neck with wonderful ingenuity and perseverance. No. Descending big pump shafts is not precisely a mode of exercise which I should care to introduce into the routine of my daily life. The great majority of visitors—male, of course—to the mines utterly refuse to face the pump-shaft, even if they have screwed up their courage to going down into the mines. The great difficulty, of course, is the dizziness caused by looking down to see that you place your feet right. It is the same in going down into the mine, only that the ladders are dry and there is plenty of daylight till you get into the galleries. But it is very unpleasant to have an unexpected blast go off by you when you are half way down a ladder. I started so once when a blast was fired that I nearly jumped out of my skin and off the ladder. We tramped about the mine, candle in hand, for an hour or two, every now and then almost getting wedged in in the narrow galleries, and I gradually accumulating a headache from striking my cranium against the numberless balks of heavy timbers with which the galleries are shored up. I saw the splendid rich veins of carbonate and silicate of zinc, and veins and pockets of the blend or sulphuret of zinc. It sparkled like diamonds in the half light of our farthing dip candles. And then my companion asks me if I could do some rough climbing. "Aye, aye, Sir," I reply, and away he goes again. We climb up an almost perpendicular pile of boulders till we reach a long tunneled hole, through which I just manage to squeeze, and we crawl along at full length till we come to a shoot-up braced with heavy logs. Here again we have a tight squeeze for it, and the sharp fibres of the ore make it nasty work for the hands. At last we see our way into a low, narrow gallery, and sliding down we are once more on our feet, and pushing along through some six inches of slush. But we come to the old pumping apparatus which, though still in use and of great magnitude, is a dwarf compared with the giant finished a year ago; and there is more light, and I fancy I can see more of the workings of the pumps. Back we struggle the same way we came, and when we emerge into daylight on the platform at the bottom of the ladder staircase, we find that we are covered with mud enough to fill a New-York street-cleaning car—hands, face, overall suit—everything. Even my hair was full of mud from squeezing through that sort of horizontal chimney, which beats the Cheminée of Chamounix celebrity into fits, and, by the way, gives one an idea of what the poor boys who formerly climbed and swept chimneys for a living had to go through. While down in the mines I saw one of those magnificent, powerful and ingenious Burleigh drills in operation. These drills can be taken down and re-erected in another spot in from fifteen to twenty minutes, and when put up, they will drill several holes for blasting without the necessity of removal, the peculiar gearing of the machine admitting of the drill being moved horizontally to the extreme length of its beam. The drill can also be turned to drill upward or downward, or at any angle. By the ordinary process of hand labor it would take three hours to drill a hole three feet deep. The Burleigh drill does the work in twenty minutes.

The Lehigh Zinc Company have four mines at work at present, only a small portion of the mining lands which they own. They are the Hebeworth or Big Mine, which has six veins of ore running parallel with one another in the direction of about 25° north of east to 25° south of west, the regular dip of ore running in the westerly direction. In this mine there is a vein of blend, six feet thick, which yields ten tons of ore a day. The Hartmann Mine is about a quarter of a mile in a south-westerly direction from the Big Mine. It has one vein of blende twenty-five feet, and four veins of carbonate and silicate of zinc. The Correll and Tavern Mines are also about a quarter of a mile from the Big Mine, but in a south-easterly direction. They are in the heart of the village, being on either side of the main street. The Correll Mine has two veins in which the silicate of zinc predominates. The Tavern Mine, which runs directly under the village, has two silicate veins. The veins of carbonate and silicate in the Big Mine are especially rich as to the quantity of zinc in the ores. From these four mines the company, when in full work, mine some 20,000 tons of ore, of which about twenty-seven per cent is pure zinc. The ore is placed in breakers, which break it up without crushing it, the blende or sulphuret of zinc is divided by boys into three classes. Number one is sent direct to the works in Bethlehem to be calcined, a process which burns all the sulphur out of it. No. 2 is made up into kiln heaps of seventy-five tons, each at the mines. Fire is made, and the ore is calcined for, on an average, nine weeks. The sulphur filters through, and when the heap is cooled off, large quantities of pure, bright brimstone are found. The carbonates and silicate, after being broken, are thoroughly washed, and are forced upward by revolving inclined screws, with 144 blades, on to sieve chutes. The dirt, being much lighter than the ore, runs down and out of the washer with the water; the small pieces of ore fall through the sieve; the larger ones are sorted, and any pieces of blende among them are put away for the roasting kilns. These washers will each wash fifty tons of ore a day. For the last two or three years the company have accumulated the third grade of the blende ores, not having determined the most advisable process to which to submit it. The captain of the mines tells me that they have now 375 men and boys on their pay-roll, but that, when they get their pumping shaft down to the intended depth of 300 feet, and get the big engine and all the pumps to work, that they will have to employ twice as many hands.

Interesting as are the mines themselves, I must confess that that big engine was my *pièce de résistance*. The marvelous ease with which its ponderous machinery moved fascinated me. I could have watched it without wearying for hours. The engine not only reflects great honor on the company's engineer, who designed it, but redounds to the credit of the company who had the pluck to make so costly an investment, from which capitalists may have well shrunk, and at which some would have stood aghast, and characterized it as reckless periling of the company's position. It was made in Philadelphia, as were its pumps, boilers, and mountings—Philadelphia, that queen of manufacturing cities—and cost the almost fabulous sum of [illegible]. A sight of it would alone well repay a visit to the Friedensville mines. In fact, engineers and mechanics do go to Friedensville from all parts for the express purpose of having a look at the largest stationary engine in the world. It is certainly one of the wonders of this wonder-working nineteenth century; and it seems almost laughable to say so, but it is none the less true, that the first pumping engine the Lehigh Zinc Company put up was of one horse-power. What an exemplification of the parable of the grain of mustard-seed!

A PLUCKY JAILER.

The Attempt to Release a Convicted Murderer from the Sacramento Jail—Fatal Result.

From the Sacramento (Cal.) Union, April 16.

A daring attempt was made at 1½ o'clock this morning to rescue Charles Mortimer, the murderer of Mrs. Gibson, from the County Jail. The effort was frustrated and the principal actor killed by the vigilance and decision of Deputy-Sheriff Manuel L. Cross, who was on duty at that hour. On the west side of the jail is an open court or jail yard, about eighty feet square, which is surrounded by a brick wall twenty feet high. A man, whose name is believed to be Flinn, scaled the wall by means of a ladder taken from a grocery store in the vicinity, leaving his hat and boots on the outside. To accomplish his feat he placed the ladder on the west side of the wall, in the rear of an unoccupied building, where his movements could not be discovered from the street. Having reached the top of the wall he passed to the roof of a shed in the yard and lowered himself by means of a stout iron guy which had extended across it, but which he broke off at one end. This much was accomplished without alarming in any manner the jailer on guard. The main hall of the jail in which the cells are located is connected with the yard by a doorway, which is closed by a heavy iron cross-bar door on the inside and a wooden door on the outside. The iron door was locked, and the wooden door closed but not locked. Deputy Sheriff Cross was inside of the jail, when the bell was rung from the door which opens from the court to the open yard on I-street. The officers, it appears, had some reasons for extreme caution, fearing the possibility of an attempt to rescue the prisoner. Cross unlocked the inner door, and with his revolver pushed the wooden door open suddenly, but saw no one in the yard. He cautiously stepped forward and looked along the wall of the building in each direction, but still saw no one. He then started to go across the yard to the gate, a distance of sixty feet. When about ten feet from the door he glanced his eye backward, and saw a man without a hat, and with his face masked with a white handkerchief, advancing from around the corner of the building. He had covered the officer with a pistol, and commenced some exclamation or sentence, which was not understood. Cross instantly wheeled and fired, dropping on his knee at the time to dodge the ball of his adversary. Flinn staggered, but still kept on his feet, and moved toward the door as though to gain access to the jail. Cross fired a second shot, which also seemed to take effect. Flinn still kept on his feet, and passed into the jail, running across the hall directly to Mortimer's cell, which was about sixty feet from the door. As he reached the cell he grasped at the door, but fell and died in a few minutes. One ball had taken effect in the right side, and one near the mouth. A purse was found on his person containing $26 80. The principal reason for believing that this man is a brother of Mortimer is, that he had several keys on a flat steel ring, on which was engraved "William J. Flinn, Lynn, Mass." On the arm of Mortimer the name of "Charles Flinn" is marked in India ink. He had been to see Mortimer two or three times since his incarceration. On his person were found two revolvers and a knife. One of the pistols was a Colt's six-shooter, and the other a Wesson seven-shooter. It has been ascertained to-day that this man has been stopping several days at the City Hotel, on K-street, under the name of Williams. The jailers seem to think that Flinn had no accomplices in his daring undertaking, and that he rang the bell by reaching the wire in the yard. On the other hand, there are reports that several men were seen to run away from the vicinity when the shooting took place. The intention was, no doubt, to have killed the jailer, and then to have secured the keys, with which to have effected Mortimer's release.

The Physical Effects of Boat-Racing.

From the London Lancet.

The great contest that will be fought out this day on the tranquil waters of the Thames has so many physiological bearings, and its effects have been so frequently the subject of debate, that we may well be excused for offering a few observations on the influence of such athletic exercises on the mental and bodily health of the competitors. In all ages and by every nation vigorous physical exertion has been recognized as essential to the maintenance of health. By the savage it cannot be overlooked, for upon his energy, activity, and endurance—in other words, upon his training—his daily supply of food, and by consequence his very existence depend; while among more civilized nations it early comes to be recognized that neglect of due exercise of the body rapidly leads to deterioration of the race, so that those who are compelled to pursue sedentary occupations not only themselves become feeble, nerveless, and effeminate, but constitute the sires of a decrepit and degenerate progeny—such a race, in fact, as forms, alas! only too large a proportion of the denizens of our manufacturing towns. To guard against this tendency as population increased, the great nations of antiquity instituted games and prizes for contests, in the training for which the finest physical development, the most perfect symmetry of which the human frame is capable, was called forth. Nor were the effects of the wise and far-sighted system of education pursued in their gymnasia limited to the production of consummate beauty of the outward form and make of the body alone, but the brain, partaking in the general improvement, ripened into maturity, and produced races of men whose accomplished works in art, in literature, and in war have never yet been surpassed. The habits and instincts of the English race have for many centuries fulfilled the same purpose as the ancient games; and there can be little question that, so long as riding, rowing, and athletics continue to be practiced among us, we shall retain that which we have long held, a leading place in physical, in moral, and in intellectual endowments among the nations of Europe. To excel in such exercises, a regular system of training is required, involving temperance if not abstemiousness in all things, and constant practice; and it is pleasant to find, from the large body of evidence collected by Dr. Morgan in his interesting work entitled *University Oars*, that, in the opinion of all, or almost all, who have pursued rowing with more ardor than as a mere amusement, no injurious effects can be attributed to it, even when the exertions are as violent as those that will be made this day, provided only that the men have been properly trained. The information he has obtained shows that no less than twelve of the sixteen men who rowed in the first inter-university race in 1829 are still living; that the competitors in this, as well as in the succeeding races, have had as good an average of life as any corresponding number of Englishmen who do not row, and, lastly, that, while an extremely small number of men have suffered any injury from rowing, many acknowledge the benefit they have received from it in health, strength, and spirits. No doubt there are some men who are wholly unfit to enter into any competition of the kind. The strain of all exertion falls primarily on the heart and lungs, and in a secondary degree on the brain. As soon as the muscles contract, the mechanism of the valves in the veins occasions a quicker current and a larger volume of blood to enter the right heart, which labors to propel its contents through the capillaries of the lungs. These become surcharged with blood, and for a few moments difficulty of breathing is experienced. Soon, however, the vigorous movements of respiration introduce the due amount of oxygen, the left heart is filled, the balance between the venous and arterial circulation is restored, and the "second wind" is obtained. From this time forth the well-trained man is at ease, and his work is only limited by his nervous and muscular power. A sound constitutioned youth, with no special proclivity to disease, who begins moderately and works steadily, gaining strength in his muscles and in his heart, and capacity in his lungs, need fear no danger in a boat race. For him rowing will prove a wholesome exercise. But it is easy to see what must be the effect of such conditions in a man with unsound lungs or heart. It matters little which is at fault; the result is nearly the same. In either case, whether the heart be feeble, or the lungs, from original conformation or disease, be inadequate to transmit the volume of blood forced into them by a vigorous heart, the first active movements gorge the right cardiac cavities, and, as these cannot discharge their contents, the entire venous system feels the effects, and lividity of the surface and general distress are the immediate consequences—consequences that, if the effort be persisted in, may easily lead to cardiac dilatation and its attendant evils, or, in an extreme case, to rupture of the walls of the heart or to cerebral hemorrhage; or, on the other hand, should the lungs be very seriously affected and the heart possess fair energy, to pulmonary hemorrhage. It is pretty certain, however, that, in most instances, the weak point, even without medical advice, is early recognized; and the intending competitor is advised to withdraw or has license to retire before any real harm is done. One word upon overtraining. When men break down, the conclusion may be drawn that the relations between food and work have not been properly adjusted. The food may have been insufficient in quantity or improper in quality, or have been imperfectly digested; or the work itself may have been too violent or too protracted to permit the repair of the wasted tissue. In general, perhaps, the last is the real cause, and many a man would probably do more and better work were he allowed an interval of a day for recruiting his exhausted energies. The advice of many old oarsmen might also be borne in mind, that growth should be completed before entering on any severe contest.

THE HOLY FATHER.

Americans at the Vatican—A Presentation to the Pope—Sketch of the Pontiff.

From a Special Correspondent.

Rome, Tuesday, April 8, 1873.

"Have you been presented to the Pope?" is a question which, according to the tendency of all republicans, Americans ask more frequently of each other at Rome than visitors of any other nationality. It may interest some of our friends at home to know how this last and crowning exploit of the Yankee abroad is achieved, after which he is convinced he has done Rome thoroughly, and may safely turn his face toward Naples. As we have no regularly-accredited representative at the Holy See, and as the officials of the Church look even with jealous eyes at the favor which our Minister enjoys at the King's Court, and his well-known success as a diplomat, the duty of presenting American sovereigns devolves, by established custom, upon the head of the American College in Rome. Fortunately this eminent divine, a native of Baltimore and a thorough American at heart—Dr. Chatard—is a man who presents the very rare combination of profound scholarship with perfect knowledge of the world. A visit to him in the magnificent reception-room of the college is a rare treat even for the weary traveler. The perfect quiet of the grand edifice, situated though it be in the midst of one of the most animated quarters of Rome; the beautiful garden, surrounded by graceful cloisters, and abounding in orange-trees laden with golden fruit, and camelias covered with a profusion of blossoms; and the unfailing courtesy of all the attendants, are a pleasing preparation to an interview with the President. After ascertaining, in a quiet way, your standing at home, and your plans for a longer or a shorter stay at Rome, he informs you of his intention to make your wishes known at the Vatican, and promises you a note of his own in due time. A week or two later, according to the number of previous applications or the pleasure of the Holy Father, a servant from the Vatican, in grand livery, comes to your hostelry, or to your quarters, and brings you a huge, square missive, for which he expects a liberal gratuity. It is amusing to learn that the latter has fallen off in value in proportion to the splendor in which he appears; formerly he came in full livery, with a great flourish, and to the delight of all idlers and street boys, and great was his fee; now he comes in more modest garb, and his reward is reduced to about one-half. When you open your letter, you find to your great comfort and entertainment that "His Holiness deigns to admit you to an audience" on a given day, and deigns, moreover, though his Maggiordomo, or chief steward, to inform you minutely all that you are expected to do and not to do. Ladies are told they must present themselves dressed in black, with a black veil on their head, and gentlemen are required to don a uniform, or in want thereof, a black evening costume; both sexes are expected to appear without gloves. Then follows a solemn warning against any attempt to present petitions for indulgences or other favors, closing with a special prohibition against sly efforts to obtain the Holy Father's autograph! You immediately produce your rarely-used dress-coat, or hire one from obliging landlords, who are prepared for all such contingencies. Your wife sees in the occasion a happy necessity for buying a costly lace shawl, and on the appointed day, at the invariable hour of 11, you take your close carriage and drive to the Vatican. The Swiss guard at the great entrance, in his parti-colored costume of black, yellow, and red, with his quaint halbert in his right hand, smiles gently at your festive appearance at such an early morning hour, and the solemn lackey in black, with a gold chain round his neck, waves his hand majestically to direct you into the court-yard. There you see more Swiss Guards, who push you with all gentleness to a remote corner, and force you to mount stairs after stairs till you fairly give out and stop, panting, at a broad landing-place, where a majestic official, dressed in crimson from head to foot, haughtily invites you to enter. You find yourself in a vast square waiting-room, surrounded with hard benches, on which you are fortunately not expected to sit, but to deposit your wrapping, your hats, and your gloves. A number of crimson gentlemen in waiting—the perfection of Thackeray's *Jeames*—surround you, looking at your letters of admission, while a bare-footed, bare-headed monk walks impatiently up and down the large room, looking contempt and scowling condemnation at the crowd of worldlings and heretics who are to importune the Holy Father. Through a side door and past a large red screen you are next ushered into a long, lofty room, the windows of which—all on one side—overlook the Eternal City, while beneath them and along the opposite walls are ranged the most uncomfortable wooden chairs human ingenuity ever invented. The attempt to paint them so as to have the appearance of marble and the Papal arms, which they bear on the back, have no effect in rendering them less hard and unpleasant, and before you have accomplished your purpose of seeing the Pope, you are sure to wonder at the strange economy shown to strangers. For everything else in the room looks worthy of a sovereign. At the upper end rises a stately throne, under a crimson and gold baldachins; at the lower end stands a magnificent cross, on which hangs the Savior carved in ivory with infinite art, while a golden angel of life size worships the Redeemer below; between the windows great paintings fill the broad spaces, and the ceiling is rich in gold carving. On ordinary occasions the room is lined with visitors on both sides, and on such days the Pope is apt to make a general allocution to all who have come. The stranger who is fortunate enough to be admitted at less general audiences finds himself in company with only half a dozen persons, who, like him, are apt to become impatient as the appointed hour passes and no signs of an audience appear. Every now and then a slight rustling is heard at a side-door, and expectation is raised to the utmost; but it is only a crimson attendant who ushers in a late comer, or looks in to see if all is in order. At last when your patience is well nigh exhausted, a door near the throne, which has escaped your attention, is opened with great solemnity; you rise, grasp the rosaries and chaplets you have brought to be blessed by the Pope's own hands, and strain your eyes to behold what is coming. But you are expected to wait patiently for some time longer, and it is only after another quarter of an hour or more that, quite suddenly and so quietly that you hear no warning noises, the Pope appears right by your side, and takes you fairly by surprise.

PIUS IX.

When you collect your thoughts, you see before you a small, stout man, bent in the shoulders, dressed from head to foot in dazzling white, the rich gold embroidery in the ends of the broad sash which he wears around his waist, and the red slippers, with the white and gold cross on his feet, being the only bits of color which strike your eye. But you are immediately and irresistibly attracted by the wonderful mixtures of great shrewdness in the bright eye, and of touching benignity in the whole expression. The head appears perfectly bald under its white silken skull-cap, but the face strikes you at once as looking far younger than the great age of the Pope would lead you to expect. The utter want of firmness in the mouth, and the absence of character in the weak chin, are perhaps most easily read in the somewhat heavy features; the eye, also, wanders more restlessly to and fro than would be the case in a man of great firmness and stern resolution. But there is no mistaking the "good will to men" which gives a beaming, irresistibly attractive expression to the whole; and as you look you feel quite ready to comply with established usage, and to kneel down before a great and most unhappy sovereign. Etiquette requires that you should kneel as the chamberlain, who has taken your letter of audience, whispers in the Holy Father's ear your name and country, and that you should kiss the Pope's hand when extended to you for the purpose. If you are deemed worthy of the favor, the Holy Father stops before you, addresses you a few questions, and listens most kindly to your answers. He speaks in French, with a strong Italian accent, but proves himself invariably well-informed, and surprised, quite recently, a Virginian not a little, by referring to certain political questions in connection with his native State, which few foreign statesmen would have been apt to appreciate. Your wife will receive a kindly, though shorter reception, but the Pope is sure to bless the rosaries she holds up to him for the purpose, and to lay his hand affectionately upon hers, as he complies with her request. Now and then a great personage claims his attention for a few minutes longer, but children are his special favorites. On the occasion referred to, a Russian princess of high rank, one of the small number of good Catholics in her country, presented her little red-haired, flat-nosed daughter to Pius IX. Although the red Eminence by his side gave unmistakable evidences of impatience, and the Chamberlain more than once intimated that other duties were awaiting His Holiness, the good Pope petted and caressed the child to the unspeakable delight of her mother and the intense triumph of her chaplain, whom she had brought with her to the audience. While the Pope is going around, you have leisure to notice his large retinue, the court charges in clerical costumes of varied forms and colors, a cardinal in black, with red facings and red stockings; the Pope's chaplain, who carries his red hat and follows close upon his heels wherever he goes, and the few civilians, decorated with numbers of stars and orders, also group themselves around the throne. Near the door stand —a most incongruous element in this place—a number of Swiss guards in their mediæval costume, and, stranger still, half a dozen Zouave officers in modern uniforms, with helmets on their heads and swords by their sides. On great occasions the man who is still considered the master-spirit at the Vatican, Cardinal Antonelli, appears by the side of the Pope, presenting, with his sharply-cut features and lofty intellectual expression, a most striking contrast to the apparent *bonhomie* of his master, as his simple, sombre costume contrasts with the snowy white of the Pope. When each one has been duly notified; when heretics have knelt down and kissed hands, and faithful believers have literally thrown themselves on the ground and devotedly covered the cross on the Pope's slippers with kisses, the Holy Father steps into the centre of the room and proclaims, with an unexpectedly loud and firm voice, his intention to address them all jointly, and to confer upon them his benediction. In this act he shows how much vigor—and not unfrequently how much passion—is still left in the old man. He stands, showing no evil effects of the long, wearisome ceremony, boldly upright, and speaks with an energy and a fervor which bear witness of the fire that is still in his spirit. On a recent occasion he said in substance: "My children, I wish you all a safe and happy return to your native homes; but above all do I wish you a happy return to your home in Heaven. You must all long for it, unless you should find this world a happy one. This may be so with you. But I, for my part, must confess that I find this world a very bad one. And now for my general benediction." As he made this allusion to his many troubles and sufferings, not a heart remained untouched; for he spoke without the slightest taint of bitterness, only smiling sadly, as he referred to his own experiences. The ceremony concludes by his bestowing his official blessing—in Latin—and then he disappears with a quick, active step. He is followed by his dignitaries and attendants; the guards march slowly after him, the door closes, and you are left alone in the vast room to reflect upon the sad fate of the good but weak man, whom uncounted millions of men still revere as the Vicar of Christ upon earth, and whom no one who has seen and known him, can think of without heartfelt compassion and sincere respect and esteem.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Story of the Colonne Vendome.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* writes: You have already been informed that the Column is to be rebuilt, and hopes are entertained that it may be completed in time for its inauguration to coincide with the day fixed for the celebration of the evacuation of the territory, and the anniversary of the last French revolution, viz., the 5th of September. The choice of the day is rather happy. As a witty but ill-natured Parisian *confrère* remarked to me last evening, *il y aura à boire et à manger dans cette fête là*, meaning thereby to imply that all sects of politicians could, without any glaring inappropriateness, apply it to the glorification of their own opinions. The gentlemen of the pavement and their friends may be excused for supposing that the 4th of September is meant to be commemorated on the 5th; the great bulk of the people will only view it as a patriotic manifestation of joy at the departure of the Prussians, and the Bonapartists cannot, of course, but exult at the inauguration of the monument of the First Napoleon. But the question of the statue to be placed at the top, is, it seems, *une question brulante*. In 1814, when the effigy of Napoleon I. had been pulled down from the summit of the pillar, it was at one time gravely proposed to replace it by "a statue of Peace under the features of the Emperor Alexander." This idea was actually ventilated by the *Journal des Débats*, but that was a little too nauseous a morsel to force down the people's throat, and the effigy of the conqueror of a hundred fights was replaced by a pole and a white flag, which the Bonapartists and Radicals (they were fast allies in those days) irreverently designated as a "broom-stick and dish-clout." The "dishclout" was removed in July, 1830, after the "three glorious days," and then an agitation set in for the reinstallation of the Napoleonic statue. Songs were written about it, the burden of one of them, which long survived, fairly expressing the then prevalent feeling of the fickle Parisians:

> "Ah! qu'on est fier d'être Français
> Quand on regarde la Colonne."

The plan was eagerly advocated by M. Thiers, and King Louis Philippe, who seemed to think that, by a display of Bonapartism, he would conciliate the Bonapartists, warmly supported him. On the 28th of July, 1833, the statue was inaugurated in the presence of the King and his sons, of M. Thiers, and a large military force. When the statue was unveiled there were loud shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" That statue represented Napoleon in his well-known uniform. It was replaced in 1859 or 1860 by a tawdry, tasteless affair, representing the conqueror of Jena in the garb of a Roman Emperor, holding a smaller statue of victory in his right hand. That statue fell, together with the Column, on the 16th of May, 1871. That which M. Thiers had placed upon it in 1833 is still available—lying perdu in the cellar of the Louvre; but M. Thiers has altered his opinions in more things than one during the last forty years, and it is not the Napoleonic statue which will crown the monument in the Place Vendôme if he has his own way.

The Piano Nuisance in Paris.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* says: Inhabitants of London, where almost every family of sufficient importance to keep a piano has a whole house to itself, can form but a small idea of the extent of the piano nuisance in Paris, where most people live in flats, and there is nothing to prevent every occupant of every one of the six floors from keeping pianos going most of the day and night, whether for lessons to the children in the morning, practice for young ladies in the afternoon, or show-off performances and quadrille playing in the evening. But thin partitions divide one French apartment from another. In many "genteel" quarters it is quite a common thing to hear a frightful Dutch concert executed by three or four performers, all playing out of tune, in different parts of the same house. But lodgers who did not like the music have hitherto had no resource but to "grin and bear it," save, perhaps, when a civil remonstrance on the ground of illness may have produced a short respite. An enterprising landlord, however, the owner of one of the handsomest houses in the fashionable Boulevard Haussman, No. 137, has brought an action against an offending piano in a court of law, and has provisionally stifled its jingling to a certain extent. His tenant, Madame Chaises, a widow lady, has a daughter whose passion for practice seems to be something extraordinary. His "declaration" states that the young lady plays all day, from 8 in the morning till an advanced hour of the night. The gamut, the chromatic scale, and simple exercises are followed by merciless concertos, sonatas, fantasias, and variations, with every variety of adagio, andante, allegro, and presto. Counsel for the plaintiff sustained his action on the strength of the legal maxim, *sic utere tuo ut alienum non lædas* (so use your own property as not to injure your neighbor's.) He could not deny the legal right, sanctioned by universal custom, of the defendant to play the piano in her own home. But he asked for an injunction against the excessive use of the right. Without citing any precedent, and I believe none can be found, he asked that for the peace and quietness of the other occupants of the house, mademoiselle should only be allowed to play from 11 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 8 P. M. to 10 P. M., thus leaving her neighbors undisturbed at breakfast time, dinner time, and bed time. The injunction has been granted, but only (on the ground of urgency) by a court for hearing interlocutory applications, called "Le Tribunal des Référés." I much doubt whether the decision will be affirmed when the great question comes on for solemn argument before a higher tribunal. The point is quite a new one. I never heard before that people might not give a ball at home every night in the week if it so pleased them, and so have music going on all night. A piano is, no doubt, often a nuisance, but it has not hitherto been treated as such; and it is as difficult for me to believe that the Court of Cassation can ultimately limit the hours within which a piano may be lawfully played, as that Mlle. Chaises can really have strummed so much as the complaining landlord alleges.

The Antiquity of Man.

Mr. Frank Calvert, of the Dardanelles, who, besides his archæological attainments, is an experienced geologist, has communicated to the Levant *Herald* the following notice of a discovery which he has made near that town, and which carries back the existence of mankind to a period immensely more remote than has yet been ascertained by scientific research: "I have had the good fortune to discover in the vicinity of the Dardanelles conclusive proofs of the existence of man during the Miocene period of the Tertiary age. From the face of a cliff composed of strata of that period, at a geological depth of 800 feet, I have myself extracted the fragment of a joint of a bone of either a dinotherium or a mastodon, on the convex side of which is deeply incised the unmistakable figure of a horned quadruped with arched neck, lozenge-shaped chest, long body, straight fore-legs, and broad feet. There are also traces of seven or eight other figures, which, together with the hind quarters of the first, are nearly obliterated. The whole design encircles the exterior portion of the fragment, which measures nine inches in diameter and five in thickness. I have also found, not far from the site of the engraved bone, in different parts of the same cliff, a flint flake and some bones of animals, fractured longitudinally, obviously by the hand of man, for the purpose of extracting the marrow, according to the practice of all primitive races. There can be no doubt as to the geological character of the formation from which I disinterred these interesting relics. The well-known writer on the geology of Asia Minor, M. de Tchihatcheff, who visited this region, determined it to be of the Miocene period; and the fact is further confirmed by the fossil bones, teeth, and shells of that epoch I found there, for I sent drawings of some of these fossils to Sir John Lubbock, who obligingly informs me that, having submitted them to Messrs. G. Busk and Jeffreys, those eminent authorities have identified among them the remains of dinotherium and the shell of a species of melania, both of which strictly appertain to the Miocene epoch. In addition to these discoveries, at about ten miles distance from the above locality I have lately come upon other traces of man's existence in drift 200 or 300 feet thick, underlying 400 or 500 feet of stratified rocks. I cannot positively affirm that this formation is likewise Miocene, the fossil shells it contains not having yet been examined scientifically; but in all probability such will prove to be the case. Throughout this drift I have found numerous stone implements, much worn. Flint is comparatively rare, but other hard stones have been adopted, red and other colored jasper being most common. Some of these implements are of large size, weighing upward of nine pounds. It is not more than forty or fifty years since the possibility of man's having come into being at an earlier period than the received term of 6,000 years was first discussed; and it is only quite recently that geologists, upon the evidence furnished by the Quaternary drift, are agreed to assign him an antiquity of about 100,000 years. Some suspected traces of his existence have, indeed, been noticed in the Pliocene and Miocene formations, but not sufficiently marked to be conclusive. It may be mentioned that the drift of the Quaternary age, to which the earliest vestiges hitherto known of primitive man had been confined, forms immediately below the earth's surface, comparatively speaking, a mere crust; beneath underlie in succession the vast thicknesses of the new and old Pliocenes and the Miocenes of the Tertiary age, to which last my discovery now carries back the existence of mankind. The remarkable fact is thus established beyond a question that the antiquity of man is no longer to be reckoned by thousands, but by millions of years. I shall abstain from making further researches in the place where the engraved bone was discovered until I can do so in the presence of persons well known in the scientific world, who, I trust, may be tempted to visit the spot."

The Proposed New Route to India.

The military correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* at Vienna says: "The Russian press discusses very favorably the plan of a Euphrates Valley railway, which it endeavors to prove would have neither the commercial nor the political advantages that people in England ascribe to it. In a long dissertation on the subject, Col. Stebnitsky argues that the construction of such a line would almost be impossible, owing partly to the enormous engineering difficulties which would have to be encountered in cutting through the Cilician plateau and the mountains south of it so as to reach the low plains of Mesopotamia to the murderous climate in the Euphrates Valley, and to the tribes of Arab robbers by which it is infested. The colonel seems to be ignorant of the fact that an eminent German engineer, Herr Pressel, who is now in the Turkish service, has already drawn up a plan for the most difficult part of the work, and that he does not consider the obstacles to be so formidable as to endanger the commercial prosperity of the line. The same writer criticises, with perhaps more reason, the project of Messrs. Andrew and Herbert for a line proceeding through the Euphrates Valley from Alexandretta (instead of from Scutari, according to the original proposal). This, he says, would be merely a half-measure, and would have the disadvantage of necessitating a double transfer of goods from the ships in which they would have at first to be conveyed to the railway, and thence again to ships. The other English proposals for a communication with India—one by the valley of the Tigris, and the other by Erzeroum and Teheran—the colonel dismisses as impracticable. He thinks that the only really advantageous mode of establishing such a communication would be by a line passing through Russia. It would start from the Caucasian fortress of Vladikankaz, thence proceed to Petrovsk, and skirting the western coast of the Caspian, reach Baku. From Baku it would pass by Astara and Rescht (in Persia) to Teheran. Vladikankaz will in two years' time become the terminus of the South Russian railways, and there is no doubt that a line thence to Teheran would be most advantageous from an engineering point of view. It is very remarkable, however, that although many railways of great commercial importance are still totally wanting in European Russia, the attention of the general staff at St. Petersburg should be so persistently directed to the establishment of railway communication between the Empire and Teheran, and that the project of a railway to that place from Vladikankaz should be so warmly advocated and discussed in the Russian Press. The western shores of the Caucasus are very thinly populated, and the proposed railway could not, therefore, have any commercial interest for Russia for a great many years to come."

A Carlist Massacre.

The *Diario*, of Barcelona, gives details of the capture of Berga by the Carlists, and of the massacre of the prisoners, events which have produced a profound impression in all parts of Spain. The incidents of the capture are, as the *Diario* observes, very vaguely related; but after examination of the cited facts, the conclusion has been drawn, rightly or wrongly, that the place was lost by the treason of the commandant, Morales. After the capture and pillage of the place, "the Carlists quitted the town with their prisoners and the convoy, on learning that the column of Gen. Cabrinety was approaching and threatened their rear guard. Passing through Serch, and before reaching the defile of La Consolation, they fusilladed the prisoners with great barbarity, dividing them for this purpose into groups. After shooting a company—sixty-seven in number—of Francstireurs of Catalonia, the mobilised volunteers of Berga were about to be subjected to the same fate, when two cabecillas interposed, father and son, belonging to the same town, and declared to Saballs, the Carlist leader, that they could not submit to see his order put into execution, and would rather die themselves than allow the prisoners to be shot. This resolution on the part of the two chiefs saved the lives of the rest of the prisoners." It has since been telegraphed that Saballs has been nominated by Don Carlos Comte de Berga. In consequence of these measures, Gen. Contreras has issued a proclamation to the Catalans, ordering the immediate repression of all Carlist newspapers; that the alcaldes shall at once draw up a list of the persons who are absent from their districts; that all Carlist juntas shall be dissolved; that the alcaldes shall inform the general commandant of the district of the movements of the enemy; that persons convicted of treason or connivance with the Carlists shall be conducted to Barcelona for transportation to places designated by the Government; the families of those who are actively engaged in insurrection to be compelled to pay war contributions, and also those cabecillas who have left their estates; and, finally, that the families of the volunteers who have been shot shall continue in receipt of six reals per day. Gen. Contreras says he is unwilling to resort to these un-Republican measures, but they seem to offer the only means of dealing promptly with the insurrection.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A Paris correspondent mentions that the assistant executioner of Paris has just died, probably from over-exertion; for though there are members of the Government averse to capital punishment, the guillotine has never been plied so briskly since the Reign of Terror as at present. The most remarkable thing about the deceased was his wonderful likeness to Victorien Sardou, who was by no means flattered at the resemblance.

About 200 persons who had eaten raw ham, purchased at the shop of a butcher in Magdeburg, had been attacked with grave symptoms of the flesh-worm disease, due to the incision of their tissues by hosts of living trichinæ. One had died. The living trichinæ had been found in numbers (as is usual) in small parts of the muscle, and removed by a little instrument devised for the purpose from the arm of some of the patients, (of whom twelve were in the hospital,) among them being the butcher who sold the diseased pork. The swelling of the face and limbs and the acute muscular pain characterizing the disease had been observed in all the cases, and some were still considered to be in danger.

The execution of Napoleon Sevin, condemned to death on Feb. 20, by the Court of Assizes of the Seine-et-Marne, France, for parricide, had just taken place at Melun. At 5½ in the morning, M. Saillard, director of the prison, accompanied by the chaplain, entered the prisoner's cell to inform him that his appeal had been rejected, and that his last hour was come. The criminal was seized at first with convulsive trembling, but soon recovered himself, and declared that he expected as much, as he had seen his father a few days back, who told him there was no hope. He declined to have any food or drink. Shortly after the executioner entered with his assistants, and proceeded to dress him in the costume assigned to parricides, consisting of a long white shirt passed over the ordinary dress, and a long crape veil fastened to the head and falling to the feet. The condemned man was then placed in a carriage and taken to the place of execution, opposite the gate of the cemetery, where the scaffold had been erected. Immediately after he had ceased to exist. About 3,000 persons were present.

The French *Figaro* tells another queer story. In January last, M. X—— died at Paris, having been attended in his last moments by an English physician whom he formerly knew in London. M. X—— had become imbecile, and was always very terrified when in the presence of this doctor, and the servants said there was some dark secret between the two. An hour before the death of the old gentleman the doctor shut himself up with him, and spoke in terms of violent anger, but what he said could not be distinguished. Two days later the body was carried to London by the doctor, who went to a provincial town, where he died a short time since, previously having made a confession to a Catholic priest, whom he authorized to inform the police. His revelations appear to have been curious, for an agent of Scotland yard has gone to Frankfort to demand an important arrest. Two other detectives have arrived in Paris to follow the mysterious quest, but without asking the concurrence of the French police. It is stated that a series of crimes will be brought to light, extending some twenty years back.

The *Impartial du Loiret* states that the Comte de Vernon, a member of the Orleanais Archæological Society, has recently made a most remarkable discovery in the Church of Notre Dame de Clery. At a depth of more than two feet under the pavement in the south aisle of the nave, not far distant from the tomb of Louis XI., the Comte found a small tomb, in which was a leaden box carefully soldered. In the middle of the nave, and at the same depth, a small leaden coffin was found, containing a woolen cloth, in which the body of a newly-born infant had been enveloped. Although there was no inscription upon the coffin, there is every reason to believe that it contained the remains of the infant child of Louis XI., interred near his father. The leaden box was afterward opened in the presence of several members of the Archæological Society, when it was found to contain a human heart, wrapped in woolen cloth. The metal had become so rusted that it was difficult to discover any inscription, but, after a careful investigation, the Comte de Vernon deciphered the following, written in characters of the 15th century: "*C'est le cuer du Roy Charles huitième, 1498.*"

In a letter from Djeddah (Arabia) published in the *Avvenire d'Egitto* we read that, although the number of the pilgrims who had arrived at Mecca, Medina, and Djeddah was greater than that of preceding years, there was reason to hope that the cholera would not appear this year, for the sanitary state of those cities and their neighborhood was most satisfactory. There was reason also to hope that the public health would be maintained in its present state till the end of the pilgrimage; for all the pilgrims had arrived in a satisfactory sanitary condition. The passage of the steamers was short, and the pilgrims were well looked after and kept in a cleanly state on board the ships, and thus were preserved from the maladies which ordinarily break out in these masses of humanity. The grand ceremonies of Mecca were about to commence, and were continued on the three following days to Muna, when the sacrifices of Kourban Bairam were to be celebrated. Thus the greatest tranquility prevailed as regards the public hygiene, and this result was principally due to the indefatigable activity of Dr. [illegible], Vice-Consul and Sanitary Physician of France, at Djeddah, who had personally visited the sick and poor among the pilgrims, and had watched over the adoption and execution of excellent measures of hygiene by the local authority.

The Constitution of Next Year's German Army.

The following details on the constitution of the German army for 1874 are taken from official documents presented to the Reichstag: The total effective is 17,[illegible] officers, [illegible] non-commissioned officers, private soldiers, and musicians, 1,679 surgeons, [illegible] pay-masters, [illegible] veterinary surgeons, 587 armorers, [illegible] saddlers, and 96,158 horses. There are 148 infantry regiments, 6 schools for sub-officers, 1 school of gunnery, 26 battalions of chasseurs, 274 Landwehr district commands, 93 cavalry regiments, 1 military riding-school, 35 regiments of field artillery, 13 regiments of foot artillery, 3 battalions of horse artillery, 18 battalions of pioneers and train, 1 railway battalion at Berlin, and 1 railway company in Bavaria. Great attention is devoted to the schools for cadets. The following are the statistics of these nurseries for officers: Berlin, 600 pupils; Potsdam, 240; Culm, 180; Wahlstadt, 220; Bensberg, 220; Oranienstein, 140—or 1,600. In this number are not included the Dresden cadets. The Reichstag has also had presented to it a bill dealing with the war marine. The chief expenses are for the construction of new vessels, the completion of the works in the port and docks of Wilhelmshaven, finishing the docks at Dantzic, continuation of the eastern Frisian Canal from the Oldenburg frontier to Wilhelmshaven; the canal joining the Bay of Kiel with the Baltic and Black Seas Canal; materials for the service for the docks and ports and for torpedoes, &c. The total credit asked by the Government is 88,388,190 thalers, which is equal to nearly £13,000,000 sterling. A comparison of the navy estimates of the various States is presented in the documents prepared by the German Chancellery, valued in thalers. In 1872 England spent on her navy 63,387,000 thalers; France, 39,635,479; Russia, 29,631,357, and Germany, 9,422,125.

Russian Railways in the Caucasus.

An interesting pamphlet, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has just been published at St. Petersburg by the Russian Colonel of Engineers Dorteseen, on the railways which the Government proposes to construct in the Caucasus. Col. Dorteseen thinks that these lines should be laid down with a view to the contingency of a war with England, and he is accordingly strongly opposed to the building of a line along the low and exposed country between Petrovsk and Baku. Such a line could no doubt be built more quickly than that which England is said to be contemplating between the Persian Gulf and the Caspian; but Col. Dorteseen thinks it would be useless for any military purpose. It has already been decided to have a railway from Vladikaukas to Petrovsk, and this would in itself enable Russia to convey a sufficient force to the shores of the Caspian long before the English could reach it from Bombay. Col. Dorteseen adds that he gives England credit for too much good sense to believe in the report that she proposes to lay down a line from the Persian Gulf to the harbor of Enseli, on the Caspian, with the object of annihilating the power of Russia on that sea, and cutting off her trade with Khiva. Russia could, without any difficulty, and in a very short time, assemble 20,000 or 30,000 men at Baku and Lenkoran, and on the Persian frontier, and thereby close the narrow passes there to the English troops. If, on the other hand, England ventured to attack Russia on the Caspian, all India would be in a flame, and every British soldier would be fully employed in preventing the outbreak of another mutiny. Col. Dorteseen believes, therefore, that if an English line should be constructed through Persia, its object would be merely to bring English trade nearer to the Central Asian markets. The most important line in the Caucasus would, in his opinion, be one from Vladikaukas to Tiflis. It might be opened for traffic in five years, Fell railways being used in crossing mountain passes until they can be pierced by tunnels; and its advantages, both in a political and economical point of view, would be incalculable, for it would establish a rapid communication between the Northern and Southern Caucasus, and thus remove the most difficult obstacle to the complete subjugation of the country.

THE ANNUAL EXODUS.

Opening of the Migratory Season to Europe—The Prospects of the Favorite Steam-Ship Lines.

The exodus from our shores of people seeking either health, pleasure, or profit in the lands of the Eastern Hemisphere has already commenced. That the tide of ocean travel is likely to show a large increase this Summer over that of previous years is, from present indications, beyond a doubt. Even at this early season the various steam-ships almost daily leaving this port are crowded to the utmost of their saloon capacity, and the agents of the different lines report that they have passages now booked sufficient to almost fill each steamer outgoing until the end of June. It has now become the fashion to make a trip to Europe to avoid the discomforts of the heated term, and everywhere one hears the question as Summer draws near, "Are you going to Europe?" Another cause for the increase of ocean travel during the past two years is undoubtedly on account of the saving in actual money that is made by spending a Summer in Europe instead of at some fashionable American watering-place, where the charges are so high as to be almost ruinous to a family of moderate means. Another reason for the anticipated increase of passengers to Europe may also be attributed to the desire of many to visit the Vienna Exposition. In view of these facts the following description of the preparations and arrangements made by the steam-ship companies for the accommodation of voyagers will be of interest:

THE INMAN LINE.

The Inman line, established in 1850, have a running fleet of twelve iron steam-ships, among which are the City of Paris, City of Brussels, City of Montreal, and City of Brooklyn, all noted for having made some of the fastest voyages on record. Two new vessels, the City of Chester, and the City of Richmond, will be added to the fleet during the Summer, the first-named being expected to arrive in New-York in July. These new steamers, it is said, will be larger than any others crossing the ocean. They are being fitted with all the best and most luxurious modern appliances, and will, it is claimed, attract a full share of cabin patronage, several applications having already been made for passage in them. The captains and officers of this line are all experienced navigators, and the most thorough discipline prevails on the ships while at sea. Racing with vessels of rival companies is strictly prohibited, and the captains are all ordered to sacrifice speed to safety, and to rather extend the time of the voyage than to incur risks for the sake of making quick time. The line has carried since its establishment 787,000 passengers, losing 177 with the City of Boston in the Spring of 1870. During the months of May and June, last year, the number of passengers carried was 1,866, and it is estimated, in view of the applications already made, that this year the number will be increased nearly one half. The fares for the Summer season have been raised to $85 and $100, gold, according to accommodation.

THE CUNARD LINE.

The Cunard line, established in 1840, has a fleet of twenty-three steam-ships running between this country and Great Britain, and two new and powerful vessels will be added to the fleet this year, namely—the Bothnia and Scythia. This line has a reputation for both speed and safety combined, and its ships are considered the strongest built of any crossing the Atlantic. During the past thirty-three years the line has carried nearly 1,000,000 passengers, without the loss of one by accident. The days of departure of these vessels from New-York are Wednesdays, and Saturdays, and from Boston Tuesdays. The fares charged for passages are $80, $100, and $130, according to accommodation.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

The National line, established in 1863, is rapidly increasing in favor, having during the last two years added several new and powerful steamers to its fleet, which now numbers twelve in all. Several of the older vessels have been also remodeled and improved, so that the ships of this line can now compete with success against those of any other Transatlantic company. The Egypt and Spain are among the later additions, the former being the largest steamer afloat except the Great Eastern. They, like all the other steamers of the line, are luxuriously fitted and upholstered, while at the same time they bear a first-class reputation as stanch sea-boats. Particular attention is paid to the accommodation of steerage passengers, who are probably better looked after and better fed on these vessels than on any others belonging to rival companies. Steamers are dispatched every Saturday to Queenstown and Liverpool, and on every alternate Wednesday to London direct. The rates of passage first class are $80, $90, and $100, and $29 for steerage. The Queen, Helvetia, England, and Erin are being thoroughly overhauled, lengthened, and fitted with new boilers and engines, and, in fact, turned into new ships. Their speed, it is claimed, will be also considerably increased, making them among the fastest steamers afloat. So numerous have been the applications for cabin passages by this line that as many passengers have already been booked as can be accommodated up to the end of June.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

The Anchor line, established in 1856, has now a magnificent fleet of thirty-five vessels, and besides has three new ones on the stocks, viz: the Bolivia, Ethiopia, and Utopia, the former being expected to be finished before the termination of the Summer travel. Steamers will, during the coming season, be dispatched from this port to Londonderry and Glasgow every Wednesday and Saturday, and extra ones will be put on should necessity require it. The only difference made in the rates for passage by this line for the Summer is that the fare charged must be paid in gold in place of currency. This line has, in conjunction with their Atlantic steamers, a number of others running between Glasgow and the Mediterranean. Three vessels were lost by this line, and 250 lives.

THE WILLIAMS & GUION LINE.

The Williams & Guion line is composed of six steamers, with three others now in course of construction, one of which, the Montana, will arrive in New-York, it is expected, about the middle of July. The vessels of this line leave New-York every Wednesday. The rate for passage in the saloon is $80, gold, no change having been made in the existing rates. The ships of this line are noted for their seaworthiness and the equality in the time of their trips, Winter and Summer, the former averaging thirteen days and the latter eleven.

THE BREMEN LINE.

The steamers of the Bremen or North German Lloyd's line will doubtless be largely patronized this season by people intending to visit the Vienna Exhibition. The vessels of this line have much greater cabin accommodations than any other, the average number of berths being about 200. The fleet at present consists of fifteen steamers. Five new ones of 3,000 tons each are being built, and will be added to the line this year. Steamers are dispatched from New-York to Bremen, via Southampton, every Wednesday and Saturday. The fares of the Saturday steamers will be $120, gold, for the upper saloon, and $72, gold, for the lower saloon. On the Wednesday steamers the rate will be $100 and $60, gold, respectively. Children between one and ten years are carried at half rates. The company have lost two ships but no lives. The Bremen line has a good reputation for the excellence of its table, and is exceedingly popular on that account. The Captains and officers are highly experienced, and excellent discipline is preserved among the crews.

THE HAMBURG LINE.

The Hamburg line possesses a fleet of fourteen steamers, one leaving New-York every Thursday, calling at Plymouth and Cherbourg. Extra steamers will be put on during the Summer, as occasion requires. Passages have been already engaged sufficient to nearly fill all the regular steamers for the next two months. The rates for upper saloon passengers will be as formerly, $120 gold, and $72 gold for the lower saloon. This company is also noted for the excellence of the table provided.

The Baltic Lloyd line has now four steamers running between this port and Stettin, via Havre, every alternate Saturday. Another vessel will be added to the number during the Summer. The rates charged are $100, gold, first cabin, and $72 in the second.

THE WHITE STAR LINE.

The White Star line, established in 1870, has now five steam-ships voyaging between New-York and Liverpool via Queenstown. This line has gained extraordinary popularity, owing to the speed with which its steamers have made their voyages, as well as by the elegance of the arrangements provided for the comfort of passengers. Over 1,000 passengers have been booked for the coming season. The rates for first cabin are $100, gold. Two new steamers are building, viz.: the Britannic and Germanic; the latter, it is expected, will be ready for service in the Fall.

THE WELSH LINE.

The Cardiff or Welsh line have two steamers—the Glamorgan and Pembroke—running between New-York and Cardiff. They make a trip every three weeks. The rates charged are $75 and $80 first cabin, and $55 second cabin. Several new steamers are being constructed. This line, although only established last Fall, has met with a fair amount of success, and its vessels have carried a full complement of passengers each trip.

THE FRENCH LINE.

The Companie Generale Transatlantique, or the French Line, as it is generally called, have five steam-ships running between this Port and Havre, calling each way at Brest. This line, like the North German Lloyds, is noted for the excellence of the bill of fare provided for saloon passengers. The rate charged for first-class is $125, and for the second cabin $75. This includes wine at dinner. The Ville de Havre, the latest addition to the fleet, is considered to be one of the finest models of naval architecture extant, and is within a few tons as large as the Egypt, of the National Line. Two other vessels of the same dimensions and model are now being constructed, and will be ready for service this year. They, like the Ville de Havre, will contain all the latest improvements, and will be fitted up in the most costly and elegant manner, thus making them perfect floating palaces. None of the steamers of the French line carry steerage passengers. The Captains and officers of the steam-ships of this line are considered highly accomplished navigators and seamen, many of them formerly being officers in the French Navy. The sailors on these ships are kept in perfect discipline, and everything is so ordered while at sea as to insure as far as possible the safety and comfort of the passengers.

The Case of Carl Vogt—Decision by Judge Blatchford.

The application of Carl Vogt for release from custody, on the grounds that the United States having no extradition treaty with Belgium, where the crime was committed, the case of the prisoner, although claimed to be a Prussian subject, did not come under the treaty with that country and the United States, was before Judge Blatchford for decision yesterday.

The following is the substance of the judgment rendered: Judge Blatchford, after giving a history of the alleged crime charged against Vogt, proceeded to review the whole law of extradition, referring specifically to all the treaties of extradition between the United States and other foreign countries, and the several acts of Congress giving effect to these treaties, and also to like treaties between foreign countries. In all of the treaties the words "territory" and "jurisdiction" are used with distinct significations with regard to the limit of their application, and the term "jurisdiction" is taken in an extended sense. The United States recognizes jurisdiction which extends to offenses committed outside of the physical territory. The Judge referred to the operations of the treaties between the United States and China, Japan, Turkey, and France, and mentioned instances where American subjects who had committed crimes in China were arrested in Japan and taken back to Shanghai, where they were tried, convicted, and even executed by the American Consular tribunal, and under the warrant of the United States Minister. After elaborately defining the terms "territory" and "jurisprudence" in their legal sense, and as used in the treaties with the distributive conjunction "and," and showing that the principle underlying the extradition treaties is, that persons who commit crime may not go unpunished, Judge Blatchford said, that in reference to the matter before him it might be remarked, with great force, that the language of the treaty is broad enough to comprehend the present case. A wide construction of the terms of the treaty may be necessary to enable the United States to obtain extradition of persons who have committed crimes on her quasi territory, such as United States vessels. The Judge then disposed of the case by dismissing the writs of habeas corpus and certiorari, and remanding the prisoner to the custody of the Marshal.

The examination of Vogt, which was set down for yesterday before United States Commissioner White, was postponed until Saturday, May 3.

The Ancient Order of Good Fellows.

The Grand Lodge of the State of New-York of the Ancient Order of Good Fellows, composed of the representatives of the different lodges and ex-masters of the order, held an annual session at No. 26 Delancey-street yesterday afternoon. Grand-master Hermann Rube presided. The Grand Secretary, Hermann Conrad, submitted an annual report, showing that the order in the State of New-York at present is composed of twenty-seven lodges and three graden lodges, numbering 2,013 members. The capital of the order amounts to $39,024 83, of which the sum of $37,678 98 has been invested, while $1,345 85 remain in the hands of the Treasurer. In addition property is owned by the subordinate lodges to the amount of $9,150, making a total of $48,174 83, and showing an increase of $2,904 17 since the last meeting of the Grand Lodge. The receipts during the past six months for initiations, diplomas, degrees, &c., amounted to $9,897 84. The expenditures were $8,713 37; leaving a surplus of $1,184 47. Three thousand three hundred and seventy-two dollars and eighty-four cents were expended in aid of sick and disabled members, and $914 50 were expended in aid of widows and orphans.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows: Grand Master, H. Kniff; District Grand Master, T. T. Wolff; Grand Chaplain, H. Abel; Grand Secretary, H. Conrad; Grand Treasurer, H. Ketterer; Grand Warden, A. Herrmann; Grand Junior Warden, J. F. Meyer; Grand Tyler, H. Mahnken; Representative to the National Grand Lodge, Hermann Conrad.

A grand anniversary celebration and convention of the National Grand Lodge of the Order will take place at Philadelphia, in September.

Deputy Sheriffs Attempting to Rescue a Prisoner.

Charles G. Hampton, the Pittsburg bond robber, charged with the larceny of $50,000 worth of railroad bonds, the property of Col. Wm. Philips, of Pittsburg, Penn., from the vault of the Pittsburg Trust Company, was brought to the Supreme Court, Chambers, by Keeper Matthew Daly, of the Tombs Prison, yesterday, in obedience to a writ of habeas corpus sued out before Judge Brady, by William F. Howe, counsel for Hampton. The Oyer and Terminer Court having adjourned, Justice Brady could not be found, and Justice George C. Barrett refused to pass on the legality of the writ, so the prisoner, in accordance with the forms of law, had to be remanded to the Tombs. Keeper Daly was about taking Hampton down the stairs, when Deputy Sheriffs Gale and Erb seized on the prisoner, and attempted to take him from the custody of Keeper Daly, by virtue or authority of Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania. Sheriff Gale said, "I have papers for him." Keeper Daly replied, "I have got papers and the prisoner too, and if you attempt to take him from me I will hurt you." At the same time Keeper Daly drew his revolver. The Deputy Sheriffs abandoned the prosecution of their design, and Mr. Daly succeeded in bringing Hampton to the Tombs, where he was locked up. Warden Johnson fully indorses the course of Keeper Daly in the matter, and will make the attempted rescue the subject of official investigation.

Mad Dog in Williamsburg—Two Persons Bitten.

A mad dog appeared in North Fourth-street, Williamsburg, yesterday, and for a time created a panic among the pedestrians in the adjoining streets. Patrick Bain, a canal boatman, pursued the animal into First-street, thence into Grand, where a policeman, Col. Wilson, a First-street butcher, and about 100 citizens joined in the chase. The dog, a ferocious black and white of the bull species, turned on its pursuers near the ferry, and several "narrow escapes" are related in consequence, Col. Wilson, among others, reaching the top of the ferry-house rails as the dog secured his coat tails. A policeman fired at the brute, who immediately turned up the street, and after tearing at a wooden Indian before a cigar-store, snapping at two women in a doorway, and frightening every one in sight or hearing, was met by Thomas McCormick, who knocked him down with a base-ball club. Two pistol shots and numerous stones thrown by the crowd finished his career. After the excitement was over it was found that Patrick Bain was bitten in the hand, and another man whose name is unknown, was reported bitten in the leg. Bain was taken to a physician, who cut out the flesh and cauterized the wound.

Brooklyn Stone Pavements.

The property-owners of Henry-street complain that the granite blocks now being laid on that street are ill-shaped and of inferior quality. The pavement is to cost $4 80 per yard, while that on Court-street, which it was proposed to be like, cost $5 75. Mr. Guidet has sued the Henry-street contractors for bringing his patent into disrepute by the pavement which they are laying.

The Brooklyn Charter.

The charter discussion forms the leading topic in political circles of Brooklyn, and various and probably baseless rumors are afloat as to the amount of reciprocity in saving certain commissions and officials in return for the support of opposing members of Assembly. The Committee of One Hundred have taken a very decided position, however, and it is believed that they will not make any further compromises or concessions to enlist support, but will endeavor to get their charter through in its integrity, and as nearly as possible in its original shape.

THE INSANITY DODGE.

Bleakley, the Murderer, Makes a Sham Attempt at Suicide.

The most barbarous murder of the past ten years, was the shooting of Maud Merrill, an unfortunate girl, whose real name was Mary Anne Foley, by her uncle, Robert P. Bleakley, in the house of Emma Cozzens, at No. 10 Neilson-place. The evidence adduced at the Coroner's inquest distinctly proved that Bleakley on various occasions endeavored to wring from the unfortunate girl the earnings of her shame, and failing to do so, shot her down in cold blood, as he said "in order to reform her." His counsel at once set up the pet defense of insanity, and made application to Judge Brady for a commission to examine witnesses in Ireland regarding Bleakley's grandmother having been confined in a lunatic asylum. Judge Brady very properly refused, saying that the question was regarding Bleakley's insanity, and not his grandmother's. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Bleakley played a shrewd game to secure public sympathy. He rose from his bed, shaved himself carefully with a sharp razor, and sat down and leisurely wrote the following letter:

> You might take my life, my integrity never.
>
> NEW-YORK, Friday, 24th, 1873.
>
> Good-bye, Lotty. I wrote for you to come, but you did not.
>
> *To the World and All Men:*
>
> I am going before my God, and my last words are I never wronged my nieces in any way, morally or otherwise. I never received a cent, or money of any kind, from Mary Anne Foley, my late niece, who I always loved as a parent and guardian, no matter what anybody says. God, whose presence I hope to be in soon, knows this is truth. Those who knew me best, both in the U. S. and elsewhere, will speak a kind word for me. I had many faults, but I always loved my sister and children, and hope to be with them soon. I shot my poor niece, but did not go there to do so. It happened in the moment of frenzy. I told everything I am guilty of to her. I hope God will forgive Lotty for what she said at the Coroner's Jury. I want her to go home and be a mother to the rest of my sister's children, and give them my love, for I will never see any in this world, but hope to in the next. I know full well the game that is playing for my benefit, but it won't do. Give my watch to Lotty. God forgive my enemies and calumniators.
>
> ROBERT P. BLEAKLEY.

Then he carefully bared his right arm, and at the elbow-joint cut a wound the tenth of an inch deep and a quarter of an inch in length. Then Mr. Bleakley cried out for Night-Warden Orr, who came to the cell door. Dr. Nealis was sent for, and put a small piece of sticking-plaster on the wound. The razor used was so sharp that, in the opinion of Dr. Nealis, Bleakley could have cut his arm off in two minutes if he wanted to do so.

The Court of General Sessions—A Desperado Disposed of.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder Hackett, John Wallace, one of the notorious Houston-street gang of rowdies and prize-fighters, who, it will be remembered, shot another of the gang, named Johnny Murphy, on the 15th inst., was placed on trial. This Murphy, the complainant, was himself tried in the General Sessions a few months since, on a charge of stealing a diamond pin in the saloon of Mike Coburn, but the evidence went to show that the larceny had been committed by his companion, Michael Donovan, alias "The Wreck," sent to State Prison for twenty years a few days ago, and Murphy was acquitted. In stating the case Assistant District-Attorney Russell said that the complainant and defendant both belonged to one of the worst gangs in the City, who used pistols on the slightest provocation, and he only regretted that both of them could not be put on trial together and sent to State Prison, thus ridding society of their presence; but, if the prisoner was found guilty, the public would have the satisfaction of knowing that one, at least, of the desperadoes was disposed of for a while. The complainant testified that on the day of the shooting Wallace came into the saloon, No. 50 West Houston-street, and quarreled with him. Complainant left the saloon and was walking across the street, when Wallace followed him and fired four shots, two of which took effect, one in the breast and the other in the back. In cross-examination, Murphy admitted that he was the man who broke into the prize ring, while O'Baldwin was fighting Campbell, and struck O'Baldwin. Wallace was found guilty of an assault with intent to kill, and sent to State Prison for ten years.

William Ackerman pleaded guilty to the larceny of twenty gross of shirt buttons, the property of H. B. Claflin & Co., and was sent to State Prison for three years.

Patrick Mathews pleaded guilty to the larceny of doors and shutters valued at $26, the property of Thomas McGuinness, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one month.

James McGuire pleaded guilty to stealing clothing valued at $46 from Felix Dolan, No. 412 First-avenue, and was sent to State Prison for eighteen months.

A boy named George Fix pleaded guilty to the larceny of a clock, the property of Mary Osthemer, No. 69 Forsyth-street, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

A servant named Bridget McCabe, indicted for the larceny of wearing apparel valued at $454, the property of Frances Wilkins, No. 119 East Twenty-eighth-street, pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for three years.

Michael Carroll, charged with stabbing David Geary, pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. The name of Michael Nixon, the condemned murderer, was on record as a witness for the defense in this case.

James Monahan, jointly indicted with Matthew Halpin for stabbing Patrick Cumisky, pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for thirty days.

John O'Neill pleaded guilty to the larceny of a water-pail from Henry Gleistein. Judgment postponed.

Trotting at Fleetwood Park.

The sport at Fleetwood Park, yesterday, consisted of three matches each at a mile and repeat, which were got through with in quick order. The first was between E. O'Dell's b. g. Frank and Dan Pfiter's s. g. Flower Boy; the second between H. Kelley's s. g. Star Henry and John Murphy's s. g. Basil; and the third between E. Odell's b. m. Tease, and G. Kelley's b. g. Dandy. The following are the summaries:

SUMMARIES.

FLEETWOOD PARK, MORRISANIA, Friday, April 25—Match, $200; mile heats in harness.

E. Odell's b. g. Frank	1	2	1
D. Pfiter's s. g. Flower Boy	2	1	2

Time—3:07½, 2:59, 2:58.

SAME DAY—Match $250, mile heats, in harness.

H. Kelly's s. g. Star Henry	1	1
John Murphy's s. g. Basil	2	2

Time—2:59, 2:57.

SAME DAY—Match $300, mile heats, in harness.

E. Odell's b. m. Teaser	1
G. Kelly's b. g. Dandy	dis.

Time—2:59¾.

Seizure of Smuggled Goods.

Custom-house Officers J. L. Chapman and Frank Meyer, yesterday, while examining the emigrants baggage on board the steamer Hansa, from Bremen, noticed an emigrant acting suspiciously, and consequently paid particular attention to the contents of his trunks. They were very large, and were filled at the top with the ordinary apparel and utensils usually brought by emigrants. At the bottom, however, a large quantity of very valuable goods was discovered, which had evidently been bought in Europe to be smuggled through at this port. A hundred pounds of human hair, with forty handsomely-made rings, filled the lower space of one trunk. In another hundreds of beautifully inlaid snuff-boxes were discovered, with a liberal sprinkling of real meerschaum pipes and cigar-holders. Then a large number of Russia leather cigar-cases turned up in the collection, kid gloves, silks, and other goods upon which duties are highest. The value of the lot was estimated at $7,000.

Controller's Receipts.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury, viz.:

From taxes, water-rents and interest	$5,047 18
From assessments for street-openings, &c.	3,035 36
From arrears of taxes, assessments, water-rents and interest	12,206 00
From market rents and fees	1,103 25
Amount received for water-rents	229 30
Total	$21,673 79

Fire in Broadway.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the second floor of the premises No. 811 Broadway, owned by Peter Goelet, and occupied by Morris Opper, manufacturer of ladies' dress trimmings. The stock of Mr. Opper was damaged to the extent of $5,000; insured for $12,000, as follows; Bowery, $4,000; Montauk, $2,000; Commercial, $2,000; Adriatic, $2,000; and Manufacturers' and Builders', $2,000. The first floor of the building is occupied by Wm. Emberson, dealer in fine laces and embroideries; damage to stock by water, $2,000; insured for $45,000 in Liverpool, London and Globe Company. The building was damaged to the extent of $500, and is fully insured.

The Rifle-Range at Creedmoor.

The officers of the National Rifle Association, with their engineer, made a formal inspection of the new rifle-range at Creedmoor on Thursday. It was found that, with the exception of about 100 feet at one extremity, the embankment was of the required height—twenty-five feet—and that the whole would be finished by the first week in May. The grounds are cleared of all obstructions, and the markers' butts almost completed. Orders were given to push the work with vigor, so that the range would be open by the 14th of May. It is expected that the opening will be the occasion of ceremonies of a military character, and several prizes will be offered for competition. The regular match of the association will, it is thought, be deferred till late in the season, so as to afford parties desiring to compete an opportunity for practice. The bill establishing a uniform system of rifle practice throughout the State, was favorably reported in the Senate on Wednesday, having been previously similarly reported in the Assembly.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—In Bankruptcy—Involuntary Cases—3927, Hognet et al vs. Runkel; 3945, Simpson et al. vs. Wilson et al.; 3946, King et al. vs. Wilson et al.; 3964 Austin vs. Funk et al.; 3974, The Newark Brewing Company vs. Fitger; 3980, Crook vs. Smith; 3982, Detmold et al. vs. McCormick; 3983, Murray vs. Wuir; 3986, Veit vs. Norman; 3989, Gallaer vs. The Guaranty Gas Light Company; 3991, Strain et al. vs. The Manhattan Sewing-machine Company; 3998, Harris et al. vs. Garforth; 3999, McCaffrey et al. vs. Hughes; 4001, Johnson et al. vs. Riceman; 4002, Skidmore vs. Bruyn; 4003, Dowdney vs. Volkenning; 4004, Buckley et al. vs. Howard; 4005, Rich vs. Mitchell. Argument Calendar—3896, Westervelt vs. Westervelt et al.; 3961, Maddock et al. vs. Burtis et al.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 25.

By Judge Sedgwick.

The Hudson River *vs.* West Shore Railroad Co.; an order setting aside the summons should be entered.

Kuckler *vs.* Stumme; judgment for defendant on the demurrer with leave to claimant to serve amended complaint.

Fray *vs.* Dickinson; motion denied.

McKenzie *vs.* Hartman et al.; order denying motion.

Fitch, Jr., *vs.* O'Connor et al.; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 25.

By Chief-Justice Daly.

Perrine *vs.* Lohman; motion for receiver granted.

In the matter of C. F. Fleming; confirmation ordered.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—APRIL 25.

Before Judge Smalley.

Chapon vs. Smythe.—This was a suit which has been more than a week on trial, to recover money alleged to have been wrongfully exacted by the defendant, while Collector of this port, on certain importations of velvet ribbons, manufactured in St. Etienne, France, by Messrs. Giron Freres, and entered at the Custom-house by the plaintiff in 1867, under the Tariff act of June 30, 1864. It was admitted by both parties that the ribbons were dutiable under the eighth section of that law, but there was dispute as to the particular clause. The importer claimed, since the ribbons in question were not pure silk velvet ribbons, but were of silk and cotton, with the value of the latter component material almost as much as that of the former, that they ought only to be charged with a duty of fifty per cent. under the clause of the eighth section as "manufacturers of which silk is the component material of chief value, not otherwise provided for." The defendant, on the other hand, said the ribbons in controversy were provided for, and enumerated, in a preceding clause of the section, which reads, "On all dress and piece silks, ribbons, silk-velvets, or velvets of which silk is the component material of chief value, sixty per cent. ad valorem." The Tariff act of 1864 being now in force the final decision of this question will govern the rate to be paid on future importations under this law of silk and cotton velvet ribbons. The case involved questions of statute interpretation and of trade names. The former is disposed of in the opinion of Judge Smalley. His ruling left it to the jury to say on the evidence by what appellation the fabric was known in the wholesale trade of the markets of this country. Twenty or thirty representatives of the largest ribbon and trimming houses were called as witnesses, as well as a French manufacturer of velvet ribbons, and a German manufacturer of velvets in the piece. It was in evidence that prior to 1855 or 1857, velvet ribbons were wholly of silk, but about those dates another quality was made, with the back all cotton and only the plush of silk, and the ribbons in dispute were of the latter class, which for most purposes have superseded the former in this market. Mr. Morrison, a dealer in Broadway, testified, however, that his house sold more of the silk-back than of the cotton-back, but that not more than five or six houses in the City sold the former, but the latter was the ribbon of the million, and that if a customer came to his store and asked for a velvet ribbon, it would depend much on the appearance of the customer whether cotton-back or silk-back would be shown. On the other hand, there were retailers and some jobbers who said they sold the cotton-back velvet ribbon as a silk-velvet ribbon, and never kept the pure silk-back article. The preponderance of all the testimony was that the pure silk article was known in trade as "all-silk velvet ribbon," and the other as "velvet ribbon," understood to be largely cotton. Mr. Baure, manufacturer of velvet ribbon at Saint Etienne, France, testified that the chain and filling of the ribbons in dispute were entirely cotton, except one thread in three of the chain, which was of silk, and made the nap or plush; that when the velvet ribbon was woven both faces were cotton, but the ribbon was split by a razor in the loom which made the velvety surface. Mr. Petizer, a maker of silk velvets, testified that velvets were woven differently from ribbons, since there was no split; but the silk threads were run over wires with hooked knives, which, when drawn out, cut the silk and made the plush. In his instruction to the jury the Judge said: I decide, therefore, for the purpose of this trial that it was the intention of Congress that only silk ribbons should pay a duty of sixty per centum, and that silk and cotton ribbons, with silk of chief value, should only pay a duty of fifty per centum, and that cotton ribbons should pay a duty of thirty-five per centum. Such a construction harmonizes all the sections of the act of 1864, which the construction contended for by the defendant would not, because if the word "ribbons" includes every description of ribbons, it would necessarily embrace cotton ribbons.

The only question for the jury is this: How were these ribbons known in commerce in 1864, and when they were imported, which was in 1867? Were they known in the trade as silk goods, or as silk and cotton goods? If they were known in the trade as silk ribbons, although they were not in point of fact made wholly of silk, they were liable to a duty of sixty per centum. It is conceded that these ribbons are not manufactured entirely of silk, but are made of silk and cotton, with silk chief value. The evidence being that the ribbons were manufactured of silk and cotton, it is for the defendant to show to the satisfaction of the jury that they were known, and bought and sold in trade in 1864, and at the date of importation, as silk ribbons. If you find that they were so known, and bought and sold at these dates, you will find a verdict for the defendant. If, on the contrary, the jury find that, upon the evidence, the ribbons in controversy were not known in trade and commerce as ribbons made entirely of silk, you will find a verdict for the plaintiff. These are the general propositions of law which will be given to the jury for their guidance, and I announce them in advance of the argument of the counsel on both sides, in order that they may know to what questions of fact the testimony is to be applied, and what facts the jury will be directed to pass upon.

Counsel on both sides having made addresses, the jury retired, and after some two hours of deliberation, returned to ask the Court for specific instructions upon the following question, submitted in writing:

Are the jury to judge of the phrase "known to the trade" as referring to the trade's knowledge of the materials of which they are known to be composed or as a simple name to distinguish them from other goods?

To this the Court replied that if the merchandise was known to the trade as silk goods, they would find a verdict for the defendant; but if it was known to the trade as silk and cotton goods, they would find a verdict for the plaintiff. The jury having again retired for deliberation, returned with a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $8,715 44.

Obtaining Money on a Forged Order.

During the most severe portion of last Winter, a number of charitable gentlemen, among whom was Rev. Emanuel W. Schultz, financial agent of the Working Women's Protective Union, visited the wretched abodes of poverty in Baxter, Mott, Mulberry, and other streets in the locality, dispensing such relief as they found necessary to supply the wants of the poor. In a miserable room, devoid of furniture, at No. 47 Mott-street, Mr. Schultz found a man, with two women and a child, in the most abject poverty. A few necessary articles of domestic use were provided, clothes were given them, their immediate wants supplied, and the family were helped through the Winter. The man gave his name as Howard, and said he was a clerk. A short time since Mr. Schultz received a note from Mr. Fuller, (Nash & Fuller,) Park-row, inclosing what purported to be a letter from Mr. Schultz, requesting that $8 be given the bearer, who was no other than Howard. The letter was a forgery, and Mr. Schultz set about tracing the ungrateful swindler and having him punished. He succeeded in finding him yesterday in a room in Baxter-street. Howard, who was sleeping at the time of his discovery, was not disturbed until Mr. Schultz returned with two officers, who captured the astonished swindler and lodged him in the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house. He will be examined at the Tombs to-day. Howard confessed to Mr. Schultz, last Winter, that his name was "Davis, of the Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island."

Presbyterian General Assembly—The New-York Delegates.

The following gentlemen have been selected as the delegates of the New-York Presbytery, to attend the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, which will meet in Baltimore on Thursday, May 15.

Ministers—Howard Crosby, Philip Schaff, N. W. Conkling, R. R. Booth, George P. Chambers, Joseph L. Lampe. Alternates—L. D. Alexander, R. D. Hitchcock, W. W. Newell, L. W. Crittenden, E. D. Murphy, Edward Hopper.

Elders—Robert Carter, William E. Dodge, J. C. M. Paton, William K. Lee, Henry G. DeForrest, John T. Johnson. Alternates—E. M. Kingsley, Jas. Stewart, W. H. Colwell, J. H. Dudley, George Smith, James Riddle.

Anniversary of the Philolexian Society of Columbia College.

The seventy-first anniversary of the Philolexian Society of Columbia College was celebrated last evening, at the Academy of Music, by a carefully-selected programme of orations by the members and music by Eben's Band. Among the gentlemen present on the stage were Dr. Barnard, President of the college; Prof. Nairne, Prof. Shmitz, and others. Orations were delivered by the following-named students: G. M. Speir, S. Tenney, T. M. Cheesman, S. A. Reed, G. C. Kobbe, F. D. Shaw, C. D. Townsend, R. Townsend, and J. B. Matthew. Rev. C. R. Duffie said the opening prayer, and an address was delivered by the President.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 25, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	28	Leather, sides	4,439
Cotton, bales	2,782	Crude Turp., bbls	80
Copper, bbls	8	Pork, pkgs	6
Copper, cakes	216	Beef, pkgs	268
Dried Fruit, pkgs	89	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,947
Eggs, bbls	2,811	Grease, pkgs	44
Flour, bbls	13,090	Lard, tcs	1,059
Wheat, bushels	19,780	Lard, kegs	276
Corn, bushels	12,625	Stearine, pkgs	122
Oats, bushels	21,400	Butter, pkgs	1,500
Malt, bushels	2,100	Cheese, pkgs	446
Barley, bushels	1,500	Tallow, pkgs	24
Seed, bags	980	Pea-nuts, bags	467
Beans, bbls	200	Starch, pkgs	509
B. E. Peas, bags	25	Tobacco, hhds	296
Meal, bbls	406	Tobacco, pkgs	1,152
Meal, bags	487	Whisky, bbls	782
Hops, bales	8	Wool, bales	278
Hides, No.	1,120	Tow, bales	20
Hides, bdls	616	Oil, bbls	88

BEES-WAX—Has been in demand and quoted from 36c.@38½c. for ordinary to choice ⅌ ℔., but has been very scarce.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The trade movement in this line has been moderately active since our last. Seasonable styles of work have been in comparatively good request as a rule, though purchasers have not been disposed to buy much beyond the limits of present wants. Holders have been confident in their views, and values have shown steadiness in most instances. The Boston report is of a fair jobbing business; a good many orders are continually received from various sections for small lots that are wanted at once. Some of the distributing markets are as active as usual, but it seems to be a settled policy among dealers throughout the country to buy only just what goods are needed for consumption. This policy is judicious, and the only safe one for the trade to follow, but manufacturers hardly feel as cheerful as they would if there was a rush for goods and their orders were sufficient to keep their factories running to their full capacity. The New-England trade is improving somewhat, and a large quantity of goods will be sold.

BRICKS—Have met with a rather freer sale, on a steady basis as to prices, though the trade in most kinds of stock falls short of the expectations of sellers. The money and labor difficulties have been serious impediments to a revival of activity in the building interests. Long Island quoted at $7@$11; Jersey, $7@$9; North River, $7@$11 50; Croton, $12@$16; Philadelphia, $40@$45 ⅌ thousand.

CANDLES—Sales have been making of only small job lots, of most kinds, on the previous basis as to values. Adamantine, 10 ounces, at 20c.@21c.; Paraffine, 25c.@33c.; Sperm, plain, 31c.; Sperm, patent, 40c.@42c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ⅌ ℔.

COAL—Domestic product has been held more firmly, in view of the higher freight rates, with a fair though not urgent, demand noted. Foreign has been in light stock and slack request. We quote: Liverpool House Cannel at $18@$20; do. Gas do. at $15@$18; Anthracite, from yard, $5@$6 50 ⅌ ton.

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted up fully ¼c. ⅌ ℔., with a good demand noted at the advanced figures, favored by the Rio telegram received to-day, reporting an improvement there of 200 rees, on receipts of 2,700 bags. Sales have been made here since our last of 1,000 bags by the South America, at 17¾c., gold; and at Baltimore, 4,000 bags by the Oscar, at 17¾c.; 3,000 bags by the Virginia Dare, at 18c., gold, and reported, 5,000 bags by the Lapwing, on private terms. The arrival of the Adel Marianne added 4,508 bags to the stock in first hands here, which, this evening, amounted to 70,029 bags. At the close, holders were insisting on yet higher figures, and offering supplies with reserve. Other kinds attracted more attention, and closed strong and buoyant; 1,015 bags Maracaibo, by the Dreadnaught, (remainder of cargo,) were sold on private terms. The jobbing trade was somewhat brisker. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16¾c.@17c.; fair, 17¼c.@17¾c.; good, 18¼c.@18½c.; prime, 18¾c.@19c., gold, ⅌ ℔., 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 17c.@19½c., gold; Java, 19½c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@19c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19c.; San Domingo, 15½c.@16c.; gold.

COTTON—Has been rather more sought after for early delivery on the basis of previous quotations. Sales, 1,912 bales, (of which 400 bales were to arrive,) including 1,186 bales to shippers, 713 bales to spinners, and 13 bales to speculators. For forward delivery the dealings have been on a very moderate scale, with prices closing about steady. Sales have been officially reported since our last of 10,900 bales, (of which 3,300 bales last evening and 7,000 bales to-day,) basis Low Middling, with April contracts closing at 18 13-16c., May at 18 27-32c., June at 19 3-16c., July at 19 5-16c.@19⅜c., August at 19½c., with 300 bales October options sold at 17¼c.@17 25-32c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,782 bales, including 887 from Norfolk, 262 from Indianola, 1,633 per rail. The reported receipts at all the ports to-day were 8,019 bales, and this week 46,633 bales, against 55,912 bales the previous week; and since Sept. 1, 3,201,779 bales, against 2,546,621 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	15	15	15	15
Good Ordinary	16¾	16¾	16⅞	16⅞
Strict Good Ord'y	17⅝	17¾	18	18
Low Middling	18½	18½	18¾	18⅞
Middling	19⅝	19⅝	19¾	20⅛
Good Middling	21⅛	21⅛	21⅜	21½

EGGS—Trade has been comparatively free in the more desirable marks. Offerings ample. Prices quoted about as before, ranging at from 15½c.@17½c. for fair ordinary to very choice marks of Southern, Western, and near-by stock, with the bulk of the dealings in really good stock at 16½c.@17c. ⅌ dozen.

FRUITS—There has been less call for supplies, since our last, with less firmness noted as to values; sales, 800 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 30; 1,000 boxes Loose Muscatel do. at $3 25@$3 50; 350 bbls. Currants, part at 6¾c.; 30 casks Turkey Prunes at 7¾c.@8c.; 600 bags Brazil Nuts and 500 cases Sardines on private terms. We quote: Layer Raisins at $2 30; Loose Muscatel do. at $2 25@$2 50 ⅌ box; Valencia do. at 7c.@7¼c.; Currants at 6¾c.; Figs at 8¼c.@13c.; Turkey Prunes at 7¾c.@8c.; Almonds at 15½c.@32½c.; Filberts at 11¾c.@13c.; Brazil Nuts at 6½c.@7c. ⅌ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour shows less activity, without any material changes as to values. There has been less call noted for shipping stock, while the trade inquiry has been comparatively moderate. The receipts and offerings have been fair at the ruling prices for most grades. Desirable shipping extras have been held with confidence, having been in quite moderate supply. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,200 bbls., all told, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 85@$6 30, chiefly at $6 10@$6 25; inferior to good extra State, $7@$7 50, chiefly at $7 25@$7 35; good to very fancy do., $7 50@$8 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 95@$7 45, chiefly at $7 10@$7 30 for prompt delivery; very poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7@$7 50 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl	$4 00@$5 25
Sour Flour	4 00@ 7 25
Superfine State and Western	5 85@ 6 30
Extra State	7 00@ 8 25
Extra City, shipping brands	7 10@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	8 25@10 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	7 00@ 7 50
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 95@ 7 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 60@10 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 60@10 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 25@12 50
Extra Minnesota, ordinary to very fancy	7 00@12 50

Southern Flour has been in less request, but rather firmer in price. Sales, 750 bbls. at $6@$8 25 for very poor to very choice shipping, and $8 15@$12 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extra, ⅌ bbl....California and Oregon Flour has been dull, with fair to very choice Extra quoted at $8 75@$10 50....There has been less call for Rye Flour at $4 10@$5 75 for inferior to choice Superfine; sales, 270 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$5 75 for the better grades, ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been in limited supply and less active at from $3 10@$3 50 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly $3 25@$3 50 for fair to very choice; $3 15@$3 40 for White do.; $3 25@$3 35 for Jersey, and $3 50@$3 60 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 400 bbls....Bag-meal in fair demand at from $1 22@$1 24 for coarse; $1 25@$1 30 for Yellow; $1 30@$1 40 for White....Oat-meal at $7 50@$8 50.

GUNNY-BAGS AND BAGGING—Quiet to-day, at about former rates. The only important business was in Domestic Cloth, of which 2,350 rolls sold at 13c.@13¼c. Bags quoted at 15c.@16½c. Bagging nominal at 10½c.@11c....Domestic Cloth quoted at 13c.@13¼c. for prompt and 15c. for Summer deliveries.

HARDWARE—Holders are generally firm in their views, and not offering stock with unusual urgency, but the demand is moderate for most kinds, and mainly to provide for present wants.

HAY AND STRAW—The demand for Hay has been fair, and for Straw moderate, with prices quoted about as fair. Desirable grades of Hay in comparatively light supply, but most other qualities in ample stock. Bale Hay quoted at depot and barge thus: Shipping grades, 90c.@$1; retailing stock at $1 15@$1 50 for fair to prime; Clover at depots, 75c.@90c.; Long Rye Straw quoted from depots at $1 05@$1 10; Short Rye Straw, 75c.@85c.; Oat Straw, 65c.@75c.; Wheat Straw, 55c.@65c. ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Trade has been quite dull to-day; values unchanged; 400 bales Jute Butts sold at 2 1-16c.@2⅛c., currency, ⅌ ℔. We quote: American at $120@$125 for Undressed, and $175@$225 for Dressed ⅌ ton; Manila, 10½c.@10¾c.; Sisal, 8¼c., gold; Jute, 2½c.@4¾c.; Jute Butts, 2 1-16c.@2½c., currency, ⅌ ℔. North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

HOPS—Have been comparatively quiet and prices have been quoted rather weak, influenced in part by the more favorable crop reports, notwithstanding the restricted supplies available in the local market. Further outward movements have been noted in old Hops, the week's exports having been 125 bales, with engagements of freight-room reported for more than 1,000 bales additional, including 900 bales by steamer to-day for London. The week's receipts of domestic have been 120 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1872, according to Mr. Emmett Wells, 21,865 bales. The imports of foreign during the week have been 80 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1872, have been 20,239 bales. The week's exports hence have been 125 bales, all old stock. We quote New-York, growth 1872, 40c.@50c.; Eastern, growth 1872, 35c.@40c.; Western, growth 1872, 35c.@45c.; crop of 1872, 10c.@15c.; Old Olds, 8c.@10c.; Bavarians, 40c.@50c.; English, 30c.@35c.; Belgian nominal at 25c.@30c.; California, 45c.@55c., ⅌ ℔.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Though quotations show no material change, and stocks are not large, the trade is slow as yet for the season, and holders generally complain of the tardiness of the revival, attributing much of the prevailing dullness to the protracted money pressure.

LEATHER—Manufacturers have been operating on a moderate scale, buying such goods as they have had immediate need of, on a steady basis as to values, with comparatively fair offerings of most kinds of stock; good damaged and light weights have been, however, in exceptionally scant supply. The export inquiry has been limited. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Middle, 29c.@30c.; Light, 28c.@29c.; California Heavy, 27½c.@28c.; Middle, 28c.@28½c.; Light, 27c.@28c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Middle, 27½c.@28c.; Light, 27c.@27½c.; Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26c.; Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 19c.@21c.; Rough, 33c.@38c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@41c.; Middle, 38c.@42c.; Light, 40c.@42c.; do., Bellies, 18c.@20c.; Oak, Rough, all weights, 35c.@37c.; do. Rough Southern, all weights, 30c.@32c., currency, ⅌ ℔.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in fairly active demand, with the low grades, which have been most freely dealt in, mainly for shipment, quoted up 2c.@3c. ⅌ bushel, on less urgent offerings, while the better grades have been quoted 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel higher, with few strictly prime samples available, checking transactions in this description. Winter Wheat has been quiet, but held with decided confidence and in scant stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 78,500 bushels at $1 70 for choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, (about half of a boat-load,) with $1 68 reported bid for fair do., in store, and $1 70 for strictly prime do., afloat; $1 63@$1 65 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, rail stock; $1 58@$1 63 for fair to choice No. 3 Spring; $1 40@$1 53 for rejected and inferior Spring; $1 90 for fair Red Western; $1 95@$2 for Amber do.; $2 for White Canada, free....For forward delivery there has been a more confident demand, noted for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, with $1 60 bid for time options....Corn has been in active demand at a further advance of ½c.@1c. ⅌ bushel, closing buoyantly, with holders offering stock with reserve at the improved figures; the inquiry has been in good part for export, mainly for prime Old Mixed Western in store; sales have been reported, since our last, of 82,000 bushels at 67½c.@68½c. for ordinary to choice Old Mixed Western, in store, with the bulk of the business at 68c. for prime samples; 60c.@68½c. for fair to choice New Mixed Western; 71c. for Yellow do....Rye has been moderately sought after, but quoted somewhat irregular, with sales reported since our last, of 3,000 bushels Western, in store, at 90c., and 900 bushels State at 94c. ⅌ bushel....Barley has been dull and much weaker in price; 3,000 bushels Canada West sold at $1 25, delivered, and car lots of Western at 90c.@$1 ⅌ bushel......Barley Malt has been dull and unsettled......Oats have been quite active, and quoted about 1c. a bushel higher, closing buoyantly, with much lighter offerings noted. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 102,000 bushels at 54c. for Old Mixed Western, in store, closing with 54½c. bid for prime samples; 53c.@56c. for New Mixed Western, the latter for very choice, the bulk of the business having been at 54c.@54½c. for fair average rail stock; 51c.@55c. for very poor to choice new Black Western; 55c.@57c. for new White do.

METALS—Copper has been dull at unaltered rates; sales, 20,000 ℔s. Lake at 33c.@33½c., with English quoted at 30½c....Scotch Pig-iron has been quoted lower and slow of sale; 200 tons sold on private terms. Other kinds inactive; 100 tons old Rails changed hands on private terms, quoted at $55@$57. We quote: Glengarnock Pig at $50@$51; Eglinton do. at $52; No. 1 American Pig at $50; No. 2 do. at $46@$48; Wrought Scrap at $52@$55; English Rails at $70@$71, gold; American Rails, at works, $80@$85; Russian Sheet, 17c....Pig-lead dull at 6¾c., gold, for ordinary foreign....Silesian Spelter in some demand at 7¼c., gold; sales, 20 tons....Pig-tin has been inactive, with Straits quoted at 32½c., and English at 32c., gold....Tin Plates have been quiet at former figures; sales, 500 boxes Coke on private terms. Charcoal Plates quoted here at $11 75@$12 25; Charcoal Terne, $10@$10 75; Coke, $9 75@$10 50; Coke Terne, $8 50@$9 75, gold, ⅌ box....Zinc in slack demand at unchanged figures.

MOLASSES—There has been a fair inquiry noted at steady rates; sales, 277 hhds. new crop Cuba Muscovado at 33c.; 60 hhds. clayed do. at 30c.; 40 bbls. Porto Rico at 55c.@60c.; and 49 bbls. New-Orleans at 76c.@80c. ⅌ gallon. We quote: New-Orleans, interior to fancy at 55c.@83c.; Porto Rico, at 35c.@65c.; Cuba at 30c.@45c., and English Islands at 25c.@50c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been less active, but quoted about steady, the main call was for the better grades; sales have been reported of 150 bbls. No. 2 at $3 50@$3 75, and 3,400 bbls. No. 1 at $4 12½@$4 50 ⅌ 280 ℔s.; Strained quoted at $3 25@$3 35 for common to good....Tar has been quiet at unchanged prices....Spirits Turpentine has been moderately sought after at about former figures, with sales reported of 95 bbls., in lots, at 54½c.@55c.; 150 bbls., to arrive, at 54½c.; and 150 bbls. in shipping order, buyer April, at 55c.

OILS—Holders have been insisting on full prices for the leading kinds, though business has been devoid of anything like general activity, having been for the most part confined to job lots of stock, wanted for prompt use. Crude Whale quoted at 64c.@65c.; Bleached Whale at 72½c.@75c.; Crude Sperm at $1 52½@$1 55; Unbleached Sperm at $1 67½@$1 70; Bleached at $1 72½@$1 75; prime to very choice Winter Lard-oil at 77½c.@80c.; Red-oil at 48c.; Saponified, 48c.@53c.; Linseed-oil, in job lots, at $1@$1 01, in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 15@$1 25, in casks; Menhaden at 57c.@59c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 42½c.@44c.; Yellow and White at 49c.@60c. ⅌ gallon; Palm-oil at 8¾c.@9c. ⅌ ℔.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, quoted firm at 10c., but without activity....Refined has been in more demand at firmer prices; sales since our last, 5,000 bbls., May option, at 20¼c.; now quoted at 20½c. bid; and 20¾c.@21c. asked....Refined at Philadelphia, quoted up to 19½c.@20c. for early delivery, on a quiet market....Refined, in cases, quoted at 27c.@27½c.; and Naphtha at 10½c.@11c., on a slow trade.

PROVISIONS—Under the less favorable Western reports, and more urgent offerings, largely on speculative account, Pork has been depressed, lower, and very irregular, especially Mess, with sales reported of only small lots of new Western Mess at $19 50@$19 75; 100 bbls. Clear at $20, and 100 bbls. Extra Prime at $15 25....For forward delivery, there has been no demand of moment, and bids have been difficult to elicit. New Western Mess, May option, was quoted wholly nominal, with some bids named of only $18 50, which rate, however, was much under the views of sellers, who were not disposed to name less than $19 50....City Dressed Hogs quiet at 7¾c.@8c.; Western nominal....Cut-meats have been moderately inquired for at essentially unchanged figures, with sales reported of 150 tcs. Pickled Hams, 18 ℔s., at 11¾c.; 75 boxes Bellies at 10¼c.@10½c.; 40 boxes Shoulders at 7¾c., 50 tcs. Pickled Shoulders on private terms; 500 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 7¼c., and sundry other lots of bulk meats at former figures....Bacon has been steady, but quiet; 500 boxes Short Clear, May option, sold at 10¾c.; 500 boxes do., June, at 10¾c.; 50 boxes do., prompt, at 9¾c., and 250 boxes City Long Clear at 10c....Western Lard has been much lower under considerable pressure to realize largely on contract stock, while the demand has been decidedly less confident. City product quoted comparatively firm, on a fair inquiry for strictly prime samples. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of 240 tcs. Western Steam, part good at 9½c.@9⅝c.; 200 tcs. No. 1 on private terms; 500 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 9½c.; 200 tcs. do., very choice (Lockitts') at 9¾c. And for forward delivery, 1,500 tcs. Western Steam, April, on private terms; quoted at about 9½c., 3,500 tcs. do., May, at 9½c.@9⅝c., closing at about 9½c.; 3,500 tcs. do., June, at 9¾c.@10c., with considerable settlements reported at 9¾c., closing at about 9¾c.@9⅞c.; and 1,500 tcs. do., July, at 10¼c., closing at 10¼c. bid, and 10½c. asked. And for Chicago delivery, 1,000 tcs. Western Steam, May, at $9 55, and 250 tcs. do., June, at $9 70....Beef has been firm in price, and in good request, mostly for export, with sales reported of 300 bbls., and 200 tcs. We quote Beef at from $9 50@$11 for New Mess, and $12@$13 50 for New Extra do. ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef quoted at $19@$22 for Prime Mess; $23@$25 for India Mess, and $26@$30 for Extra India Mess. Beef Hams quiet, within the range of $25@$33 for very inferior to very choice brands....Supplies of Butter have been offered with increased urgency, to the depression of values, on a restricted business, mainly to provide for present wants. New Butter quoted at 32c.@42c. for fair to strictly choice State; 43c.@45c. for fancy lots, and 30c.@39c. for Western. Old quoted within the range of from 28c.@44c. for fair to very choice State....Cheese has met with rather moderate sale, mostly for shipment, but with the advantage as to price in favor of buyers. We quote new State Factory at 10c.@15c.; State Dairy at 6c.@8c. And old product thus: 9c.@16c. for ordinary to strictly fancy State Factory, and 8c.@14½c. for State Dairy, and 12c.@15½c. for good to strictly choice Western Factory, ⅌ ℔., the outside prices for selections, in small job lots.

SALT—A fair sale has been noted for stock generally, with a steady market; offerings comparatively free, at the ruling figures. Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 50@$1 60; Liverpool Fine, $2 65@$3 50 ⅌ sack, from store; Turk's Island at 35c.@40c. ⅌ bushel; Syracuse Ground at $1 30@$1 40; Factory filled, $2 25; Bulk, 35c.@40c.; Coarse, 45c.

SALTPETRE—Has been quiet at 7½c.@7¾c. ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted somewhat steadier, especially on the better grades of refining stock, which have been offered with less urgency. The demand, however, has been moderate. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 790 hhds. and 218 boxes, including 434 hhds. scant good to fully good refining Cuba at 7 11-16c.@7¾c.; 10 hhds. Demerara at 8c.; 346 hhds. and 68 boxes Centrifugal at 9c.; and 150 boxes Clayed Havana at 7c.@8c. ⅌ ℔. We now quote: Fair refining Cuba at 7¼c.; good do., 7¾c.@7⅞c.; prime do., 7¾c.@8c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock, 8¾c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 12 and 13, 8¾c.@9¾c. Refined Sugars have been in moderate request, with Hards quoted at 10¾c.@11¼c.; A's, 10c.@10½c., and Yellows at 8¾c.@9¾c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in moderate demand, with prices of desirable lots showing firmness. Sales, 140,000 ℔s., in lots, at 8¾c.@9c. for ordinary to very good. Stearine buoyant; equal to 150 tcs. sold at 10c. Of Grease, 610 pkgs. were placed at 7c.

TEAS—Have been in more demand at steadier prices; 3,400 half-chests Green, and 1,034 half-chests Japan, sold on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been moderately sought after at generally unaltered rates. Sales, 250 hhds Kentucky at 7c.@14c.; 232 cases 1871 Pennsylvania Seed Leaf on private terms; 100 cases 1871 sundries at 20c.@55c.; 100 cases 1870 do. at 9c.@10c., and 300 bales Havana at 77½c.@$1 02 ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Very dull at 90½c.: sales 50 bbls; and of alcohol, 25 bbls. sold at $1 68½ ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been comparatively quiet since our last. Berth freights have been quoted about steady, on quite moderate movements. The chartering business was comparatively tame. Vessels for the Petroleum trade were in some demand at about former quotations. There was also some call for vessels, from grain shippers, to arrive, with rates quoted somewhat steadier....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last, have been by sail, 120 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. ⅌ ℔.; and by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 6d.@6½d. ⅌ bushel; 550 boxes Bacon at 40s. ⅌ ton; 100 bbls. Apples at 5s. ⅌ bbl....For London, by steam, 900 bales Hops at ½d. ⅌ ℔; and 100 pkgs. Merchandise on private terms....For Cork and orders an Italian bark, (to arrive, with about 2,500 quarters Grain reported at 7s. 3d. ⅌ quarter, and a Swedish brig, 283 tons, with about 1,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, privileges extending to the Baltic, on private terms....For Antwerp, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Resin on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 7d.@8d. ⅌ bushel; 1,000 tcs. Lard at 40s. ⅌ ton; 2,500 bbls. Resin at 4s. ⅌ 280 ℔s.; 200 tons Cedar at 30s.; 500 bbls. Apples at 4s.; 200 hhds Tobacco at 45s....For Rotterdam, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Resin, on private terms....For Baltic ports, a Norwegian bark, 545 tons, hence, with about 3,400 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 7s.@7s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Cadiz, by sail, a small lot of Staves, to complete cargo, at $40 for Light Pipe; also an American brig, 307 tons, with Staves, for orders, privilege of Seville, at $50 for Light Pipe....For Gibraltar and orders, a German brig, 236 tons, hence, with about 7,000 cases Petroleum, reported at 34c. to the Mediterranean, and 42½c. to the Adriatic....For Odessa, a German bark, 375 tons, hence, with about 12,000 cases Petroleum, at 45c....For Melbourne, 1,000 bbls. Resin at 60s. ⅌ ton....For St. Thomas, a British brig, 201 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For the West Indies and back, a British brig, 154 tons, on private terms....For the North Side of Cuba and back, with sugar, a British brig, 230 tons, at $6.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 25, 1873.

On yesterday forenoon trade in Beeves was firm, though not active. Prices ranged from 10¾c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 6 cwt. to 7½ cwt., on 57 ℔s., generally, to the cwt. net. On this forenoon trade in Beeves opened fair, and almost all the lots on hand were cleared off by noon. Prices ranged from 10½c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 5½ cwt. to 8½ cwt., on 55 ℔s. to 57 ℔s. to the cwt. net. The quality dealt in is rather coarse, still the animals, being fat, dress to fair weights. Bulls, live weight, sold from 5c.@6c. ⅌ ℔., weight 14½ cwt. Milch Cows still slow from $30@$70 ⅌ head, quality inferior. Veals are brisk at generally low rates; the supply is abundant and the quality, in the aggregate, common. Sheep have not advanced in rates, and the markets are dull; prices from 6c.@6½c. ⅌ ℔. for shorn Sheep sold in large lots. Spring Lambs firm from 16c.@20c. ⅌ ℔., and from $7@$9 50 ⅌ head. Trade in Hogs is fair; live Hogs are nominal from 6c.@6½c. ⅌ ℔.; City dressed from 7¾c.@8c. ⅌ ℔. Quality of those to hand generally good.

SALES.

Martin Fuller & Co. sold for selves 140 Steers, mixed Illinois and Texans, from 11c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., average weight 6¾ cwt.; 34 Texan Steers at 11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. W. E. Dudley sold for N. Morris 68 fair Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for selves 275 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 11¾c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 45 good Ohio Steers, from 12¾c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; for T. Klemens 80 smooth Illinois Steers, from 12½c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold for N. Morris 62 smooth Illinois Steers, from 12c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 6½ cwt. to 7¼ cwt., scant; 83 Texan Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5¼ cwt. M. Lauderbeck sold for N. Morris 64 fair Illinois Steers, from 12¼c.@12¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt. W. Sigel sold for N. Morris 50 fair Illinois Steers at 12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt. Myers & Samuels sold for N. Morris 108 coarse, fat Missouri Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 79 fair Missouri Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt., strong.

M. Goldschmidt sold for self 75 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 12¼c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 7½ cwt.; 15 smooth Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 38 coarse fat Iowa Steers from 12¼c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 7 cwt. to 8½ cwt. S. Schuster sold for N. Morris 182 good Illinois steers at 13¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8½ cwt.; 15 Illinois Bulls from 5c.@5½c. ⅌ ℔., live weight 14½ cwt., had 1 car of Beeves due. S. Moses sold for N. Morris 25 fair Illinois Steers from 12¼c.@12¾c. ⅌ ℔., with a few tops at 13c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 6½ cwt. to 7¼ cwt. Casey & Church sold for selves 31 Steers, Mixed Missouris and Cherokees from 11¼c.@12¼c. ⅌ ℔., average weight 7 cwt., scant. A. N. Moorehouse sold for self 161 Steers, Mixed Missouris and Cherokees, rough Cattle, at 11¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt. C. J. Fagan sold for W. V. Wood 138 Cherokee Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

J. N. Pidcock sold 661 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 54,402 ℔s., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 196 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 18,032 ℔s., at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 10 Lambs, weight 410 ℔s., at 17c. ⅌ ℔.; had 5 cars of Sheep due. Kase & Beaver sold 17 Lambs, weight 816 ℔s., at 17c. ⅌ ℔.; 35 Lambs, weight 1,785 ℔s., at 19c. ⅌ ℔.; 4 Cows and their Calves, at $50 ⅌ head; 1 Cow for $60.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Communipaw Yards: 1,033 head of horned Cattle, 1,105 Sheep and Lambs, 4,651 Hogs, with 5 cars of Sheep and 10 cars of Hogs due.

Fresh arrivals on yesterday forenoon at One Hundredth-street: 348 head of horned Cattle.

Fresh arrivals on yesterday forenoon at Weehawken Yards: 288 head of horned Cattle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 25.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 27 cars reported to arrive, 1,425 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,367 head, or 551 cars, against 515 cars for the same time last week; not sufficient Cattle in the market to make a quotable market; most of the arrivals through consignment; all stock in the yards either sold or shipped except a few odds and ends; sales, 85 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,075 to 1,447 ℔s., at $5 25@$6 37½; 20 head Michigan Steers, averaging 1,155 ℔s., at $5 35; 16 head rough Missouri Steers, averaging 1,286 ℔s., at $5 62½. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including the reported arrivals, 4,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 16,200 head, against 8,400 head for the same time last week; market closed heavy at ¼c. decline from last week's closing prices on all grades; no sales to-day; some few loads held over; Western-wooled Sheep, $5 50@$6 25; Western clipped, $5@$6, according to quality. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including the reported arrivals, 4,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 20,800 head, against 24,300 head for the same time last week; most of the arrivals and offerings are light Hogs, and Eastern buyers refuse to purchase, alleging that owners hold their stock out of proportion to prices either East or West leaving them no margin for shipping; trade is confined almost entirely to supplying the immediate wants of local butchers; sales, 570 head Ohio Hogs, ranging from 173 ℔s. to 216 ℔s. at $6@$6 20; 100 head Ohio stillers, averaging 206 ℔s., at $5 90; 472 head Kentucky Hogs, ranging from 124 ℔s. to 172 ℔s., at $6 10.

Providence Print Cloth Market.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 25.—Print Cloths quiet, but firm, at previous prices.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 25—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93¾ for money and the account; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 91¾; 1867s, 94¾; 10-40s, 89¼; new 5s, 89¾; Erie Railway Shares, 50¼.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¾ for money and the account; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, 91¾; 1867s, 93⅞; 10-40s, 89¼; new 5s, 89⅞; Erie Railway shares, 50⅛.

PARIS, April 25—P. M.—Rentes closed at 55f. 77c.

LIVERPOOL, April 25—11½ A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet. Middling Uplands, 9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 80,000 bales, including 7,000 bales for export and 4,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 886,000 bales, including 313,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 64,000 bales, including 26,000 bales American. Actual export, 3,000 bales.

2 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day are now estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation; the amount at sea bound to Liverpool is 541,000 bales, including 226,000 bales American. Wheat—The receipts for the past three days were 6,000 quarters, 4,000 quarters of which were American.

2½ P. M.—Breadstuffs firm. Wheat—Average California, 11s. 8d.@11s. 10d. Corn, 27s. 9d.

5 P. M.—Cotton closed dull; Middling Uplands, 9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9¾d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Of the sales 6,000 were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, 9¼d., deliverable from same ports April, 9¼d. Lard, 42s. The market for Yarns and fabrics at Manchester, is quiet, but firm. Receipts of Corn for the past three days, 2,500 quarters, including 1,500 American.

Evening.—Clover-seed, 40s.@41s. Spirits Turpentine 40s.

LONDON, April 25.—Tallow, 43s. 3d.@44s. ⅌ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 14¾d.@15d. ⅌ gallon.

5 P. M.—Sugar, afloat, 26s.@26s. 6d.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 40s. ⅌ cwt. Linseed-oil, £33 5s.

ANTWERP, April 25—P. M.—Petroleum, 42½f.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

EDITION FOR 1873.

A SATCHEL GUIDE
for the
VACATION TOURIST IN EUROPE.

A compact itinerary of the British Isles, Belgium and Holland, Germany and the Rhine, Switzerland, France, Austria and Italy.

With Appendix, Expense Account, and Memoranda pages.

EDITION FOR 1873.

In one volume. 16mo. Roan, flexible, $2.

This invaluable guide-book, which was first issued last year, has at once taken its place as the best short guide for American travelers. The present edition has been increased by the addition of fifty per cent. in material; it has been corrected and revised up to April, 1873, and contains also a valuable Appendix, giving practical information on many essential points, lists of eminent preachers and their churches, and a special chapter upon the Vienna Exhibition.

From the Washington Chronicle.

It is pleasant to come across a book perfect of its kind.

TO PERSONS ABOUT TO TRAVEL
we commend
A HAND-BOOK OF LEGENDARY AND MYTHOLOGICAL ART.

By CLARA ERSKINE CLEMENT. With 130 Illustrations and complete Indexes. In one volume, crown 8vo. Price $3 25.

All that we need to explain the stories illustrated or the persons represented in the pictures and statues of the churches and galleries of Europe may be found in Mrs. Clement's book, which ought to be known to a large public.—*Eugene Benson, in The College Courant.*

HURD & HOUGHTON, New-York;
THE RIVERSIDE PRESS, Cambridge.

JUST PUBLISHED:

BARBER'S CRITICAL SPELLER.

By A. L. BARBER, of Howard University, Washington, D. C.

The Student's Own Hand-book of Orthography, Definitions, and Sentences, consisting of written exercises in the proper spelling, meaning, and use of words. Simple, natural, objective, and effective. Paper, post-paid, 20 cents.

LOGICAL BOOK-KEEPING;
OR, THE LOGIC OF ACCOUNTS.

By E. G. FOLSOM, Principal of the Albany B. and S. Business College.

A new exposition of the theory and practice of Double Entry Book-keeping, illustrated by examples and memoranda, for students and business men. 8vo, half roan, post-paid, $2. For examination, $1.

STEELE'S FOURTEEN WEEKS IN HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY.

By J. DORMAN STEELE, Ph. D., F. G. S.

Prepared for the instruction of youth in the principles which underlie the preservation of health, and the formation of correct physical habits. 12mo, half roan, post-paid, $1 50. For examination, 75 cents.

Address the publishers,

A. S. BARNES & CO.,
New-York and Chicago.

LATE NEW BOOKS.

JOHANNES OLAF. A Novel	$2 00
ALCOTT FOR THE MILLION. 4 vols	4 50
REV. SAMUEL J. MAY'S LIFE	1 50
WOMAN IN AMERICAN SOCIETY	1 50
BITS OF TALK. By H. H.	1 00
BURNARD'S NEW HISTORY OF SANDFORD AND MERTON	1 75
MORRIS'S LOVE IS ENOUGH	1 25
CHANNING'S PERFECT LIFE	1 50
SAINTE BEUVE'S MADAME VALMORE	1 50
HALL'S TEN CHRISTMAS STORIES	1 50
THE WORLD PRIEST	2 25
NEARLY READY:	
REV. P. E. HALE'S new Novel of every-day life: UPS AND DOWNS	1 50
P. G. HAMERTON'S THE INTELLECTUAL LIFE	2 00

Sold everywhere. Mailed post-paid by the publishers. ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

"OUR FAVORITE"
ELEVATED DOUBLE OVEN RANGE.

With all the modern conveniences. RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 234 Water-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF J. S. THORN & CO., OF NO. 196 West Houston-st., has been dissolved. JOS. B. THORN, one of the undersigned, succeeds to the business.

JOSEPH S. THORN,
THOMAS THORN,
JOSEPH B. THORN.

DATED April 16, 1873.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

J. TYSSEN'S VICTORIA HOTEL,
ROTTERDAM.

Newly built in 1869, and greatly enlarged in 1873, offers a first-class accommodation for English and American tourists visiting Holland and the Rhine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOFT CAPSULES. Castor-oil and many other nauseous medicines, can be taken easily and safely in DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S SOFT CAPSULES. No taste. No smell. Sold by all druggists in this City.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA—Often sympathetic of piles and fistula, absurdity of dilation, its rapid cure by the urethrotome. Three type cases addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, No. 42 5th-av. Inclose 25 cents by post. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, Paris.—Ambrosial cream for shaving. Fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief; Eau Lustrale for the hair. Eau de Cologne, (preparation spéciale.)

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—UNDER THE GASLIGHT—Mr. H. Crisp, Mr. J. G. Peakes, Mrs. John Wood. Matinée at 1½.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Mr. Geo. Clarke, Mr. Louis James, Miss Clara Morris. Matinée at 1½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK, LORD DUNDREARY, &c.—Mr. E. A. Sothern. Matinée at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. C. W. Ravel, Miss Fanny Beane. Matinée at 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE and MICAWBER—The Vokes family and Mr. G. F. Rowe. Matinée at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ARRAH NA POGUE—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Bella Pateman. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—FROU-FROU—Miss Agnes Ethel. Matinée at 2.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—MACEVOY'S HIBERNICON—Panorama of Ireland.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Mr. Rubinstein, Mrs. J. H. West, and grand chorus. Matinée at 2.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Matinée at 2—LECTURE by Grace Greenwood. "Yankee Humor and Character."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION of Paintings and Statuary.

AVERY'S ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	3
The Weekly Times, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

An official count of the votes in the recent Connecticut election was concluded yesterday. It fully sustains the interpretation of the vote made by us immediately after the election. The Democratic candidate for Governor, Mr. INGERSOLL, received a plurality over his Republican competitor, Mr. HAVEN, of 5,814. But the three successful Republican Congressmen—Messrs. HAWLEY, KELLOGG, and STARKWEATHER—received pluralities which exceeded that of Mr. BARNUM, the successful Democratic Congressman, by 1,774. The three Republicans were members of the Forty-second Congress, and were active and well-known members of the party. They were all chosen on the merits of their record. While, therefore, local bickering lost the Governor's chair to the Republicans, the State has declared, with renewed emphasis, its confidence in the policy and leaders of the Republican Party in national politics.

Our Washington correspondent declines to stand corrected in respect of his comment on the testimony of Mr. HINCKLEY, President of the Baltimore and Wilmington Railroad Company. He reaffirms and sustains his original statement, by denying which Mr. HINCKLEY sought to break the force of the argument for the Post-office Department in the matter of postal cars.

"From bad to worse" would seem to be the inevitable judgment on the condition of Spain. The accounts from Madrid, though very vague, and curiously delayed, indicate an approaching break-up of the semblance of government in that city. If it turns out to be true that the monarchists of the garrison are in open revolt, and that the sessions of the Permanent Committee of the Assembly have been broken up by the insurgents, affairs have reached a desperate pass. Nor is there much probability that any of the rivals of the present ruling party could enforce better order.

On our third page, our correspondent at Sacramento, Cal., recounts some important facts connected with the Modoc troubles. They will be found of interest. It need not be inferred from his statements, however, that the Modoc case illustrates any important feature of the so-called "peace" policy of the Government. The Modocs represent an element of very slight relative strength among the Indians. They were roaming from their reservation, and the Government undertook to persuade them to go back, if it could, and failing that, to drive them back. This final resort to force is as much a part of the policy of the Government as is the first resort to persuasion. No one familiar with the complex Indian question will be quick to say that each method is not good in its place. As to when to use one and when the other, that must be left to the several commanding officers. In the present case, it was left absolutely to poor Gen. CANBY, and he atoned for the error of his decision with his life. Shall we, therefore, say that no discretion should have been left him? That would be only to declare for an immediate, costly, bloody general war, which would finally result in a victory, but would at first be terribly disastrous.

Judge BLATCHFORD, of the United States Court, Southern District, yesterday rendered a decision in the Carl Vogt case, which will be generally accepted as both just and expedient. The question arose—Can a Government demand the extradition of a person charged with crimes which it can lawfully punish, but which were committed outside its territory? Does the word "jurisdiction" used in the treaty have a purely territorial limitation, or is it intended to describe the Government's right to deal with the crime and criminal involved? Judge BLATCHFORD decided these questions in favor of the broader meaning.

A more palpable outrage upon the tax-payers of New-York could hardly be imagined than the bill reported yesterday from the Assembly Judiciary Committee for the benefit of certain newspapers having advertising claims against the City. That bill involves the deliberate confession that the Board of Audit appointed under the mandate of the State is an incompetent and untrustworthy body of officials, and that the Courts of New-York, to which every other class of suitors must look for justice, are not fit to decide upon the legality of the claims of newspaper proprietors. The bill in question is one which would never have been passed at the solicitation of any other class of contractors for public work, and it has only reached its present stage in virtue of a most discreditable abuse of the power of the daily Press. Newspaper terrorism has surely touched its lowest depth when it is employed for the purpose of giving to claims for City advertising a legal standing which would be denied to any other class of obligations of similar origin. We are sorry to observe the names of Messrs. PRINCE and CRARY identified with this bill. If they fancy that political capital can be made by swindling the tax-payers for the benefit of any public journal whatever, they will be very rudely undeceived. It is a curious commentary upon the boasted prosperity of the New-York *Herald* that it should not only continue to publish indecent advertisements at double or treble rates, but that it should be foremost in seeking legislative assistance to effect a raid upon the City Treasury. We advise every tax-payer to read the bill quoted in our Albany letter, and say whether an opening for absolutely unlimited fraud be not afforded in the principles there laid down for auditing claims against the City.

It is impossible to exaggerate the annoyance and disgust which must overtake the people of our country interested in the Vienna Exposition at the scandal which has been disclosed in connection with the Commissioners representing the United States. Without undertaking to define the nature or extent of the "irregularities" which have been discovered, the action of the State Department shows plainly enough what is its opinion of them. If they are grave enough to compel the suspension of the Commissioner and all his thirteen assistants, the country may well be intensely mortified by them. It was of the last importance that our people should maintain at Vienna a reputation of perfect honor. We already have burden enough to carry before the world in the acknowledged corruption in politics, in the judiciary, and in the speculative dealings of the country—corruption which we are trying with considerable success to uproot. The developments of Vienna will be a source of humiliation in spite of everything that can be done to counteract their effect. Meanwhile, the State Department has done all in its power to retrieve the national reputation.

Railroads and the State.

In the year 1867 the project of purchasing the whole British railroad system by the State was definitively rejected by a royal commission. The subject was then carefully examined, much discussed by the Press, by experienced railroad men, and by able financiers, and the deliberate resolution arrived at by the commission was generally assented to by all classes of experts. We nevertheless find that in 1873 the proposal is revived, and that it excites such general attention as to imply a wide-spread belief that this step, or something like it, is imperatively called for by the interests of the people. Except that the British railroad system is yearly growing more extensive, and that, apart from the increased cost of the contemplated purchase caused by this extension, the roads are worth vastly more than in 1867, we are not aware that the conditions of the problem are materially changed from what they then were. It is, therefore, to be inferred that increased experience has given greater force to the arguments in favor of the scheme of 1867, or has weakened the stress of the arguments urged against it, or both. The amount of money, that would now be required to carry out the plan varies, as estimated by different authorities, between $2,500,000,000 and $4,000,000,000, in gold. Such a consummation might, therefore, be broadly reckoned to double the English national debt. This has a very formidable sound; but there are statesmen, and Mr. GLADSTONE is said to be one of them, who believe that if the national debt of England is ever to be paid, it must be by just such a purchase of the railroads as is suggested. In other words, it is believed by them that the profits on the roads even at much lower tariffs than the present ones, would in no long time relieve the people of that great public incubus which has hitherto been so grievous to bear, and so impossible to get rid of.

In the animated debate progressing, by late accounts, in Parliament, in the Statistical Society, in the columns of the leading journals, in *Fraser's Magazine*, and in many other quarters, the leading points discussed refer to the comparative safety, cheapness, rapidity, and thoroughness of the roads as on the one hand, now conducted, and as on the other, might be expected, were they under the control of the Government. It seems to be pretty generally conceded that in each of the four factors named, improvement might be expected from the proposed change. The assumption to this effect seems reasonable. The unity of organization, assured by a common headship, appears to warrant it, and whereas such a headship, in the form of a private corporation, as proposed by the "Globe Telegraph Company," described by us some days ago, might inure in the named respects to public disadvantage, there is no reason to suppose that such would be the effect when the proprietary is vested in the State. If, then, it is susceptible of demonstration, or of whatever nearest to demonstration is possible to any untried experiment, that superior safety, cheapness, rapidity, and thoroughness are attainable through Government control of the railroads, there are certainly four powerful arguments in favor of the measure. It thereafter, according to the view of most of the English debaters of the topic, so far as we have seen, only remains to ask whether the State can make a fair bargain with the corporations—whether the State can buy the roads, that is to say, at prices constituting a fair equivalent and such as would warrant the measure as a business transaction. This, again, it is asserted, can be done—although the extravagant demand made by the owners of the Irish roads, in 1867, supplies no encouraging precedent—and thus a case is made up which, on the whole, seems to have prepossessed a majority of the writers and speakers interested in favor of the project discussed.

But, highly interesting and important as this discussion is to ourselves—analyzing and elucidating, as it does, a situation in many respects so analagous to our own, and measuring difficulties with which we now are, or soon will be, confronted—two considerations are practically omitted in it which, in the United States, are assuredly of prime weight and significance. We mean first, the formidable dangers to which we are exposed through the enormous and growing power and wealth of great railroad corporations, and secondly, to the dangers, possibly no less formidable, which the unexampled consolidation of patronage and influence might subject us, should the State ultimately do what they are now proposing to do in England. Can we stand the pressure of these great corporations, exerted as it is, and threatens to be, in so many ways, for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many? Could our constitution, on the other hand, possibly bear the strain of so prodigious an additional concentration of power as a purchase of the vast railroad system of this continent—and we are to consider what this is to be more than what it is—must inevitably lodge in the hands of the United States Government? Only the last named of these points, and that only in a limited degree, has been mooted in England. This is partly, perhaps, because hitherto the discussion has been thought to be merely academical, and now that it takes on a more practical shape, it may become more comprehensive. But this, as well as in a far greater measure, the first point, is differentiated in the two countries by conditions such as render calculations touching it formed in England of comparatively little value here. It is, nevertheless, an excellent thing for the United States that this agitation has arisen in the older country, since it will stimulate thought and action on one of the most momentous themes of our time, and one which promises to be, indeed, of paramount national significance in the immediate future. The time is fast approaching when we shall be called upon to grapple with this huge subject in sober earnest. It will be absolutely impossible long to evade or defer it. The methods adopted in their somewhat similar strait by our kinsfolk across the sea may not be, probably will not be, exemplars adapted in all ways for American guidance; but the debate and the action to be witnessed there will, doubtless, furnish valuable suggestions, and it behooves us, therefore, to give them close and serious consideration.

Postal Cards.

That the coming postal cards will prove a great convenience and a great economy we are well assured, and the apprehension that they will diminish the revenue of the Post-office may be readily dismissed. It must not, however, be supposed that this time and money saving device is altogether without its drawbacks. There are scoundrels and cowards in all communities, who will not hesitate to stab when sure of not being called to account. We can hardly expect in this wise to escape the experience of the English, among whom the valuable and conceded advantages of the postal card have been slightly tempered by this and some other peculiar abuses.

An instance in point occurred in London within a few days past. A man named HENRY PEARSON was proved to have been guilty of sending to a young girl a postal card on which was written a cruel and most atrocious libel. It consisted of a charge of immoral conduct, and, situated as the girl was, the proceeding threatened not only to blast her character, but to deprive her of the very means of subsistence. She was employed in a large establishment where there were many other young girls, and anything received from the post for the employes of the concern had to pass through several hands. What added to the singularity, if not to the heinousness, of PEARSON'S act, was the fact that he was the girl's uncle, and that his brother, her father—who lived in the country, was in delicate health, poor, and the parent of ten other children—had asked PEARSON to have an eye to his daughter's welfare. The actual consequence of the sending of this card was that the girl lost her situation, and was turned out on the world to starve or do worse—her friends at home declining to receive her. Luckily, before any further harm befell, the postal card was traced to the sender, the wickedness and falsity of PEARSON'S charge were exposed, the young woman completely exonerated, and restored to her position, whence she had been so unfairly ejected. It afterward appeared that the despicable coward, PEARSON, had formerly served out five years of penal servitude for poisoning race-horses.

Now, in this case, by fortunate accident, the mischief contemplated by this cloaked assassin was averted, and "the ingredients of his poisoned chalice" were fitly "commended to his own lips." But suppose it had been otherwise? Had PEARSON not been discovered, and his baseness laid bare, his hapless niece would have been, as he designed that she should be, irretrievably ruined. As it is, the wretch pays a heavy fine and goes to prison for two years, while his innocent victim stands with unspotted fame the recipient of more kindness and sympathy than, but for this episode, she might have known in a lifetime. This, however, is the result of happy chance alone, and it is painful to think that flagrant and terrible injustice should have been prevented only by such a contingency. If the postal card can be made the instrument of villainy like this, it certainly cannot be called an unmitigated good.

The Choral Festival.

The past week has wound up in New-York with quite a festival of massive harmony. It seems as if some inner need, some sense of joy at the return of Spring, must lead to those apparently fortuitous combinations by which great choral performances are usually offered to us at this season of the year. That the slight decline in the interest once felt in the "May anniversaries" should be accompanied by an increase of interest in the kind of music which can only be rendered by a great concourse of people, is not a matter for regret. For one New-Yorker who has taken pleasure in oratorio, there have been, unfortunately, at least a hundred who delight in Italian opera, and who vote oratorio a bore. A population whose excitements are so numerous, whose lives are so intense as ours, enters with zest upon the diverse and brilliant enchantments of the opera, and turns with commensurate aversion from the weightier solemnities of oratorio. The opera appeals to the individual, the oratorio to the mass. The one is warm, passionate, eager—the other profound, sombre, and majestic. In most cases opera appeals directly to that keen self-consciousness, that thirst for power, that rage for doing great things quickly, which are characteristic of the community. The audience who overwhelm a successful singer with flowers and glory would not give way to such delight but for a secret sympathy with the ambition, the pride, and, it may be, the self-occupied vanity of the performer. Of course, such impulses are felt elsewhere as well as here. So much is this the case that composers have been driven, against their will, by the force of public taste, to make the opera more and more individual; to reduce, that is, the number of their characters, to concentrate the interest in as few persons as possible. The old operas had six or seven chief figures; the new, as a rule have but four, and the disposition of the public to focalize their regards upon the most prominent of these has nearly reduced them, in practice, to one. "Norma," one of the most successful operas ever written, has but a single really great character. The desire of sensuous luxury, of glowing, riotous individualism, tends in our time more and more to the freak of the Egyptian who would dissolve the rich pearl of joy in one supreme beverage and swallow it at a draught.

Oratorio may be called at once the twin-sister, the complement, and the antithesis of opera. As the one portrays the passions and weaknesses of the individual, so the other mirrors the affections and aspirations of a people or a tribe. Essentially grand and massive, oratorio legitimately deals with those more awful themes of religion, the use of which in opera would be intolerable. The highest poetry may fail in the element of vague solemnity proper to these themes; but, where words fail, the soaring diapason of oratorio fitly enters and carries forward the great discourse. Through it are expressed the awe, the helplessness, the yearning for supernal pity, that all mankind sometimes feel in common. The common lot, the common hope, the sense of majesty and sublimity which would annihilate the individual, and can only be offered up, or conveyed, in the name of all humanity, is embodied, once and for all, in the choruses of HANDEL.

Those who have been present at the memorable concerts at Steinway Hall this week must have received there a religious and emotional impression of no ordinary kind. The scale has been worthy, and so have been the performances, and the demeanor of the public has evinced a wholesome appreciation. The union of so fine a choral organization as the Handel and Haydn Society, of Boston, with what we think the best American orchestra, wrought effects in some instances not to be surpassed. Whatever the commercial results of this enterprise, it has been a noble one, the credit of which will not be forgotten. An impulse has been given by it to music of the nobler sort, which warrants hearty congratulation. We have, of course, no attack to make on the opera, or undue partisanship to express for classical music. For that matter, were RICHARD WAGNER to succeed in his passionate attempt to abolish the solo in opera—which would be the same thing as abolishing the soliloquy in tragedy—he would destroy oratorio as well as opera. It would be next to impossible for the chorus, not to say the principals, to execute oratorios, were they entirely deprived of the examples in vocalization afforded by opera singers. On the other hand, the self-respect of opera singers, sometimes hurt, we should suppose, by the sameness and triviality of much that they have to sing, is sustained, we are sure, by the dignity and impressiveness of that other branch of their profession devoted to sacred music; and in both cases the public is a gainer.

Some of the choruses of the week were magnificent. The choruses of HANDEL are in truth a monument of the religious aspiration of the race. This master's works, and those of some of his successors, are as imperishable, to say the least, as the greatest examples of the plastic arts, and they have the advantage that they are forever at the service of all who will take the trouble to perform and have the grace to love them. Fifty-eight years of patient study has given Boston the means of thus refreshing her own people and ourselves, and has added, no doubt, immensely to the tranquil satisfaction of unnumbered lives. It would be well for all of us if, among jarring creeds and still more painful discussions tending to the destruction of all faith, we could recognize in the sublime strains of oratorio the universal and unquenchable sentiment of religious emotion.

Pie.

A Massachusetts medical man, with an evident fondness for statistics administered in heroic doses, has recently been examining into the composition of the daily food of the average Massachusetts person. He finds that heresy in diet is, if anything, more prevalent in that State than heresy in religion; and he has pointed out various departures from the faith once committed to civilized cooks, which are habitual in Massachusetts kitchens. None of these offenses, however, are to be compared, in his opinion, with the frightful frequency of pie in the household. He estimates that every resident of the Bay State, who is above the age of five years, is in the habit of consuming pie at least twice each day. A more appalling picture of reckless and wide-spread intemperance has never before been presented.

It is unnecessary to inform intelligent men of the deadly nature of pie. Its vital principle—that without which pie would lose its identity—is crust. In every pie there is a greater or less proportion of this essentially poisonous article. Of course there are some forms of pie which contain a comparatively small percentage of crust, just as there are intoxicating beverages which contain but little alcohol. There is, for example, the open-work pumpkin pie, which, being devoid of an upper crust, contains only half the poison that is found in the double-crusted mince pie. The confirmed pie-eater, however, is not content to commit slow suicide upon the feebler pumpkin pie, but his vitiated system demands frequent sections, of ninety degrees each, of the coarser and more dangerous mince pie. Like the drunkard, who begins with beer, but ends with brandy, the person who acquires a taste for pumpkin pie, sinks surely and rapidly into the grave of the confirmed mince-pie debauchee. If the sight of the wasted features and sunken eyes of the latter are saddening to the philanthropist, with what horror must he shrink from the spectacle of the mothers of Massachusetts pressing to the lips of infancy the pie that tempts them to physical and moral dyspepsia, and brings down their youthful stomachs with colic to the grave.

It is true that there are those who actually defend the practice of pie-eating, and assert that a little crust, taken in moderation, exalts the spirits and strengthens the whole physical man. Let no one be deceived by the vain pretenses of those who seek to defend their vicious courses, or by the interested clamor of the keepers of corner pie-shops. All physicians agree that pie-crust is an enemy to digestion; that it is not assimilated, and contributes in no way to the formation of tissue, but that, on the contrary, its habitual use is certain to undermine the health, and hence to deteriorate the morals of the user. The taste for this deadly article is wholly an artificial one. No baby ever yet cried for pie, and even the wretched statistics which the medical man above-mentioned has collected show that while the Massachusetts infant is under the age of five years, and is then in its primal state of innocence, it has no appetite for pie. That fatal appetite is acquired later in its childhood, and in most cases is fostered by its fearfully misguided parents. Of the evils which follow intemperance in pies, the recent census of Massachusetts affords abundant evidence. Not to speak of the diseases which thin the population, the census shows that the number of males in the State is less, by many thousands than the number of females. Who can doubt that intemperance in pie, which, among women, is in some degree restrained by circumstances, but which is wholly unrestrained among men, is to a great degree responsible for the blight which has fallen upon the men of Massachusetts?

Is it not time that this subject attracted the attention of legislative and ecclesiastical bodies? Massachusetts prohibits the sale of intoxicating drinks, but, with glaring inconsistency, places no interdict upon pie. Even the members of the Senate are currently reported to pass directly from the Senate Chamber to the gilded dens where pie is openly sold; while certain members of the lower house habitually carry pie upon their persons, and partake of it with shameless effrontery in their very seats. It is time that something should be done to check this enormous evil. The Massachusetts Legislature should prohibit the infamous traffic in pie; the Congregational Association, that a day or two since denounced tobacco and secret societies, should set the seal of its condemnation upon pie, and societies of "Good Synagoguers," pledged to total abstinence from pie in every form, should add their example and influence to the sacred cause of the overthrow of the pie demon before it is forever too late.

MINOR TOPICS.

A "Commuter" writes to THE TIMES to express his lively appreciation of the danger of heating railway cars with stoves. That this outrage should have been so long endured, is one of the most striking instances of the meekness of the traveling public. In no other country in the world would such a wanton trifling with human life be permitted. Sooner or later public opinion will inevitably demand the suppression of the stove by legislative enactment, but this consummation can be hastened if "commuters" and other railway passengers will lend their influence to creating a proper public opinion upon the subject. There is no greater folly than the supineness which permits railway companies to make careful provision for the roasting of their patrons, and which contents itself with a few expressions of horror when a car-load of passengers has been actually burned.

It is not improbable that the homicide, BLEAKLEY, now in prison, under charge of murdering his niece, may do the State some service in the way of compulsory labor. Meanwhile he has conferred a slight but noteworthy benefit upon his fellow-citizens, by helping to make more ridiculous than ever the doctrine of emotional insanity. Yesterday morning, in apparent pursuance of a scheme to impress his jailers with his craziness, he pretended to make an attempt at suicide. A little scratch on his arm, about an inch long, and a sixteenth of an inch deep, was the result. This ludicrous "wound" he made, after writing an affecting letter to a sister of his dead victim. If he had really killed himself, society would not have been much the poorer; since he has not, it is in the nature of compensation that his attempt throws some light on the stupid folly of the pretense now in such favor with criminals.

The prize-package boy is doomed. No one who has traveled on an American railway has failed to meet him, or to be tempted to murder by his shrill voice and persistent impudence. His packages, consisting of unwholesome candy and occasional bits of brass jewelry, are revolting to any properly constituted mind; while the boy himself, with his objectionable voice and his exasperating habit of perpetually slamming the car-doors, is loathsome in the last degree. The Assembly has passed a bill suppressing him upon all the railways of this State, and other legislatures will have to follow this example, unless they are willing to see our railways built up at the expense of their own. There is but one effect of the bill which can prove anything but an unalloyed blessing. Heretofore the first thought of any one upon reading of a railway collision, has been the wild hope that a prize-package boy had been killed. With his suppression will vanish the only possible consolation which can ever be drawn from a railway accident in this State.

That any woman should want to become Mrs. MCOSTRICH proves her to have a very sincere devotion to the married state. This was, perhaps, taken into account by the Liverpool jury, which was called upon to assess the value of Miss SARAH SCOTT'S disappointment at Mr. J. B. MCOSTRICH'S failure to marry her according to contract. Mr. J. B. MCOSTRICH is a wine merchant, and his only reason for declining to share the burden of his name with the fair plaintiff, after 244 love-letters had familiarized her nervous system to its horrors, was that he liked somebody else better. The jury concluded that Miss SCOTT wanted very much to get married, and that she had suffered from Mr. MCOSTRICH'S fickleness and love-letters just £1,000 worth. Yet one cannot help thinking with a shudder that it was better to be deserted than to go through life as SARAH (or as malice would inevitably have made it, SAHARAH,) MCOSTRICH.

We recorded the other day how a courageous Rajah of Joudhpoor had set his face against the time-honored custom of suttee, by denying the wives of the deceased Rajah the privilege of being burned up on his funeral pile, decently and fashionably, in their best dresses. Scarcely less fortitude has been exhibited by the Japanese Empress, in giving the example of departure from the good old habit of shaving off the eyebrows and blackening the teeth of married women. The maidens of Japan will doubtless accept the new fashion with alacrity; but the matrons, if there be any moral in the fable of the fox who lost his tail, will oppose it with equal vehemence. With the powerful aid of the Court, however, the innovation will probably triumph, and may be the forerunner of more important changes—paniers, perhaps, and Paris bonnets. Already the Government of the Tycoon is contemplating the introduction of Christianity as the established religion of the State; and then, with the adoption of Mr. MORI'S improved English and the establishment of a distillery or two, the Japanese will bask in the full splendor of Western civilization.

The exhaustive effrontery of the individual who went to a friend's house to commit suicide, and there died, leaving a request that his body should be sent to Hoboken at the friend's expense, is not easily surpassed. But a man in Chicago has come very near it. He walked into an insurance office, asked one of the clerks to lend him a penknife, and, having secured the coveted instrument, proceeded calmly to cut his throat with it before the eyes of the dismayed official. To do justice to an act like that, it really seems as if something must be said about adding insult to injury. A person with so marked a contempt for all the proprieties of civilized life, does not deserve to get away from Chicago so easily.

CONNECTICUT.

Official Vote of the State in the Recent Election.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 25.—The State Board of Canvassers to-day declared the official vote cast at the recent State election. The total vote cast for Governor was 86,881. Mr. Ingersoll, the Democratic candidate, received 45,059; Mr. Haven, the Republican candidate, received 39,245, and Mr. Smith, the temperance candidate, received 2,541 votes, with some scattering.

Mr. Ingersoll's majority over all is 3,237, and his plurality over Haven is 5,814.

The Democratic State ticket is elected by an average majority of about 1,200, leaving out the Treasurer.

Raymond, (Dem.,) for treasurer, has 43,527 votes, and Nichols, (Rep.,) for treasurer, has 40,987. The temperance candidate and other scattering, have 2,528, which added to the Nichols' vote elects Raymond by a majority of 12, and in Raymond's vote are counted 56 votes which were returned from Middlesex County, as cast for Sauger, Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, which is manifestly an error of a town clerk in filling out the blanks.

The vote for Congressmen shows the following majorities and pluralities:

First District—Hawley (Rep.) has a plurality of 1,281, and a majority of 1,273.

Second District—Kellogg (Rep.) has a plurality of 589, and a majority of 75.

Third District—Starkweather (Rep.) plurality of 1,669, and a majority of 1,282.

Fourth District—Barnum, (Dem.,) plurality 1,764, and a majority of 847.

The State Canals—Navigation to Open May 15.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 25.—The Canal Commissioners have designated the 15th of May as the time when navigation on the canals will be resumed. The Oswego Canal, which has been damaged, is excepted. A dispatch from Fulton announces that 150 feet of the berme-bank of the latter canal, at Newmansville, went out last night, making in all [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSIC.

FESTIVAL WEEK AT STEINWAY HALL.

The proceedings of festival week at Steinway Hall extended over yesterday, when a rehearsal matinée and an evening concert took place. They are to further include a matinée concert this afternoon, and a symphony-concert to-night, the latter affair closing the series. Yesterday's rehearsal was very numerously attended, and so was the after performance. We are really glad to announce, and are sure that the public will be equally glad to learn, that the series of entertainments, in spite of its costliness, has been decidedly successful in a material as well as in an artistic sense. By the variety of the programme, last night's concert, we should say, afforded the largest amount of pleasure. That portion of the bill which was awaited with most curiosity was Bach's concerto in D minor, announced for recital by Messrs. Rubinstein, Mills, and Mason. As announced, the three artists appeared, somewhat after the fashion of an enlarged edition of the Siamese twins, and delivered with unimpeachable precision the composition named. We are, however, by no means willing to accept the applause of the audience as the result of the concerto's impression; the work is elaborate and exacting, but its effectiveness is in inverse proportion to its elaborateness and its exigencies, and we incline to the belief that the spectators, in recalling the pianists, cared more for the agreeable historical remembrance to grow out of the sight of the trio, than for the special merit of their united effort. Far more enjoyable, to our thinking, was Mr. Rubinstein's interpretation of one of Weber's sonatas; the piano-writings of the composer of "Der Freyschütz" are thoroughly intelligible and symmetrical, and Mr. Rubinstein played his selection, last night, not only with a brilliancy and a power never wanting in his delivery, but with a beauty of tone not invariably combined with the qualities inherent to his style. The bill, however, was rich in welcome numbers. An aria, "Gratias agimus tibi," by Guglielmo, was the means of introducing to the New-York public a soprano songstress from Boston, Mrs. H. M. Smith, who was received with much favor. Mrs. Smith's voice has an excellent timbre, and its sweetness does not rob it of strength; in the air we cite, she managed it with considerable skill, and rendered a cadenza exceedingly ornate and difficult, and resembling one, by the co-operation of the flute, of the music of the mad scene in "Lucia"—to which, by the way, it would be as apposite an appendage as to a "Gratias"—with ease and impressiveness; the high notes in the piece were not sounded with absolute truthfulness. Another vocal contribution to the concert was that of Miss Annie Louise Cary. Miss Cary, whose fresh tones, correct reading, and broad style have been admired time and again, sang "Pensa alla patria," from Rossini's "Italiana in Algeri," a composition similar in form and treatment to "Bel Raggio," and quite as florid as that trying show-piece; she was summoned back to the platform at its conclusion, and only avoided repeating it by a declination to accept the encore. Mr. Wieniawski was the remaining soloist, and a superb performance of an *adagio* by Rubinstein, and of a dashing "scherzo-tarantelle" by the violinist himself, offered evidence of his virtuosity and command of technique. In addition to the above-mentioned elements of the programme, Mr. Thomas' orchestra executed the delicious overture to Gluck's "Iphigenia in Aulis," the overture to "William Tell," the *adagio* of Beethoven's "Prometheus," and the introduction and bacchanale (new) to "Tannhäuser." From the single hearing of the additions to "Tannhäuser," it would not seem that Wagner's imaginative forces had been severely drawn upon by the attempt. The familiar motives, handled after familiar methods, are recognizable throughout the work. To its exposition, as to that of all the numbers intrusted to Mr. Thomas' men, we need but refer as having been worthy the reputation the band is entitled to. To-night, as we have already remarked, the sixth symphony-concert will bring festival week to a fit termination. The whole of the Ninth Symphony will then be done, the solos being assigned to Mrs. Smith, Miss Cary, Mr. Nelson Varley, and Mr. Rudolphsen, the choral passages being allotted to the Handel and Haydn Society, and Mr. Thomas' orchestra attending to the instrumental music. Two movements from Schubert's unfinished symphony in B minor, one of Handel's arias by Mr. Varley, and Bach's suite No. 3, in D, are to constitute the first part of the concert. We subjoin the very attractive announcements for the afternoon concert, to commence at 2 o'clock:

Overture, "Fidelio" ... Beethoven
Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.
Aria, "I am a Roamer" ... Mendelssohn
Mr. Myron W. Whitney.
"Etude Caprice," Op. 18, No. 2 ... Wieniawski
Mr. Henri Wieniawski.
Concerto No. 4, D minor ... Rubinstein
Mr. Anton Rubinstein and Orchestra.
Aria, "With Verdure Clad" ... Haydn
Mrs. J. Houston West.
Symphony, "Im Walde," (In the Forest) ... Raff
a. Reverie. b. Dance of the Wood Nymphs.
ORCHESTRA.
a. Elegie ... [illegible]
b. Russian Carnival ... Wieniawski
Mr. Henri Wieniawski.
Duett, "La dove prende," "Magic Flute" ... Mozart
Mrs. J. H. West and Mr. M. W. Whitney.
Theme and Variations ... [illegible]
"Erlking" ... [illegible]
Turkish March, "Ruins of Athens" ... Beethoven
Mr. Anton Rubinstein.

MISS WATSON'S CONCERT.

To-night a complimentary concert will be given to Miss Annie A. Watson, at Apollo Hall. Miss Watson has played many times in public for the good of others—at benevolent concerts and the like—but has never hitherto so performed for the benefit of herself. This evening, for the first time, the young lady plays for her own pecuniary profit, and the claim she has established by doing good deeds for others should now be fairly recognized. The programme includes twelve selections, in three of which Miss Watson will be the feature, while the remainder will be interpreted by quite a number of clever performers, including Mrs. Jennie Adams, Miss Morrison-Fleet, Miss Reymert, Miss Burr, Miss Van Wagenen, Mr. Severini, Prof. Watson, Master Benedict, and Prof. Goodrich.

COTTON CLAIMS.

Seizures After the Close of the War—1,343 Claims—The Hambleton Case.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The law of May 18, 1872, authorized and directed the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the lawful owners, or their legal representatives, of all cotton seized after June 30, 1865, by the agents of the Government unlawfully and in violation of their instructions, the net proceeds, without interest, of the sales of said cotton actually paid into the Treasury of the United States. The Secretary gave six months within which claims should be filed, the limit expiring on Nov. 18 last. Under this notice [illegible] claims were filed, and but few of them have as yet been satisfied. It is said that about [illegible] have been covered into the Treasury from captured, abandoned, and confiscated property of all kinds. Even if claimants should substantiate or prove their claims, they are debarred from recovering money unless the recognition of the proceeds of the property can be traced to the reports of Government agents, some of whom were remiss in making specific returns, and in not a few cases, it is thought, no returns at all. After the 30th of June, 1865, and in the same year, the Secretary's instructions to these were to collect the cotton owned by the late so-called Confederate States captured from or surrendered by its military or civil agents, and in taking charge of property of this class great care and discretion were enjoined to the end that the rights of individuals should not be interfered with, or the property of unoffending persons taken from them. It is this class mainly who have filed their claims before the department. To-day Judge Pierrepont, of New-York, and Judge Lochrane, of Georgia, argued the Hambleton cotton case before the Solicitor of the Treasury. The claim is for the proceeds of [illegible] bales of cotton seized by Treasury agents after June 30, 1865. Judge Bartley, of Ohio, appeared for Mr. Hamilton, who claims a part of the fund. Judge Lochrane denounced the cotton agents at the South as a gang of swindlers, and demanded, under the act of 1872, that the plunder should be restored to the lawful owners. The decision of the Solicitor is awaited with much interest by many of the claimants, as it will be regarded as a test of the administration of the law.

THE LAVA BED WAR.

McKay's Scouts Report the Modocs Out of the Lava Bed—Chewing a Shell Fuse.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—A dispatch was received here from Yreka to-night, with news from the lava bed up to yesterday. Nothing particularly interesting had occurred. Col. Perry, with his cavalry, had returned from a scout without being attacked. He is convinced that some of the Indians have left the lava bed.

Donald McKay reports that forty Indians are encamped in the big caves four miles south-east of the first battle-field. They must come out for water, and McKay's Indians are posted to pick them off as they come out. It is thought that desperate fighting will be required to dislodge them.

Captured squaws say that during the first fight an Indian picked up an unexploded shell and began to chew the fuse, when the shell exploded and blew his head off, cut John Schonchin in two, and killed another Indian.

A general border war is feared, owing to the bad faith of the Government agents with the Indians in the reservations, and the encouragement the latter have received by the example of the Modocs.

Mr. Meacham is recovering. He has left the hospital for Farrer's Ranch. Capt. Egan is also recovering.

LATER.—Donald McKay has just returned to the camp. He says that the Modocs have left the lava bed.

There has been no fighting since the 17th inst.

Gens. Davis and Hardie left here this morning for the seat of the Modoc war.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—It is expected at the War Department that Gen. Davis, who left San Francisco, this morning, for the Modoc country, will arrive there and assume command of the troops about Monday morning next.

KANSAS.

Banquet to Senator Ingalls—Political Regeneration of the State.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, April 25.—The banquet given to Senator Ingalls last night was largely attended, citizens of Atchison, Topeka, Lawrence, and Fort Scott, as well as of Leavenworth, being present. The Senator, in response to a toast referring to the political strife in Kansas, said: "The masses of the people are now harmoniously united on all questions relating to the vital prosperity of the State; that from assurances received from the Press, the Legislature, and persons of all parties, he believed he represented the entire people of Kansas. Democrats and Republicans were united in efforts to regenerate the State. The crisis had been hastened by a feeling among the people that their honor had been stained and prosperity retarded by abuses which had grown too bold from success to need concealment. When political vices are arraigned for indecent exposure, the verdict will banish the culprit from the society of decent men. Those who would direct public opinion have now a golden opportunity to redeem the errors of the past. The present is free from all complications; honesty is not hereafter to be unprofitable, merit is not to be an incumbrance, nor subserviency to braggarts and charlatans the only avenue to preferment and distinction."

RAFTING ON THE DELAWARE.

A Disastrous Season—Great Destruction of Property.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LACKAWANNA, Penn., Friday, April 25, 1873.

Never at any previous opening of the rafting season on the Delaware River has there been so many wrecks reported, and so much lumber lost, from Hancock all the way down the river. The reason of this is, that operators, having such unusual quantities of lumber on hand, they were anxious to get it started early. Consequently, they started much of it when the streams were yet too high. The rafts could not be managed, and probably fifty have been thrown upon islands, dashed against rocky shores, and bridge piers, and great loss has resulted.

Between Hankins and Narrowsburg, on the River Delaware, but a few miles, there are eight large board and log-rafts "stove up." These will have to be taken to pieces and re-rafted. Each raft represents about $1,500, and no little part of the lumber composing them has been carried down the stream. A large raft ran into a rock at Saw-mill Rift yesterday, and was torn entirely in two. One portion was left with one man and an oar on it. In this perilous position he succeeded in running the part to Van Nays, five miles down the river, where he got it landed. The other portion, with two men on, went a mile further down, where it ran upon Thompson's Island and went to pieces. The lumber was captured at different places along the river. The men escaped. At the same place, in Saw-mill Rift, on Monday, three large rafts, lashed together, were stove. One of them was badly wrecked. It was followed in boats by men who saw the accident, and much of the escaping lumber was secured. Probably 25,000 feet will be lost. The raft belonged to Mr. Stephen St. John Gardiner, a large operator in lumber in Sullivan County. Isaac Young, and many lumbermen in the Beaverkill region, are heavy losers this Spring by these wrecks.

Several men had a narrow escape from drowning while running a raft through the Narrows of the Lackawanna a few days since. This stream is very rapid, and at the Narrows makes a sharp curve, running between a high, rocky shore on one side and a slope wall of solid ma[illegible] the other. The channel is very nar[illegible] river was far above a rafting freshet, and it was called a foolhardy attempt to run the raft. There were on the raft three young men, the trip being one of pleasure. An old steersman had charge of the raft. Going through the Narrows, the raft was swamped by the rushing flood. The steersman, when he entered the Narrows, saw that they were in peril, and shouted to the others to grasp hold of something to keep them from being washed off. They each held by an oar. The water swept over the raft, reaching up to the necks of its occupants. Every moveable thing was washed away, among them much of value. By great effort the venturesome voyagers maintained their hold, but the old steersman declared it to have been the "roughest time" he ever met with in a twenty-five year's experience on the river.

Below the Narrows, on the same day, a young man named David Hess, with a little boy, was riding on a small raft near shore, when it was washed into the angry current and wrecked. Hess grasped a log, but seeing his little companion borne away down the stream, he left the log, and swam after the boy. He succeeded in overtaking him, and seized him, but the current was so swift that he could not get to shore. Some women standing on the bank gave the alarm, and a number of men working near by rushed to the rescue. There was no means of getting at the brave young man struggling in the water, holding the child above the surface, and it was feared they must both perish. The mother of the child was among those on the bank, and she could with difficulty be prevented from jumping in the water after him. The struggle continued for half a mile, when Hess, almost exhausted, struck an eddy, in which he was enabled to swim to the shore. He restored the child to its mother among general rejoicing.

A Very Old Swindle.

An illustration was afforded in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, of how easily charitable people can be imposed on. Yesterday morning a middle-aged man of the class "who had seen better days," entered the store of Mr. W. G. Hitchcock, No. 455 Broome-street, and presented a paper on which was set forth the fact that the bearer's name was Alfred Kendall, that he had been a lawyer in good practice, was deaf and dumb, and had a large family to support. As Mr. Hitchcock had been swindled a year ago by the same man making a similar pretense, he collared Kendall and sent a clerk for a policeman. The fellow made some resistance, and when taken to the station-house forgot his assumed character to make a charge of assault and robbery against Mr. Hitchcock. When searched a diary was found in his pocket, which showed that he made a trip to Europe and back between 24th of January and 7th of March, and that since that day he has, in various small sums, realized $419 48 from the practice of his nefarious calling. Kendall, who lives at No. 70 York-street, Jersey City, was committed for examination on a charge of attempting to obtain money under false pretenses.

EARLY GARDEN PRODUCE.

Fruits and Vegetables—Their Present Cost and Sources of Supply.

Countrymen are credited with entertaining an idea that New-York is a bad place to live in because one can get nothing fresh to eat. This is where they are mistaken. New-Yorkers are peculiarly blessed by the constant and abundant supply of everything edible in its season, and when farmers are waiting for months to elapse before they can enjoy the vegetables and fruits of their gardens and orchards, the appetites of their City brethren are well-nigh satiated.

Fruits and vegetables of early Southern and hot-house growth begin to pour into the market in some years as early as February. Their arrival this year has been delayed owing to the backward season everywhere. They are now arriving in considerable quantities, but not large enough to place them within the reach of the masses. Keepers of first-class hotels, restaurants, and wealthy families, however, can afford such luxuries as new potatoes, young onions, fresh asparagus, tomatoes, lettuce, cucumbers, and beets. They can also supply themselves with green peas and to Southern Spring lamb, which has just made its appearance. Strawberries, to which many gourmands have given the first place among delicious fruit, have been arriving via the Charleston steamers for several weeks past, and are becoming every day more plentiful. One must be an ardent lover of the berry to pay 25 cents to 50 cents a plate for them, but they are so tempting when smothered in cream that they are rapidly disposed of, and the only trouble with the restaurant-keeper is to get enough to supply his urgent demand. The modest price for which they are now wholesaled is $1 25 per quart for prime fruit, though an inferior quality can be bought for 50 cents. This latter quality is used in the manufacture of strawberry short-cake, which is now for sale in most all respectable eating-houses. A tour among the produce-dealers, yesterday, revealed the fact that Charleston green peas could be bought for $3 per bushel crate; asparagus, 37 to 75 cents per bunch; rhubarb, $1 50 per dozen; lettuce, $1 25 per dozen; Norfolk radishes, $2 to $2 50 per 100 bunches, and 5 to 10 cents per bunch; onions, $4 per bushel crate; tomatoes, $1 25 per box holding four quarts; beets, $2 25 for small crate, and Bermuda potatoes, $10 per barrel. When the fact is considered that the best peach-blow potatoes sell for less than $5 per single barrel, the high price of the Bermudas will be appreciated. A barrel of spinach can be bought just now for $3, or a barrel of kale from $1 to $2 50.

Very soon, according to Southern advices, fresh greens and strawberries will be sent forward in sufficient quantities to place them in the reach of everybody but the very poor. The arrivals from Bermuda during the week by two steamers have been about 5,000 boxes of tomatoes, 1,800 cases of onions, and 800 barrels of potatoes. The Bermuda trade is becoming annually a more important one. The two steamships employed in the traffic are the Hatteras and Albemarle, of the Old Dominion line. Upon the days of their recent arrivals, Pier No. 36, where they land, was besieged by produce-dealers, and telegrams to the six principal houses in the trade came from dealers all over the country, asking for stock. Old onions are now very scarce, and the fact that new Bermuda onions had arrived spread with lightning speed, and those brought went off rapidly. Bermuda potatoes are grown from our own Chili reds, which are rated low in this market. Transplanted to the "vexed Bermooths" they improve greatly and are preferred at this season to our best varieties.

Plying between Norfolk and New-York are four steamers: the Richmond, a new propeller, and three side-wheel ships, the Isaac Bell, Wyanoke, and Old Dominion. This line is employed during the Winter and early Spring in bringing cotton and tobacco to this City, and when the season opens, principally vegetables and fruit. At present there is but little coming by this source for the produce market but kale and eggs. In about a month this line will supply us liberally with peas, beans, potatoes, cabbages, berries, &c., and later with apples and peaches. In return for Norfolk's offerings New-York sends back general merchandise, and in the Fall a considerable quantity of apples and the same kind of vegetables she received from her Southern sister in the Spring. Six steamers are employed between Charleston and New-York in a trade identically the same as that with Norfolk. Charleston is ahead of Norfolk, however, in getting the first early vegetables to this market. It is from this point that the first strawberries and green peas are being brought for shipment to Charleston from far Southern States. Boston, rather a cold clime to look to for early vegetables, has gained quite a reputation here for her hot-house lettuce and cucumbers. They are much better in quality than the products of the hot-houses in the neighborhood, though the latter are annually improving. California has taken this year the lead of every other part of the country in being the first to place asparagus in the market, and the enterprise of the farmers who forwarded it was repaid by large gains. Native potatoes, turnips, &c., which have been carefully guarded from frost during the Winter in cellars and ground pits, are now being brought to market in such large quantities as to cause a considerable fall in their price. Parsnips, too, dug up from the ground in which they have laid all Winter, are also becoming abundant. Letting this vegetable remain in their beds in the Winter, it is said, much improves them.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

A man named James Jamison yesterday entered the house of James D. Murphy, No. 217 East Fifty-third-street, through the basement door, and was detected by the servant girl, Margaret Harrigan, in the act of stealing clothing and other articles. He fled and was pursued by Margaret to Second-avenue, where he was arrested. Judge Coulter committed him for trial.

D. Ormond Frye was arrested yesterday on a charge of passing a fraudulent check for $50, drawn on the Highlands National Bank of Newburg, on Ashman & Morton, No. 754 Broadway. Frye was released on giving $150 bail.

The show-case of Louis W. Hansen's hair-store, No. 200 Bowery, was broken open yesterday and robbed of $50 worth of human hair. Mr. Hansen captured the thief, but being attacked by John Curtin, Hansen was forced to quit his hold and the thief escaped. Curtin was arraigned before Justice Scott and committed without bail.

Wm. Hollander, residing at No. 51 Forsyth-street, fell on the sidewalk, at the corner of West and Duane streets, and sustained serious injuries.

The body of an unknown man was found drowned at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, East River, yesterday afternoon, and taken to the Morgue.

Louisa Reilly, a young girl twelve years old, residing at No. 326 West Forty-eighth-street, while playing in the yard of her residence, yesterday afternoon, was shot in the head and severely injured by one of three boys named Antonio Rivers, of No. 334 West Forty-eighth-street; Robert Sperry, of No. 300 West Forty-eighth-street, and William White, of No. 686 Ninth-avenue, who were arrested and locked up in the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house.

Arrest of a Hotel Proprietor.

H. L. Powers, proprietor of Grand Central Hotel, was arrested last night and taken to Ludlow-street Jail, for contempt of court, in secreting a $350 piano, which had been ordered to be delivered on a writ of replevin. Mr. and Mrs. Ellias, until recently guests at the Grand Central, had paid their bill and sought other accommodations. Mr. Powers, alleging that they had damaged his carpet to the amount of $50, secreted their piano, in hope of forcing payment of the trifling extra. Mr. Ellias and wife learned that the carpet had been in use three years, yet offered to pay any damage that could be shown. Deputy Sheriff Curry made the arrest, and took Mr. Powers to Ludlow-street Jail. Mr. Powers refused to accompany Deputy Sheriff Curry, but was soon brought to terms and marched dejectedly to his new quarters.

Abandoning Her Child.

Rosina Andria, a young Italian girl, residing at No. 47 Crosby-street, yesterday evening brought to the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house a male infant, which she stated had been abandoned by its mother in the cellar of the house in which she resided. Officer Townsend was sent by Capt. Clinchy to investigate the case, and after a short search arrested Rosina Brechelli, fifteen years old, of No. 55 Crosby-street, who admitted being the mother of the child, but refused to make any further statement. She was locked up at the Mulberry-street station, and the child sent to Central Office.

A Traveling Jeweler Robbed of $4,000 Worth of Diamonds.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 25.—Berdelle Johnson, a traveling agent for a manufacturing jeweler of New-York, reports to the police here that his sample trunk was robbed of $3,000 worth of cluster and solitaire diamonds and $1,000 worth of gold chains. Johnson thinks the robbery was committed between Kansas City and St. Louis by Leroy Smith, whom he met on his travels, and who represented himself as an agent for a New-York firm.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Detective Napoleon Bonaparte Wooldridge died at 10:45 o'clock last night.

Controller Green paid yesterday two weeks' pay-rolls of the Department of Docks, to 19th inst., $3,353 27.

Miss Lillie Devereaux Blake lectured last evening on "Heroism," at the New-York Liberal Club, Plympton Buildings.

Mr. Francis A. Stout is an Honorary Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition, and not one of the Assistant Commissioners.

The base-ball match between the Mutuals and new Philadelphia nine, to come off May 12, will take place at Waverly, and not at Philadelphia, as announced.

The Seventeenth Assembly District German Republican Organization met last night and indorsed the views of the German Republican Central Committee in reference to the new City charter.

A cannon captured at Sedan has lately arrived in this City, a present of the Emperor William to the Lutheran Church of Titusville, Penn. The gun, which weighs 1,950 pounds, will be cast into a bell for the church.

Thomas Costamanga, an Italian, aged fifty-three years, of No. 152 Leonard-street, who was arrested last Saturday on a charge of stealing books from Appleton's store, was found dead in his cell at the Tombs, yesterday.

Mr. A. de la Forest, the French Consul-General at this port, warns the public against certain imposters, who are said to be making collections in aid of the survivors of the Atlantic disaster on subscription lists purporting to have been authorized by him.

Capt. Thorne, of the Street-cleaning Department, reports that during the week ending the 19th inst., 119 miles of streets were cleaned, and 34,021 loads of ashes, garbage, and street-dirt were removed from the City, at a cost of $18,872 30.

George S. Tanderbey, a patrolman of the Fifth Precinct Police, was dismissed the department by the Board of Police yesterday. He has been a member of the police force for fifty-one days, and had been absent without leave since the 21st inst.

Detective William Henderson, of the Fifteenth Precinct, applied for and received permission from the Board of Police to institute civil proceedings for damages, against Robert Crawford, a brother-in-law of Commodore Vanderbilt, by whom he was shot over a year ago. The criminal action is still pending.

A ball was given last evening at the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island. A number of the patients, who had once been actors, musicians, and dancing-masters, decorated the room, and supplied the music and dancing, under the supervision of Dr. Parsons and the officers. The utmost regularity and decorum was observed by the lunatics, and everything passed off creditably.

Hon. B. G. Noble, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Wisconsin, lectured last evening before the Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute, on the subject of "Petroleum." He clearly illustrated the manner in which oil could be used for fire, gas, &c., claiming that for greater utility, economy, and safety it could be used to advantage. A paper was also read by Mr. John Wolfe on steam-boiler explosions.

BROOKLYN.

Mayor Powell has issued another order for the removal of Barber's grain barges.

The movement for holly-tree coffee-houses has been revived. A meeting is to be held next Tuesday evening to make arrangements for opening one or more such houses on May 1.

Yesterday the bodies of two infants, probably murdered, were discovered by the police, one in a vault at No. 49 Grand-street, and the other in a lot corner of Broadway and Rutledge-street. No clue to their identity could be found.

Patrick Broderick and John McDermott, indicted for highway robbery of a watch from Patrick Ryan, in Williamsburg, were yesterday sentenced to five years and three months, and seven years and six months, respectively, in the Penitentiary.

The present spell of Spring weather gives to the City a decidedly cheerful appearance. Miniature yachting and boating have commenced at Prospect Park Lake; the water was turned on the City Hall and other fountains yesterday, and Tompkins Park will be opened to the public in a day or two.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The new steam ferry-boat built to ply between the villages of Tarrytown and Nyack, will commence running the ensuing week.

The lecture-room of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, of Yonkers, will be formally opened to-morrow, 27th inst., and the church edifice itself about the 1st of June.

The Board of Excise of the village of Sing Sing have given notice to all liquor-dealers of that place who neglect to take out licenses by the 3d day of June next, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor.

LONG ISLAND.

The contested election case of Mr. Robert Willets against Mr. Samuel D. Ree, as to which is entitled to the Supervisorship of the town of Flushing, will be heard by the Board of Supervisors, at the Town Hall, in Flushing, on Wednesday, the 7th of May.

NEW-JERSEY.

The question of the admission of colored children into the public schools of Orange is being agitated.

An aged lady named Sharet fell dead while crossing a room in her residence, No. 57 Montgomery-street, Jersey City.

The surviving soldiers of Burlington County will, on May 17, fix head-stones to the graves of all their deceased comrades who have been buried in the county.

Henry Brooks was held in $300 bail yesterday by Justice Madden, of West Hoboken, to answer a charge of having knocked down Julius Wolf and stolen a silver watch from him.

An old lady named Ann Horton, who recently died at the Old Lady's Home in Newark, left $1,000 to that institution and $2,000 to Princeton College for the establishment of a college fellowship.

Yesterday in the Passaic County Court of Oyer and Terminer, the trial of Van Winkle Bogart was postponed, and the jurors who had been summoned were dismissed until Monday, on account of the illness of Judge Bedle.

About 100 of the Catholic children who attended the public school at Bull's Ferry have been withdrawn from the school by their parents because of the agitation of the Bible question. The school numbers fifty pupils now.

Samuel Hubbard, a brakeman on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, was knocked from the top of his car yesterday morning by being struck by a beam of the Denville bridge, and severely but not fatally injured.

An inquest will be held to-day at Belvidere on the body of Hugh Bradley, found dead a week ago on the Central New-Jersey Railroad track. There is some reason to suppose that death may have been through foul play.

Thomas Sexton, a brakeman on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, had his foot crushed while endeavoring to step on a train between Newark and Elizabeth, on Thursday night. He was removed to his home on Magnolia-avenue, Elizabeth.

The jury in the case of Samuel Holmes, the colored man who was drowned in the Raritan River, at New-Brunswick, on Sunday, has returned a verdict of accidental death. The body was yesterday sent to Freehold for interment.

Company A, of the Fifth Veteran Regiment, and not Company D, of the Third Regiment, has been detailed as a guard at the hanging of Lazignani at Morristown, on Thursday. Col. Ward yesterday received the official notice from Gov. Parker.

The City of Paterson has issued $50,000 bonds, running from one to five years, and $75,000 in bonds, to run from six to fifteen years, have been issued by Passaic County. The bonds have been advertised and sealed proposals solicited. The city debt is $1,431,000; assessed valuation, $20,000,000; county debt, $260,000; assessed valuation, $30,000,000.

Samuel Zinciker, the Switzer, who committed suicide at Fairmount Cemetery, Newark, on Thursday, was a native of Strengelbuch, Canton Arnau, and was thirty-two years old. He was a carpenter, and had been employed by William Trandt, of No. 91 Mercer-street. Neither his wife nor friends are able to give any probable cause for the act, which was entirely unexpected by them.

Kingsbridge Road.

Henry Parsons, William J. Parsons, and John T. McGowan, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the matter of the opening of King's Bridge road, have completed their estimate and assessment, the documents of which they have deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works, and will meet to-day to hear parties objecting to the same.

The Work-House Murder at Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., April 25.—The man killed at the work-house was named Michael Sullivan, and the man who killed him is John Warren. Both are Irish. Warren is a stout fellow, about fifty-five years old; Sullivan was a feeble man of about sixty. Warren first struck him at the watering-trough, and followed him toward the house, striking him violently and knocking him finally against a post, and then to the ground. Warren is under arrest and an inquest is being held. Warren has a wife in the State prison at Thomaston. Sullivan is reported to have a wife and child at the alms-house.

The Coroner's jury brought in a verdict that Michael Sullivan died from the effects of blows given by John Warren. It appeared in the evidence that Sullivan had given Warren many insults, which finally overcame his patience.

Threatened Strike by Pennsylvania Puddlers.

A letter from Phœnixville, Penn., contains the following:

A strike among the puddlers in the mills along the Schuylkill, and in portions of the Lehigh Valley, has been threatened for several weeks past, the union to which the puddlers belong demanding that the price for puddling shall be increased. In Reading some of the mills have already paid the advance, but others having about 200 men in their employ still refuse to accede to the demand. The proprietors of the Phœnix Iron-works also received the notice, inclosing the price demanded, which was $7 25 per ton for boiled or best quality iron, and $6 60 per ton for puddled; but in a short time afterward this demand was withdrawn, and no further action has as yet been taken by the union, so far as known. At the Phœnix Works, 100 puddlers and the same number of helpers are now employed, and they are employed twelve hours per day. During that time they make on an average five heats, producing a ton of iron per day. For this work the puddler of first-class iron receives $4 10, and his help $2 40, making a total of $6 50 per day. They now have asked that the total pay for the ton should be $7 25, an advance of 75 cents. In addition to the puddlers, the company employ about 1,300 men in the production of iron bridges, ship, and bar-iron, &c., and improvements are now being made that will double the capacity of the works.

Is Holding a Sunday-School a Divine Service?

From the Allentown (Penn.) Chronicle, April 24.

In Augusta township, Northumberland County, the Lutheran and German Reformed denominations jointly own a church and worship in it. When the church was constructed an agreement was made between the two congregations that nothing but "divine service" should be allowed therein. Subsequently Sunday-schools were held by the two denominations in a school-house in the vicinity. The brethren did not dwell long together in unity before irreconcilable differences effected a separation, and the Lutherans appropriated the church for Sunday-school services. Holding that Sunday-schools did not come under the classification of "divine service" the Reformed denomination prosecuted the Lutherans. The law-suit resulted in Judge Rockefeller sustaining the defendants. The case was carried to the Supreme Court, and that tribunal has just reversed the decision of the court below.

A Girl Shot Dead by her Brother.

From the Detroit Free Press, April 24.

Tuesday evening, about 7 o'clock, an accident happened three miles north of Dearborn which resulted in the instant death of a girl twelve years old, daughter of a farmer named Wilson. The family had rented their farm and were moving to Fort Wayne. The father and mother had gone with a load, and the sister and older brother were left in charge of the house. Several young people dropped in for a visit, and all were happily enjoying themselves when the brother went into the bedroom and took down an old gun which he supposed unloaded. Just as he came out of the door carrying the gun in his hand, the muzzle being foremost, the weapon was discharged. The contents lodged in the neck of his sister, killing her instantly. The gun was charged with duck shot, which produced a terrible wound.

Personal.

Gen. J. Peabody and Col. A. Piper, of the United States Army, are at the Sturtevant House.

Gen. J. N. Knapp, of Gov. Dix's Staff; Hon. E. P. Ross, of Auburn; Hon. J. M. Scovill, of New-Jersey, and Hon. J. H. Ramsey, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Assistant Postmaster-General C. H. Hill, of Washington, is at the Brevoort House.

E. H. Seik, of the United States Army, and Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, of Washington, are at the Astor House.

Senator M. H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, and Lieuts. C. W. Whipple and A. H. Payson, of the United States Army, are at the Hoffman House.

Commander Hand, of the Royal Navy; Gen. Robertson, of the United States Army; Hon. W. D. Bishop, of Bridgeport, and Hon. John Hobart Warren, of Troy, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Appearances Often Deceitful.

There are some things as necessary to housekeeping as proper food is to health. Prominent among these is a clock. This article is often selected for its showy case, which, is well enough if the movement is made by any of the five large manufactories represented by the American Clock Company, No. 581 Broadway.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

To let a cold have its own way is to assist in laying the foundation of consumption. To cure the most stubborn cough or cold you have only to use judiciously Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. —*World.*

Persons giving up housekeeping, or going abroad can procure storage for silver-plate, pictures, libraries, and trunks of other valuables, at the STUYVESANT SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, corner 3d-av. and 7th-st., opposite Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

Tan, Sunburn, and Freckles are removed by use of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date: and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company remind the public that the Supreme Court of the United States has recently given a decision in their favor which secures full protection from the *imitators* of their designs.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

is requested to the fact that the following trade-marks are stamped upon every article manufactured by them.

Trade-mark for Gorham Sterling Silver. | Trade-mark for Gorham Electro Plate.

STERLING

GORHAM MFG. CO.,
Manufacturers of
Sterling Silver Ware and Fine Electro Plate,
Providence, R. I., and No. 1 Bond-st., New-York.

Tea Services, Dinner Services, and Wedding Outfits in great variety, from the largest to the smallest, of the highest order, are constantly issuing from the Gorham Works.

Virus in the Air.

We know that a peculiar poison is evolved from marshy ground and from the decomposing filth of cities by the sunshine of Spring, and that this element, which is too subtle to be detected by scientific analysis, produces epidemic and endemic fevers, aggravates dyspepsia and all bilious disorders, disturbs the bowels, relaxes the nerves, and debilitates the general system. Luckily, an antidote to this atmospheric virus, and a specific for the diseases it generates, has been provided. For a period of more than twenty years HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a medicine in which the finest vegetable tonics and alteratives are combined with a perfectly pure stimulant, has taken precedence of every other preparation as a specific for the ailments most prevalent at this season of the year. It is agreeable as well as effectual, and eminently safe and wholesome.

For Dry or Moist Dandruff on Your own or children's heads, eruptions, irritation, or itching of the scalp, consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 491 Bond-st., New-York and be cured.

For Falling, Loss, and Untimely Gray Hair, consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 491 Bond-st., New-York, and have it restored; send for circular.

Unnatural Redness of the Nose or Face, Moles and Warts are positively cured by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 491 Bond-st., New-York.

Holmes' Burglar-Alarm Telegraph gives you instant notice if a window or door is opened during the night or evening, or whenever the alarm-bell is set. No family can afford to be without it.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Window-Shades, also Patent Self-acting fixtures; prices reduced. G. L. KELTY & CO., No. 724 Broadway.

Wedding and Party Invitations, latest Paris styles; Monograms and French Note Paper. JAMES EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway.

For Elegant and Stylish Hats go Direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau-st.

The Best Braces or Suspenders in the world are those made by FISK, CLARK & FLAGG. They make over two hundred varieties. For sale at retail by all furnishing or clothing stores in the Union. Ask for them, and look for their name on every pair.

Missisquoi Spring.—This is the only spring whose waters have wrought so many wonderful cures in cancer, scrofula, syphilis, and diseases of the kidneys. The water seems a specific in these cases, and are recommended and prescribed by the most eminent of the medical faculty. A fresh supply by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

BARNES—BACON.—On Wednesday, 23d inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea, CHARLES A. BARNES to ELLIE J., daughter of Francis S. Bacon, all of Brooklyn, Long Island.

DOMINICK—BALDWIN.—On Thursday, April 24, at the residence of the bride's uncle Mr. M. G. Baldwin, by Rev. Dr. Hastings, MARINUS W. DOMINICK and MARY A., only daughter of Mr. E. A. Baldwin.

FOWLER—WARD.—In this City, on Thursday evening, April 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thos. K. Conrad, J. ODELL FOWLER, Jr., to MARY C. WARD, daughter of Willet C. Ward, Esq., all of this City.

SAUNDERS—DAY.—On the 24th of April, 1873, at Christ Church, New-Orleans, by Rev. Dr. Leacock, rector, assisted by Right Rev. I. P. B. Wilmer, Bishop of Louisiana, JAMES HARRIS, second son of Richard Saunders, Esq., of Clifton, England, to MARIE L., youngest daughter of James Ingersoll Day, Esq., of New-Orleans.

TWEDDLE—WELSH.—On Wednesday, April 23, at the residence of the bride's parents by Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D. D., WILLIAM D. TWEDDLE to MAGGIE J., eldest daughter of George W. Welsh, all of this City.

DIED.

BLOOM.—On Friday, April 25, ROSALIE C. BLOOM, aged 35 years.

☞ Norwich, N. Y., papers please copy.

BROWN.—On Friday, the 25th inst., on board of the steamer *Leo*, GEORGE M. BROWN, only son of Robert C. and Mary C. Brown.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BUCKHOUT.—At Harlem, on Tuesday, April 22, of pleuro-pneumonia, GEO. W., son of Jacob Buckhout, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, 125th-st. and 5th av., on Saturday, April 26, at 1 P. M. His remains will be taken to White Plains for interment.

CROSS.—On Thursday morning, April 24, MARY WEBB, relict of the late Nathaniel Cross.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, 26th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 418 Gold-st., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

GROUT.—Suddenly, on the 23d of April, in Brooklyn, PAUL GROUT, in the 69th year of his age.

Brother Paul Grout had been a member of Stanton-street Baptist Church, New-York, since 1851, had served as trustee twenty years, and as deacon five years. In every position he had the esteem, respect, and confidence of his associates. Kind and affable in his manner, earnest and outspoken in his convictions, faithful to his perceptions of duty, the church will sadly miss him in all its temporal and spiritual affairs. Brother Grout was fully prepared for death. Living the life of a devoted Christian, when the summons came he was ready. We thank God for the consistent Christian course, the good example, and the efficient work of our departed brother.

Taken away suddenly in the midst of his labors, he will be remembered only as he stood among us, working zealously for his heavenly Master.

At a meeting of the trustees and deacons of Stanton-street Baptist Church, held Thursday evening, April 24, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Our beloved associate and brother, Paul Grout, has been suddenly removed from us by death;

Resolved, That while we recognize, even in this sad event, the rulings of a Wisdom that "doeth all things well," we cannot but deeply mourn the loss of one who, by his long and faithful service, endeared himself to us all.

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family our most sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow; may God show them the silver lining even of this dark cloud.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the records of the church and the minutes of the Board of Trustees, and that a copy be sent to the family.

THOMAS J. CRICHTON,
Clerk of Board of Trustees.

HILL.—At Barking Ridge, N. J., on Thursday, April 24, ELIZABETH, wife of James J. Hill, in the 70th year of her age.

HINMAN.—On Friday, April 25, at No. 340 West 35th-st., OLIVER B. HINMAN, in the 64th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in Sunday's papers.

LE LAMATER.—On Thursday, April 24, ELLA C. DE LAMATER, youngest daughter of Edward R. and Sarah S. De Lamater, aged 8 years and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, 132d-st., St. Nicholas-av., on Sunday, April 27, at 2 P. M.

MERRITT—SCRYMSER.—On Tuesday morning, April 1, by the wreck of the steamer Atlantic, at Meagher's Head, Nova Scotia, M. LOUISA, wife of Wm. H. Merritt, and ANNIE SCRYMSER, daughter of James Scrymser, of this City. Remains unrecovered.

NEIL.—In this City, on Friday, April 25, MARY, wife of Peter Neil, in the 38th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Rose Hill M. E. Church, 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Monday, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

OLYPHANT.—On Thursday, the 24th inst., GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, of this City, in the 54th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held in the Presbyterian Church, Fifth-av., corner of 19th-st. (Rev. Dr. Hall's,) on Monday, 28th inst., at 10 A. M. The friends of the family are requested to attend without further invitation.

PETERS.—At Little Rock, Ark., April 24, after a short illness, of pneumonia, Mrs. EMILY G. PETERS, wife of Surgeon DeWitt C. Peters, United States Army, and daughter of Wm. Stoutenborough, of Brooklyn, Long Island.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PIERCE.—At Perth Amboy, N. J., April 24, SARAH E., wife of Edward P. Pierce.

Funeral services on Sunday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the Baptist Church.

SCHULTZ.—Of softening of the brain, WILLIAM H. SCHULTZ, Sr., in the 74th year of his age.

Relatives and friends and members of Perseverance Lodge of Good Samaritans No. 11, and E. L. Snow's social Unions and Sons of Temperance, are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No 518 Grand-st., New-York, Sunday, 27th, at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—At Tilton, N. H., April 27, suddenly, of typhoid fever, AMOS W. SMITH, aged 73 years.

SPRATT.—April 24, NELSON SPRATT, aged 50 years.

Funeral will take place, from the residence of his wife, No. 229 East 40th-st., on Sunday, April 27, at 2 P. M. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery.

TOOPER.—At the residence of her son-in-law, in East Orange, N. J., on Friday, April 25, 1873, HELEN TOOPER, in the 78th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WICKS.—On Thursday night, April 24, 1873, Mr. ALFRED WICKS, at his residence, No. 11 Lefferts-st., Brooklyn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WRIGHT.—At White Plains, on Friday, April 25, W. IRVING WRIGHT, third son of the late William Wright, Esq., in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother in White Plains, on Monday, April 28, at 12½ o'clock.

WEIGHT.—On Wednesday, the 23d inst., AMELIA FOSHAY, wife of James Weight, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Jeremiah Pangburn, No. 66 Perry-st. Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

WILLIS.—Thursday, April 24, 1873, at 1 o'clock A. M., of pneumonia, MARY E. WILLIS, wife of A. P. Willis, Esq., formerly of New-Orleans, La., and eldest daughter of the late Levi Ellmaker, of Philadelphia.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 2½ Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock A. M., Saturday, 26th inst. Remains to be interred at Laurel Hill, Philadelphia, same day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTRAORDINARY ART SALE.

THE SHERWOOD GALLERY.

Mr. John H. Sherwood begs to announce that, in consequence of a contemplated absence from New York for a term of years, he will sell at auction to the highest bidder,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

his entire Collection of Modern Oil Paintings, now on Exhibition (by card only) at his residence and gallery,

NO. 522 FIFTH AVENUE.

These fine Works of Art, which comprise in many cases the most important pictures from the easels of the artists represented, were mostly painted to his order, and some of them have never been exhibited out of the studios or his own gallery.

TIME AND PLACE OF SALE.

The sale will take place on the evenings of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 29 and 30, at the

CLINTON HALL SALEROOMS.

Cards of admission to the Exhibition at Mr. Sherwood's residence may be had at Goupil's, or from the Auctioneers,

The MESSRS. LEAVITT.

DISEASES OF ALL KINDS ARE usually more prevalent during the Spring months than any other portion of the year. Therefore, every precaution should be adopted to keep the body in a healthy condition. Among the annoying disorders prevalent at the present time, which usually trouble persons of stout habit more than others, none is more common or more disagreeable than the sick headache. It is usually the result of some indiscretion in eating or drinking. Women, being more sedentary in their habits than men, are frequent sufferers of this malady. This pain and heaviness of the head is usually felt in the morning, on arising, and frequently continues during the day. As soon as the patient feels the fullness in the head and pain in the temples a dose of SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS should be taken, and in a short time the sufferer will feel as well as ever. This has been tried by thousands, and, instead of the sick headache coming on every week or ten days, they are not troubled with it once in three months.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills are composed of a number of roots, beside Podophyllin, or concentrated Mandrake, all of which tend to relax the secretions of the liver, and act more promptly than blue pills or mercury, and without leaving any dangerous effects.

They expel worms, mucus, bile, and all morbid matter from the system.

Prepared by J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
North-east corner 6th and Arch sts.,
Philadelphia.

For sale by all druggists and dealers.
JNO. F. HENRY, Nos. 8 and 9 College-place, New-York, Wholesale Agent.

NOTICE.—THE ALUMNI OF THE COLLEGE of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York are requested to meet in the lower hall of the college, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, April 29, at 8 P. M., for business of great importance.
By order,
F. A. BURRALL, M. D.,
Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW BOOKS OF THE SEASON

PUBLISHED BY
HARPER & BROTHERS.

1.

BY THE LATE LORD LYTTON:

KENELM CHILLINGLY: His Adventures and Opinions. 8vo, paper, 75 cents; 12mo, cloth, $1 75.

THE COMING RACE. 12mo, paper, 50 cents.

GODOLPHIN. New Edition. 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

LEILA; or, the Siege of Granada. New Edition. 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

2.

FARM BALLADS. By WILL CARLETON. Illustrated. Square 8vo, ornamental cloth, $2. [Next week.]

3.

OLD KENSINGTON. A Novel. By Miss THACKERAY, Author of "The Village on the Cliff," &c. Illustrated. 8vo, paper, $1. [Next week.]

4.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON: Its Negotiation, Execution, and the Discussions Relating Thereto. By CALEB CUSHING. Crown 8vo, cloth, $2.

5.

LITTLE KATE KIRBY. A Novel. By F. W. ROBINSON, author of "Christie's Faith," "Mattie: a Stray," "No Man's Friend," "True to Herself," &c. Illustrated. 8vo, paper, 75 cents.

6.

THE FISHING TOURIST: Angler's Guide and Reference Book. By CHARLES HALLOCK, Secretary of the "Blooming Grove Park Association." Illustrations. Crown 8vo, cloth, $2.

7.

TURNING POINTS IN LIFE. By Rev. FREDERICK ARNOLD, B. A., of Christ Church, Oxford. 12mo, cloth, $1 75.

8.

TO THE BITTER END. A Novel. By Miss M. E. BRADDON, author of "Aurora Floyd," "Dead-Sea Fruit," "Birds of Prey," "John Marchmont's Legacy," &c. Illustrated. 8vo, paper, 75 cents.

9.

SANTO DOMINGO, Past and Present: With a Glance at Hayti. By SAMUEL HAZARD. Maps and Illustrations. Crown 8vo, cloth, $3 50.

10.

STUDENT'S HALLAM'S CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND. The Constitutional History of England from the Accession of Henry VII. to the Death of George II. By HENRY HALLAM, LL. D., F. R. A. S. Incorporating the author's latest Additions and Corrections, and adapted to the Use of Students. By WM. SMITH, D. C. L., LL. D. 12mo, 747 pp., cloth, $2.

11.

RECLUS'S OCEAN. The Ocean, Atmosphere, and Life. Being the Second Series of a Descriptive History of the Life of the Globe. By ELISEE RECLUS. Illustrated with 250 Maps or Figures, and 27 Maps printed in Colors. 8vo, cloth, $6.

Uniform in style with "THE EARTH," by ELISEE RECLUS. 8vo, cloth, $5.

12.

GEORGE ELIOT'S MIDDLEMARCH. Middlemarch; a Study of Provincial Life. By GEORGE ELIOT, Author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," "Romola," &c. 2 vols., 12mo, cloth, $3 50. Popular edition, 8vo, paper, $1 50; cloth, $2.

13.

HUDSON'S HISTORY OF JOURNALISM. Journalism in the United States, from 1690 to 1872. By FREDERIC HUDSON. Crown 8vo, cloth, $5.

14.

ROBIN GRAY. A Novel. By CHARLES GIBBON, Author of "For the King," and "For Lack of Gold." 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

15.

THE REVISION OF THE ENGLISH VERSION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. With an Introduction by Rev. P. SCHAFF, D. D. 618 pp., crown 8vo, cloth, $3.

This work embraces in one volume:

ON A FRESH REVISION OF THE ENGLISH NEW TESTAMENT. By J. B. LIGHTFOOT, D. D., Canon of St. Paul's, and Hulsean Professor of Divinity, Cambridge. Second edition, revised.

ON THE AUTHORIZED VERSION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT in connection with some Recent Proposals for its Revision. By RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH, D. D., Archbishop of Dublin.

CONSIDERATIONS ON THE REVISION OF THE ENGLISH VERSION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. By C. J. ELLICOTT, D. D., Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

16.

NORDHOFF'S CALIFORNIA. California, for Health, Pleasure, and Residence. A Book for Travelers and Settlers. By CHARLES NORDHOFF. Illustrated. 8vo, paper, $2; cloth, $2 50.

HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

HARPER'S CATALOGUE mailed free on receipt of six cents in postage-stamps.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

A POPULAR WORK ON PRIMEVAL MAN!

THE CHILDHOOD OF THE WORLD. A Simple Account of Man in Early Times by EDWARD CLODD, F.R.A.S. Extra fcp., 8vo, cloth, with an Illustration. Price $1.

"IS ROWING INJURIOUS?"

UNIVERSITY OARS. Being a Critical Inquiry into the After Health of the men who rowed in the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race from the years 1829—1869, based on the Personal Experience of the Rowers themselves. By JOHN ED. MORGAN, M. D., M.A., late Captain of the John †, (Col. Univ.,) &c. Crown, 8vo, cloth, $3.

ESSAYS IN POLITICAL ECONOMY. Theoretical and Applied. By J. E. CAIRNES, M.A., Emeritus Professor of Political Economy in University College, London. 8vo, cloth, $3 50.

CONTENTS—Essays Toward a Solution of the Gold Question—Co-operation—Political Economy and Land, &c.

THE DEPTHS OF THE SEA. By Prof. C. WYVILLE THOMSON, Director of the Scientific Staff of The Challenger Expedition. 8vo, cloth gilt, with nearly 100 Illustrations, and eight colored maps and plans. Price $9.

HISTORICAL ESSAYS. Second Series. By E. A. FREEMAN, M.A., Author of "The History of the Norman Conquest." Crown, 8vo, cloth, $2 50. (First Series, crown, 8vo, $3 50.)

MACMILLAN & CO.'S April Book List sent post free on application.

MACMILLAN & CO.,
No. 38 Bleecker-st., New-York.

THE HISTORIC ORIGIN OF THE BIBLE.

A Hand-book of Principal Facts, from the best recent authorities, German and English. In three parts, complete in one volume. Part I.—The English Bible. Part II.—The New Testament. Part III.—The Old Testament. With Appendices: I.—Leading Opinions on Revision. II.—On the Apocrypha. By Rev. EDWARD CONE BISSELL, A. M. With an introduction by Prof. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., of the Union Theological Seminary, New-York. One vol. small 8vo, 455 pp. $2 50.

"The author has produced a work which, not pretending to original investigation, deserves high commendation as a product of diligent research and sound judgment."—*Times.*

"Probably no other work in the language contains so much accurate information on the subject, in so convenient a form."—*Tribune.*

ANSON D.F. RANDOLPH, 770 Broadway, cor. 9th-st.
Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the price, $2 50.

VIENNA AND THE EUROPEAN TOUR.

TRAVELERS ABOUT LEAVING
Should remember that
MORFORD'S SHORT-TRIP GUIDE TO EUROPE.
Vienna edition of 1873,
Is the
ONLY COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE EXPOSITION,
With
LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS, CONTRIBUTIONS, OFFICERS, &c.

Small supply only remaining of first edition for early orders.

(Handsome 16mo.; flexible covers, with map, Price $2.

SHELDON & CO.,
No. 677 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREES AND PLANTS.

Apply to S. B. PARSONS & SONS,
KISSENA NURSERIES, FLUSHING, N. Y.
By Central Railroad, from
Hunter's Point to Kissena Station, 9¼ and 12.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, April 26, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 11½ A. M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11½ A. M.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.

FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS,
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

TAPE WORM

Removed in a few hours, with head complete. No fee asked until the head passes. Medicine harmless, being purely vegetable. Botanic Depot, No. 8 Bdwy. DR. EASTWOOD.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS

JUST PUBLISHED BY
SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO.

THE FOREIGNER IN FAR CATHAY. By W. H. MEDHURST. With a Map. 1 vol. 12mo.....$1 50

"To a person wishing a concise statement of the latest information in reference to China this book may be highly recommended."—*New-Haven Palladium.*

IN THE LIBRARY OF TRAVEL.

SIAM.

THE LAND OF THE WHITE ELEPHANT. By GEORGE B. BACON. With a Map and numerous Illustrations. 1 vol. 12mo.....$1 50

"A valuable addition to our scanty knowledge of that remote quarter of the world."—*New-York Daily Tribune.*

CENTRAL AFRICA. Edited by BAYARD TAYLOR. With a Map and numerous Illustrations. 1 vol. 12mo.....$1 50

A NEW STORY BY THE AUTHOR OF "MARGARET."

OXLEY. 1 vol. 12mo.....$1 50

"An uncommonly fresh, well-written and pleasant novel. The interest is well sustained and the characters are clearly drawn, with taste, refinement and power."—*Portland Daily Press.*

MARGARET. 1 vol. 12mo.....$1 50

IN THE LIBRARY OF CHOICE FICTION.

GALAMA. By J. B. DE LIEFDE. 1 vol. 8vo. Cloth, $1 25. Paper.....75 cents.

"It is an interesting story and also an informing one. It is based upon historical truth. The sentiments are pure and wholesome. It can be read with profit and delight in any household."—*Watchman and Reflector.*

AT HIS GATES. By Mrs. OLIPHANT. Illustrated. 1 vol. 8vo. Cloth, $1 50. Paper.....$1 00

YEAR BOOK OF NATURE AND POPULAR SCIENCE, covering 1872. By Dr. J. C. DRAPER. 1 vol. 12mo.....$2 00

The Second Volume of the SPEAKER'S COMMENTARY. 1 vol. Royal 8vo.....$5 00

THE HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION. By Prof. GEORGE P. FISHER. 1 vol. Crown 8vo. Cloth.....$3 00

☞ *The above works sent, free of charge, on receipt of the price by the Publishers,*

SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
NO. 654 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

A NEW AND THOROUGHLY REVISED EDITION OF

WORDS AND THEIR USES.

By RICHARD GRANT WHITE.

No recent popular work on the English Language has attracted so much attention, either from critics or from general readers, as Mr. Grant White's now universally known volume "Words and their Uses." Like its author's earlier work, "Shakespeare's Scholar," it once took, both at home and abroad, an acknowledged place in critical literature.

From the (London) Saturday Review.

A protest against sundry common instances of misuse of English words, written without pedantry, and with no pretense of learning. On the whole his observations are just, and his explanations clear and reasonable. Every one who can persuade a writer for the Press to read and inwardly digest Mr. White's by no means tedious volume, may congratulate himself on having rendered a real service to a long-suffering country and a misused mother-tongue.

From the New Englander—Quarterly Review.

Mr. Grant White's volume is the most valuable of its class, and he appears better qualified for the office of censor than any of his predecessors. One who sets himself up as the critic and guide of the common speech ought to be, in the first place, a man who has done good and widely acknowledged service in the field of English letters. * * * Now, as we have said, there is not one of Mr. White's forerunners with whom a comparison in these various points would not result in his favor. His former deeds in literature are known to all, and insure him a respectful hearing from all. * * * His philological scholarship, too, is at least in advance of the rest.

From the North American Review.

Most praiseworthy in design, generally commendable in execution, and certain to be beneficial in result.

From the New-York Times.

This work is one which ought to be in the hands of every beginner in literary composition, and which might be read with amusement and profit by the most experienced writers. Mr. Grant White is never dull, and he has an absolute way of expressing his opinions which is not without its charm. Moreover, he is, we need hardly say, a very thorough scholar, and what he has to tell us is relieved by so much humor that it is impossible to get out of temper with him even when we disagree with him most.

From the New-York Tribune.

We take leave of this interesting volume with thanks to the author for the valuable service which he has rendered to the English language. His work is a substantial offering to the interests of good letters in this country. It will serve to raise the standard of American scholarship, and assist our writers to recognize their errors, which is a prime condition of the attainment of excellence.

From the New-York Evening Post.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the literary spirit as expressed in the book as a whole. Mr. White has the true critical spirit, broad, liberal, manly, appreciative, and direct.

From the Galaxy.

It is a good hand-book for the reading man to keep before him, gathering further illustrations of its doctrines, and filling out its omissions.

From the Golden Age.

Perhaps you will think I have been bought up by British gold; but I accept the nomination made by the *Saturday Review*. I vote for Richard Grant White as President of American Grammar for the next four years. T. T.

One volume, crown 8vo. Price.....$2 00
Roxburgh style, top-edge gilt.....$2 50
Sent free of charge on receipt of price.

SHELDON & CO., No. 677 Broadway.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

NOS. 549 AND 551 BROADWAY,
Publish this day:

I.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

By ARCHIBALD GEIKIE, LL. D. With Illustrations. Being the fourth volume of "Science Primers," edited by Prof. Huxley, Roscoe, and Balfour Stewart. Price 50 cents each.

The object of these Primers is to convey information in such a manner as to make it both intelligible and interesting to pupils in the most elementary classes.

II.

THE WEPT OF WISH-TON-WISH.

By J. FENIMORE COOPER. 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth. Price $1 50.

Forming the tenth volume of the New Uniform Edition of Cooper's Novels. Volumes already published: "The Spy," "The Pilot," "The Red Rover," "The Deerslayer," "The Pathfinder," "The Last of the Mohicans," "The Pioneers," "The Prairie," and "Lionel Lincoln." Price $1 50 each.

III.

THE TRIAL.

More Links of the Daisy Chain. By the author of the "Heir of Redclyffe." 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth. Price $1 75. Forming the eleventh volume of the New Illustrated Edition of Miss Yonge's Novels.

IV.

APPLETONS' JOURNAL.

Monthly Part for April. Containing Four Weekly Numbers. Price 40 cents.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

IN WEEKLY NUMBERS, $4 PER ANNUM. IN MONTHLY PARTS, $4 50 PER ANNUM.

"The monthly number of Appletons' Journal affords an excellent idea of the great variety of clever writing, striking illustrations, and pleasant miscellany, which have secured for this journal its marked success.—*Tribune.*

Either of the above, when not to be had in Bookstores, sent post-paid by mail, to any part of the United States, on receipt of price.

WORKS ON IRON AND STEEL.

THE MANUFACTURE OF STEEL. By M. L. GRUNER. Translated from the French by Lenox Smith, E. M. With an Appendix on the Bessemer Process in the United States, by the translator. Illustrated by lithographed drawings and wood-cuts. 8vo, cloth, $3 50.

TREATISE ON THE METALLURGY OF IRON. Containing Outlines of the History of Iron Manufacture, methods of Assay, and Analysis of Iron Ores, processes of manufacture of Iron and Steel, &c. By H. BAUERMAN. First American edition. Revised and enlarged, with an Appendix on the Martin Process for making steel, from the report of Abram S. Hewitt. Illustrated with numerous wood engravings. 12mo, cloth, $2.

CHEMICAL PHENOMENA OF IRON SMELTING. An experimental and practical examination of the circumstances which determine the capacity of the Blast Furnace, the Temperature of the Air, and the proper condition of the Materials to be operated upon. By J. LOWTHIAN BELL. With illustrations. 8vo, cloth, $6.

A PRACTICAL MANUAL OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS AND ASSAYING, as applied to the Manufacture of Iron from its Ores, and to Cast-iron, Wrought-iron and Steel, as found in commerce. By L. L. DE KONINCK, and E. DIETZ. Edited, with notes, by Robert Mallett. 12mo, cloth, $3.

D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
No. 23 Murray-st., and No. 27 Warren-st.

*** Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Friday, April 25, A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. offered for sale at public auction a lease of six full lots, with buildings thereon, situate on the south side of West Twenty-third street, 225 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, for which bids to the amount of $21,750 for the plot were received, but no sale effected. The remaining sales of the day, all legal, were either adjourned or announced as settled, viz.: Sale by Joseph McGuire of house and lease of lot, West Fifty-first-street, adjourned to to-day; sale by Wm. Kennelly of houses and lots on Second-avenue and East Twelfth-street, adjourned to May 2; sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of two houses and lots on East One Hundred and Third-street, west of Third-avenue, settled; and sale by James M. Miller of a house and lot on Third-avenue, south-east corner of Eighty-eighth-street, settled. No further business was transacted.

The sales held in Brooklyn on Thursday by Jere. Johnson, Jr., were attended with much better success than was anticipated, nearly all the property offered being disposed of at good figures, as will be seen by a reference to the report appended.

For next week the principal auctions announced are the Supreme Court sale, by Muller, Wilkins & Co., on Monday, of the valuable property, embracing five lots, with buildings, on the north-east corner of Broadway and Twenty-first-street, and the sale, by William Kennelly, on Wednesday, of the Walter Roche property. During the week, also, quite an extensive list of valuable lots will be sold, for particulars concerning which reference is made to our list, which will be published, as usual, on Monday.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Friday, April 25, plans for the erection of new buildings in the City have been submitted, and unsafe buildings reported at the Department, No. 2 Fourth-avenue, James M. Macgregor, Superintendent, as follows:

New Buildings.

East Forty-fifth-street, No. 74, one brick club-house, four stories, 25 by 90; Asch Hoedel Verrein Society, owners.

East Sixteenth-street, No. 517, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 23.9 by 60; D. Buddensick, owner.

Fifth-street, south side, 50 feet east of Avenue C, one brick store and dwelling, three stories, 15 by 25; Abner Mills, owner.

Grand-street, north-west corner Greene-street, one brick and iron first-class store, 65 by 100, five stories, estimated cost, $120,000; Alex. J. Cotheal, owner.

Monroe-street, No. 26, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 50; Daniel Donovan, owner.

West Forty-sixth-street, No. 545, one brick tenement, four stories, 25 by 52; August Ivan, owner.

Broadway, east side, 71 feet south of Ninth-street, one first-class iron and brick store, five stories, 24 by 89; W. Handrews, owner.

Broadway, east side, 50 feet south of Broome-street, one first-class brick and iron store, 72.10 by 200, five stories, estimated cost, $165,000; Roosevelt Hospital, owner.

Broadway, No. 634, one first-class brick and iron store, three stories, 25 by 195; Jas. Lennox, Trustee, owner.

Cortlandt-street, Nos. 17, 19, and 21, one first-class Nova Scotia-stone building for office, &c., nine stories, 143.10 by 105.6, estimated cost, $650,000; Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, owners.

East Forty-sixth-street, south side, 280 feet east of Third-avenue, three brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 27 by 62; F. A. Seitz, owner.

East Forty-ninth-street, south side, 150 feet east of Second-avenue, one brick stable, one and one-half stories, 25 by 25; James Roche, owner.

East Eighth-street, Nos. 393 and 395, two brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 25 by 70; Wm. L. Bleune, owner.

Broadway, Nos. 1,429 and 1,431, one first-class store, three stories, 52 by 44; Amos R. Eno, owner.

Tenth-avenue, south-east corner Sixty-seventh-street, one brick store and tenement, three stories, 25 by 56; Ernest W. Weise, owner.

Christie-street, No. 115, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 73; Wm. B. Foster, owner.

Willett-street, Nos. 65 and 67, two brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 25 by 73; Chas. Dexheimer, owner.

East One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, No. 342, one brick and brown-stone tenement, three stories, 25 by 42; Johana Wade, owner.

West Twenty-sixth-street, north side, 175 feet west of Sixth-avenue, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 72; W. Zockmitske, owner.

Willett-street, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 42; Wm. Prinkaus, owner.

Seventh-avenue, north-west corner of Fifty-first-street, one brick store and dwelling, one story, 30 by 80; John Guilford, owner.

East Forty-sixth-street, south side, 250 feet east of Third-avenue, one brick store and tenement, four stories, 23 by 52; Chauncy Smith, owner.

West Twenty-second-street, No. 508, one brick workshop, one story, 19 by 42; Samuel Down, owner.

Third-street, rear No. 227, one brick workshop, four stories, 25 by 21; Wm. Hermann, owner.

Eighth-avenue, east side, and on south side of Fifty-sixth-street, one brick store and tenement, four stories, 25 by 86; Dr. T. G. Thomas, owner.

East Eighty-seventh-street, west side, 306 feet east of First-avenue, one brick stable, two stories, 50 by 86; Police Commissioners, owners.

West Twenty-ninth-street, No. 532, one brick tenement building, five stories, 25 by 48; Wm. Rankin, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

No. 313 Fifth-street, unsafe ceiling and rear arches; J. Mathewson, agent.

No. 19 Bond-street, unsafe front stoop; Bonton & Smith, owners.

No. 480 Pearl-street, unsafe west wall of extension; Lorillard Estate, owners.

No. 16 Charlton-street, unsafe chimneys, Patrick J. Burke, owner.

No. 66 Stanton-street, unsafe first story front pier; H. M. Bailey, agent.

No. 60 Ninth-avenue, rear, unsafe north chimney; Wm. Huber, lessee.

No. 149 Bowery, unsafe north and south walls; H. Meninge, owner.

No. 71 Varick-street, unsafe front wall; N. G. Kellogg, owner.

No. 422 Canal-street, unsafe front wall; N. G. Kellogg, owner.

No. 424 Canal-street, unsafe front wall, N. G. Kellogg, owner.

No. 32 Pike-street, unsafe mantels in second story; Jno. McDermott, agent.

Brooklyn Exchange Sales, Thursday, April 24.

BROOKLYN.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

9 lots on Union-av., between Jackson and Withers sts.; M. Kohlmeier	$3,125
3 lots on North 7th-st., between 7th and North 2d sts.; H. Kleinman	5,950
1 lot on North 7th-st., near 7th-st.; M. E. Doyle	1,710
Factory property, corner North 7th and 7th sts.; M. Kohlmeier	4,224
1 house on Luqueer-st., between Court and Clinton sts.; Mrs. Harding	5,000
3 lots on Luqueer-st., between Court and Clinton sts.; J. Brewster	3,000

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, April 24.

N. s. of road from King's Bridge Road to Hudson River Railroad, near Fort Washington, 220 ft. w. of intersection with King's Bridge Road, 315 ft. to O'Connor's land, and thence n. 310 ft. to other land, and thence e. 315 ft., and thence s. 307 ft.	$10,000
Water-st., n. s., No. 674, 125 ft. w. of Jackson-st., 25x100	21,500
Rivington-st., No. 90, n. s., 25x75	15,000
Eldridge-st., w. s., 80 ft. n. of Delancey-st., 20x50	20,000
Cornelia-st., s. s., No. 26, 25.1x92.4	11,000
Elm-st., e. s., 169.8 ft. n. of Broome-st., 40x39.2	19,000
Willett-st., No. 131, w. s., 75 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x50	5,900
Broome-st., No. 525, s. s., 90 ft. e. of Sullivan-st., 20x80	12,000
Willett-st., No. 131, w. s., 75 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x50	5,900
Stanton-st., s. e. corner Attorney-st., 16.8x84	8,000
7th-st., s. s., 172.10 ft. e. of Avenue C, 22.8x90.10, h. and l.	16,000
10th-st., n. s., 118.9 ft. e. of Bleecker-st., 18.9x90, h. and l.	11,000
18th-st., n. s., 238 ft. e. of Avenue A, 23.9x92	6,500
21st-st., s. s., 297.7 ft. e. of 7th-av., 23x½ block	24,125
21st-st., s. s., 166.7 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x½ block	22,500
21st-st., n. s., 435.4 ft. w. of 9th-av., 19.3x83, h. and l.	13,750
22d-st., s. s., 210 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x98.9	16,300
22d-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x98.9	25,000
25th-st., s. s., 280 ft. w. of 3d-av., 21x98.9x22x98.9	1,400
28th-st., n. s., 527 ft. w. of 10th-av., 24x98.9	8,250
29th-st., n. s., 88 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9, h and l.	2,000
31st-st., s. s., 122 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 21x98.9	13,130
39th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	14,500
39th-st., s. s., 220 ft. w. of 2d-av., 19x100.5	16,800
50th-st., n. s., 495 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x77.6x25.2x72.6	18,500
53d-st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100.5, h. and l.	42,500
54th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 17.11x100.5	nom.
54th-st., s. s., 290 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	47,500
57th-st., s. s., 101 ft. w. of Madison-av., 19x100.5	72,000
61st-st., s. s., 197 ft. e. of Madison-av., 16x100.5	35,000
62d-st., s. e. corner 4th-av., 16x80.5, h. and l.	22,500
73d-st., n. s., 369 feet west of 3d-av., 17x102.2	12,800
77th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. 1st-av., 25x102.2	5,000
112th-st., s. s., 475 ft. e. of 8th-av., 75x100.11	11,400
130th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100	nom.
Av. A., e. s., 51.7 ft. n. of 75th-st., 25x70	5,600
4th-av., e. s., 98.5 ft. s. of 58th-st., 20x74	20,000
5th-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of 18th-st., 34x128.4	140,000

LEASES, &C.

Hudson-st., Nos. 423 and 425, 5 years, ℔ year	3,200
4th-av., No. 284, 5 years, ℔ year	1,200
8th-av., No. 150, 5 years, ℔ year	3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A

A GREAT BARGAIN.

A MURRAY-STREET STORE

AT HALF-PRICE.

EASY TERMS.

A CAPITAL BUILDING.

5-STORY BROWN-STONE.

25X100 FEET.

IN FIRST-RATE ORDER.

Inquire of F. PHILLIPS, No. 245 Broadway.

15 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 17x50 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—ON EAST 22D-ST., BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs., a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x50; $14,000; this is a decided bargain.
HOLMES BROTHERS,
No. 46 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—ON LENOX HILL, FURNISHED and painted throughout, No. 163 East 71st-st.; three-story high-stoop brown-stone house; terms easy. T. E. POWERS, No. 5½ Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE PROGRESSIVE PROPERTY.—For sale at low price, to close, six first-class high-stoop brown-stone houses, West 57th-st., 20x50x100; high, healthy location, uninterrupted view of Staten Island, North River, contiguous to Central Park, Boulevard, and the great west side improvements. Commission on sale. Apply to T. W. SMITH, on the premises, No. 487 West 57th-st.

A FEW DOORS WEST OF 5TH-AV., on 11th-st., is a four-story and basement house, two-story extension, eighteen rooms, all improvements, superb order, fine yard, with arbors, fountain, &c., for sale low; other City property taken in part payment.
M. T. WOOLLEY, No. 75 University-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE handsome, small four-story brown-stone houses on 61st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., near Park entrance. Open every day.
D. & J. JARDINE, Architects,
No. 1,267 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 44TH-ST., FIRST-class brown-stone front houses, Nos. 247 and 249, 18.9x50. Inquire on premises or of JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 46th-st.

FOR SALE—ON 52D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., an elegant wide house, 25x60x100, four-story high-stoop brown stone; $50,000.
HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ELEGANT and commodious first-class brown stone front houses, on Willoughby-av., between Marcy and Nostrand avs., containing all modern improvements, and built in the most substantial manner; location excellent; accessible by three lines of cars; prices moderate, and terms easy. Persons desirous of securing a pleasant home should call and examine for themselves. For photographs and full particulars apply to DE LANCEY W. KNEVELS, No. 58 Wall-st., office of Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, No. 496 Willoughby-av., near Marcy-av., or HUNTINGTON & RICHARDS, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

A MANSION TO LET—27X40 FEET, WITH extension of 20 feet, partly furnished, or unfurnished, corner of Washington and Green avs.; a fine location, ample lawn, garden and fruit; convenient to cars; twenty minutes to Fulton ferry. Parties desiring the advantages of a suburban residence in the city will find this a rare opportunity. For particulars and permit address J. DAVENPORT, No. 9 Green-av.

SHIP-YARD FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, foot of North 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., 100 by 515 feet; also half block above, 100 by 400 feet. Apply at No. 12 Bond-st., from 10 to 1.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WHITESTONE IS TWENTY-FIVE minutes from Hunter's Point, fifty minutes from Madison-square, sixty minutes from City Hall; double track finished this Summer will shorten time ten minutes; forty-one trains daily, from 5:50 A.M. to midnight, by elegant cars of the punctual Flushing and North-side Railroad, which have foot-warmer under each seat, Miller's platform, steam brakes, &c. Only half as far as Mr. A. T. Stewart's Garden City. Convenient to business, concert, theatre, calls, or shopping. Beautiful scenery, boating, driving. Healthy. High ground, well drained; good water. Churches, schools. Village taxes limited by charter to one-half per cent. Property cheap, but rising in value; good investment; $50,000 worth sold last year. Commutation for one year free to each new house costing over $2,000. Call on H. K. Van Siclen, No. 133 Nassau-st., and get free pass. Take Thirty-fourth-street, or James-slip, (double-deck,) ferry. R. R. Hopkins will meet you at depot.

Only $400 cash and $40 per month will buy a pretty house, six rooms and cellar, in Garden Park, at Whitestone. Lot 25x150. Price $4,200. Commutation for one year free.

Very pretty house at Whitestone, eight rooms, cellar, closets, bath, range, wash-trays, &c., two lots, for $50 per month and $750 down. One year's commutation free. Five minutes from depot.

Garden Park lots, $10 per month, without interest. Under restrictions. Prices from $200 to $500.

An association wanted, to take up a whole block on the plan of the Garden Park at Whitestone. Most liberal terms.

Call on H. K. VAN SICLEN, No. 133 Nassau-st., and get free passes to visit foregoing desirable property.

HOPEWOOD.

A beautiful home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey: one hour and fifty minutes from New-York; seventy-five acres of good land; ten acres of lawn well laid out in walks and drives, planted with shade and ornamental trees. View of fifteen to twenty-five miles in every direction, unsurpassed in beauty and extent. A modern house (new) with thirteen rooms; also, carriage-house and barn; 2,000 peach trees in full bearing; 500 apple trees, besides pears, grapes, &c. The land is all under cultivation, and well adapted to fruit, vegetables, wheat, corn, grass, &c. The products will pay a fair interest on the investment, besides the benefit of a residence in a most beautiful, healthful, and in every way desirable section of the country. Apply to
WILLARD & STONE,
No. 164 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.

One of the finest country homes on the banks of the Hudson, near Tivoli, N. Y. The river and Catskill Mountain views from this place are unequaled; eighty acres of improved land, upon which are native woods; a mansion-house, 52x50, (new,) with French roof; also, large cottage, fourteen rooms, coach-house and stables, barns, sheds, machine and carpenter's shops, all new and newly painted, and in perfect order; ice-house filled; new private dock; 3,000 bearing fruit-trees; the property well under-drained; fine wells of water; eight or ten trains each way daily; churches and schools near; stock and implements sold if desired. Apply to C., Box No. 9 Tivoli Post-office, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences on the Hudson River, twenty-eight miles from New-York, and one and one-half miles from depot and steam-boat landing; superb river and mountain views; perfectly healthy and free from chills and fever; pure water in the house; fruits in great abundance and variety, in full bearing, with twenty acres of land, five acres being covered with a thrifty growth of wood on mountain side, through which are graded paths to the summit, giving a different and still finer view than from the house, the remainder in lawn, garden, and pasturage; the mansion, built in 1860, contains nine rooms, besides kitchen, bath-rooms, and closets, all in good order; there is also cottage for gardener, large barn, poultry-house, &c. Can be seen in a few hours by taking the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey for Nyack. For further information address
W. R. DEAN,
Nyack, New-York.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.

Residence of the late George W. Elder, consisting of a large house, with all the modern improvements for a first-class residence, gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c., in perfect order, stable, barn, gardener's house, &c., about six acres of improved land, abundance of fruit, situated on Richmond Hill, about half a mile from depot; situation high, with a commanding view. This is one of the finest places in the vicinity.

If not sold will be leased for a term of years, furnished. Apply to
N. L. McCREADY,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., New-York,
or to GEO. ELDER, Stamford, Conn., Executors.

SUMMIT, CHATHAM, MADISON, NEW-JERSEY.

FOR SALE—Houses, villa sites, and farms.
TO RENT—Houses furnished and unfurnished.
FOR EXCHANGE—Several places for City property.
ARCHIBALD GRACIE,
Summit, near the station.

FOR SALE—AT ROSELLE, ON THE LINE of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, 45 minutes from New-York and 5 minutes from Elizabeth, 1½ blocks from the depot, a very substantial brick house, in prime order, containing 11 rooms, a dry cellar, subdivided into various rooms under the whole house. The grounds are well laid out, and contain 24 city lots, with arborvitæ hedge around the whole plot; fine garden, with plenty of fruit and shade trees; a good barn and carriage-house. Roselle has a beautiful location, 75 feet higher than Elizabeth, and very desirable as a place of residence. Also two other houses. Photographs to be seen on application to WILLARD & STONE, No. 164 Broadway.

The above parties have also for sale a beautiful estate, containing 75 acres; very desirable.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE H. K. SKELDING, AT STAMFORD, CONN.

House first class in every particular, with all modern improvements, and in perfect order. Grounds—about two acres—handsomely laid out. Out-buildings ample and convenient. Location very desirable, being central, with fronts on Atlantic and Pacific sts., and only a few minutes' walk from depot of New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Price low, to close an estate; terms easy.

For further information apply to D. M. SKELDING, Executrix, Stamford, Conn., or F. E. SKELDING, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

WHITESTONE—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Three new two-story and mansard cottages on the shore at Whitestone, Long Island, near steamboat-landing, just west of hotel; piazza on two sides, bay window, eleven rooms, eleven closets, all modern conveniences, large gardens, and splendid views of Fort Schuyler, East River, and Long Island Sound; one hour from Wall-st., by two boats, or forty-one trains daily, Flushing and North Side Railroad. Rent, $500 to $600. Price, $7,500, easy terms. Address C. B. WILLIAMS, No. 288 Canal-st., New-York, or Whitestone.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN New-Canaan, Conn., known as the Olmstead Place; 100 acres ridge land, large house, twelve rooms, two barns, two carriage-houses, wood and wash houses, hennery, &c.; 700 feet above sea level; commanding extensive views of Long Island, the Sound, from Greenwich to Bridgeport, and the surrounding country; two hours from 42d-st., via New-York and New-Haven and New-Canaan Railroads. Price $16,000; terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE in Linden, N. J., seventeen miles from City; thirty-four trains daily; five minutes' walk from depot; fine shade, abundance of fruit; living brook through property; fine schools and churches; very healthy; large plot land, equal to over sixty City lots; house, containing thirteen rooms, in fine order. For particulars and view of property, inquire of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

A FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT Stamford, Conn., half a mile east of the depot; house beautifully located; contains all modern improvements; five acres of nice land; fruit of all kinds; carriage-house, stable, &c.; price $25,000. Particulars with
S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST RESIDENCES to be found within 16 miles of the City, situated on high ground, commanding a very fine view of the surrounding country; 3 to 10 acres, will be sold cheap; a bargain. WILSON & CLARK, No. 111 Broadway, basement, Room C.

A LARGE LINE OF GOOD LOTS AND villa plots, in vicinity of Fordham, Jerome, and West Farms, for sale very cheap; annexation to City, rapid transit, and projected lines of railroads, will insure great increase in value in a short time. P. LORILLARD, Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers-st.

$1,000 WILL BUY FIFTEEN acres good land, forty miles from City, north side Long Island; small house; near village; neighborhood healthy; bargain; 100 acres for sale or exchange. KISSAM, No. 248 Clermont-av., Brooklyn.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT Mount Vernon, on the New-Haven Railroad, thirteen miles, or thirty-five minutes from the City. This elegant house has eleven rooms, with gas and elegant fixtures all through; hot and cold water; nice bath-room, finished in walnut and ash; all the halls, the dining-room and kitchen floors are walnut and ash; furnace heats all through; first-class elevated oven, range, wash-tubs, large store-room; has about half an acre of land very handsomely laid out; easy ten minutes' walk from the depot; flag sidewalk all the way; the view of the Sound is superb; the place is healthy beyond any question, having been occupied by one of our firm for two years; he will give any one all the important facts about it. The place is now offered at less than its value, but it must be sold before May 1; some one will get a beautiful home at a bargain; terms very easy.
RIKER, HESSE & CO.,
NO. 5 PINE-ST.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 800 ACRES, in Montgomery County, Md., twenty-two miles from Washington City, and about twenty-eight miles from Baltimore; on the premises is a large dwelling-house of brick and stone, out-buildings, and abundance of fruit; also, a saw and grist mill and foundry; the place is well suited for a gentleman's residence, or for a farmer on a large scale; price $50,000.

Also a farm of 290 acres, with merchant and bone-mill, near Roxbury, same State; price $22,000.

Also, a farm of 450 acres, two miles from Rockville, same State; price $15,000.

Apply to R. S. WILLIS, Esq., No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

LOWER WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—To let, suitable for a boarding-house or a gentleman's residence, in the best part of Morrisania; convenient and beautiful drive to Harlem or to the City. A spacious mansion of twenty rooms, containing every modern convenience, equally agreeable for Winter as for Summer residence. Handsomely improved grounds, ornamented with finest deciduous and evergreen trees on lawn; large garden, with all varieties of fruit; coach-house and stable. Rent, $1,500 per year to a responsible tenant. Address Box No. 3,866 Post-office.

FOR RENT AT STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.

The country-seat known as the Judge Byington estate; house is large and commodious, and in perfect order, having just been refitted inside and outside; grounds extensive, and location unsurpassed; will be leased with a portion or the whole of grounds attached, or with cottages for servants if required; two trains daily, to and from New-York. Address
HENRY D. CONE, Stockbridge, Mass.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, one hour and forty minutes from New-York, five minutes walk from depot; double house 42x30 ft.; wing 20x20; thirteen rooms; complete cellar; all in perfect order. Good outbuildings; fair lawn, well laid out; fifteen acres good land, well stocked with a variety of fruit, located on a beautiful stream, with a commanding view of the whole country; fine drives, healthful, and in every way a desirable home. Apply to
A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN residence of Adams Bailey, at Scarsdale, Westchester County, one mile from depot. House built by city mechanics, and adapted for summer or Winter occupancy; stands high, overlooking the Sound and Palisades. Easy terms. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT LEONIA, Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, a house with twelve rooms; water on the first and second floors; garden, apple-trees, &c.; all in good order; pleasant location. Call on or address
E. G. GISMOND, Leonia, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, SPECIALTY.—Great variety property to rent, sell, and exchange. Call for rent and sale catalogues.
I. H. GERRY, No. 20 Nassau, corner Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, TWO LOTS, 50 BY 100, at Chatham, N. J.; price $250; only $70 cash wanted. Address O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine-st., or C, Box 132 *Times* Office.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE ON the north side of Long Island, within one minute's walk of the railroad depot. Inquire of SAMUEL CANTRELL, No. 241 4th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—FARM, EIGHTEEN ACRES, Westfield, N. J.; good buildings; one mile from depot; must be sold; price $9,000. Apply at No. 2 Burling-slip.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

OF FIFTY-SIX LOTS

ON THE

BOULEVARD,

ST. NICHOLAS, 5TH, 10TH, AND 11TH AVS.,

82D, 124TH, 137TH, 138TH, AND 151ST STS.,

By order of **DAVID M. CLARKSON** and others, under the direction of Messrs. WETMORE & BOWNE, attorneys.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, APRIL 29,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

THE FIFTY-SIX LOTS

ON THE ABOVE-NAMED AVENUES AND STREETS.

SIXTY PER CENT. ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF JACKSON AND FRONT STS., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

JACKSON-STREET—The two-story and attic brick house and lot, situate on the south-west corner of Jackson and Front sts., and known as No. 79. Lot, 16.2x75 feet. Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,
Belonging to the
CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY,
THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing seven per cent. interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of ten per cent. on the amount of their purchases, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made out and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN,
L. S. BEECHER,
GEORGE WATSON,
} Trustees.

H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, March 12, 1873.
Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room No. 24, No. 173 La Salle-st.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND LEASES OF FERRY FRANCHISES.

Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York will offer for sale at public auction, on TUESDAY, April 29, 1873, at noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following real estate belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York:

Premises known as No. 160 Wooster-st.
Premises known as No. 352 West 35th-st.
Premises known as No. 53 Spring-st.
Premises known as No 49 Leonard-st.
Building and land on the east side of Avenue C, between 16th and 17th sts., known as the Eighteenth Ward Market.

Full warrantee deeds will be given to all purchasers. Lithographic maps of the above real estate may be obtained at the Controller's Office, on and after the 10th of April next.

ALSO,

sealed bids will be received, to be publicly opened at the Controller's Office on April 29, 1873, at 3 o'clock P. M., for leases for a term of ten years, from May 1, 1873, of the following ferries and ferry franchises:

Ferry now established from foot of Houston-st., East River, New-York, to foot of Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

Ferry now established from foot of Grand-st., New-York to foot of Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

Ferry now established from foot of 92d-st., East River, to Astoria, Long Island.

Lease of ferry franchise now established from foot of Barclay-st., North River, to Hoboken, N. J.

Lease of ferry franchise now established from foot of Desbrosses-st., North River, to foot of Harsimus-st., New-Jersey.

The leases to be made to conform to the requirements of laws relative to ferries, and such regulations, ordinances, or by-laws as are now or hereafter may from time to time be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Bids for Ferry Franchises."

The right to reject any bid, if deemed to be to the interest of the City of New-York, is reserved by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW COUNTY COURT-HOUSE, March 27, 1873.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT VERGENNES, VT.

ORDNANCE OFFICE WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D.C., March 20, 1873.

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States at Vergennes, Vt., known as the Champlain Arsenal, will be sold by public auction on the grounds on FRIDAY, June 6, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the commanding officer at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. CRISPIN, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.
A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TO CAPITALISTS.—AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON 18TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, AND LOTS ON THE BOULEVARD.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST EIGHTEENTH-STREET—The valuable property, comprising about three lots of land, with the three-story brick house thereon, situate on the north side of 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., (129.2 feet east of Broadway,) being 81.9 feet front by 92 feet in depth. This property, being near Broadway and Union-square, is one of the most valuable business properties now offering.

BOULEVARD—Four lots, situate on the east side of the Boulevard, commencing on the south-east corner of 82d-st., each about 25.6x98 feet.

Maps at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT NO. 40 WEST 14TH-ST., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET—The elegant, substantially built four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lease of lot, situate on the south side of West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and known as No. 40. Lease from Spingler estate expires May 1, 1874, with covenants for renewal. Present ground rent, $300. Lot 25x103.3 feet.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT ROME, N. Y.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1873.

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States, at Rome, N. Y., known as Rome Arsenal, will be sold by public auction, on the grounds, on MONDAY, June 2, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the Commanding Officer of Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. Crispin, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.
A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FULLY FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

To let, for six or twelve months, with privilege of purchase, a tasty and modern-built suburban cottage residence, forty-five minutes from Wall-st. by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; travel unsurpassed at all seasons; house has twelve rooms, wide halls, heater, gas, bath, hot and cold water, closets, &c.; ample lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; paved streets; healthy location; two minutes from depot; use of stable, pasture lot, with cow, and transfer of servants if desired; rent moderate. For further particulars and permit address Post-office Box No. 482 Elizabeth, N. J.

TO LET, AT YONKERS—FOR A YEAR or term of years, the residence of the late Jeremiah Robins, situated on South Broadway, (Old Albany Post Road;) large and convenient house, with gas, hot and cold water, bath, furnace, &c., built under the supervision of Calvert Vaux, Esq., architect; pleasant and tastefully-arranged grounds, (about three acres,) stable, kitchen, garden, plenty of fruit and vegetables, surroundings first-class in every respect, neighborhood healthy, and in every respect a desirable residence. Will be rented to a responsible and careful tenant only at a reasonable price. Can be had partially furnished if desired. Address E. P. ROBINS, care of Woodruff & Robinsons, No. 44 Front-st., New-York, or apply to Mrs. WARREN HERRIOT, on the premises.

COTTAGE TO RENT, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—One of the most desirable Summer residences in the country.—This new cottage is delightfully located upon a gentle slope of the west shore of the cool and refreshing and justly celebrated Lake George, near General Horn's Landing, and in the midst of the finest hunting, trout and other fishing, and the most enchanting scenery in the Adirondack region. The elegant steamer Minnehaha makes regular trips to the foot of the lake once a day, within a short distance of the cottage. For further particulars address O. B. HINCKLEY, Ticonderoga, Essex County, N. Y.

TO LET.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON South Broadway, near Yonkers, embracing about thirty acres of fine lawn, with large, well-furnished house, containing thirteen rooms, with modern improvements, stable, barns, &c.; an abundance of fruit and vegetables, &c.; also, the use of cows, chickens, horse, and wagon, if wanted; rent moderate. Inquire at the owner's, No. 131 East 30th-st., or at No. 117 Broadway, Room No. 4, from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
J. M. KOCHLER.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET, FURNISHED; possession 1st of May.—The place is north of and within a mile of the station at Tarrytown, on the Hudson; house capacious, in perfect order and nicely and completely furnished; an excellent carriage-house, stable, hennery, with extensive chicken yard, &c., and a large ice-house, (filled,) garden spot and ample lawns. For further particulars, inquire at No. 114 5th-av.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR THE Summer; house large and commodious; water front, fine fishing and boating; three minutes from Westport Station, New-Haven Railroad; fine, large, and commodious outbuildings; fine garden, plenty fruit, eggs, milk, and everything pertaining to the comforts of a first-class private family. For particulars apply to SAXTON, VANVELSOR & CO., No. 501 Broadway.

TO LET IN NO. 84 PACIFIC-ST., Brooklyn.—Second and third floors, four rooms each; gas, water, and water-closet on each floor; bath on second; use of stationary tubs for washing; plenty of closets; will be let together or separately; all in good order; possession immediately; five minutes' walk of South or Wall-st. ferries. Apply to owner, on premises.

TO LET—A SUBURBAN RESIDENCE WITH barn and out-buildings, and three-quarters of an acre of ground; commands an unsurpassed view of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn; will be let very low. Inquire of F. E. ROGERS, Real Estate Agent, No. 480 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or on the premises, corner of Meeker and Stewart avs., Brooklyn.

TO RENT—FULLY AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, in West 34th-st., close to 5th-av., the residence of a gentleman about leaving for Europe. The house is an elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x60, with a two-story extended dining-room; lot half a block.
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—NEAR WILLIAMSBRIDGE STATION, for Summer or year, the late residence of John J. Palmer, consisting of large mansion, some eighteen rooms, partially furnished; carriage-house, &c., with ten acres of land in lawn, large garden, &c.; abundance of fruit.
EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LET—TO A RESPECTABLE TENANT, who desires to live in a good house at a moderate expense, a new brown-stone house, on Lincoln-place, Brooklyn, near Prospect Park; size, 18.8x40 feet, three story, basement, and sub-cellar; all the improvements; rent, $800. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 3 Pine-st.

TO LET AT FORT HAMILTON—A handsome villa residence, with garden, stabling, &c.; fine sea view; communication with New-York by ferry-boat near by; rent very low. Apply to ED. ARMSTRONG, No. 128 Church-st., or Post office Box No. 4,273, New-York.

TO LET—LAKE MAHOPAC—A HANDSOME double house, eleven rooms, unfurnished; barn and carriage-house; large garden, and ten acres pasturage and orchard; $300; if desired, fifty additional acres; situation beautiful; every fruit. Photograph at E. H. LUDLOW & CO.'S, No. 3 Pine-st.

WEST 38TH-ST., NORTH SIDE, NEAR 5TH-AV.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house for rent, fully and elegantly furnished, or unfurnished; in complete order. For permits apply to ROWLAND R. HAZARD, JR., No. 110 Broadway.

TO LET—HOUSE, FURNISHED, ON Brooklyn Heights, for six months, with modern improvements; rent low to small family; immediate possession. Apply at No. 11 Garden-place, second door from Joralemon-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR ONE OR FIVE years, fourth loft in building No. 93 East 4th-st., 25 feet front, 96 feet deep; water and water-closet, with hoist wheel; very light. Also, a loft in No. 8 Extra-place. Inquire of C. MYERS, No. 26 2d-av.

TO LET—A FINE HOUSE, FIVE MINUTES from depot, with large garden, plenty of fruit, &c.; house furnished or not, as parties may desire; to a good tenant will be let cheap. Inquire at Nos. 310 and 312 3d-av., or of J. L. STEELE, Flushing, Long Island.

TO RENT.—FURNISHED.—A FINELY AND handsomely furnished small three-story, high stoop, brown-stone front house, in 55th-st., near Lexington-av.; will be let to a responsible party of adults for six months, or longer. For further particulars address House, Box 132 *Times* Office.

MORRISTOWN AND MADISON COTtages and country-seats to rent for Summer or year, furnished or unfurnished; full list and particulars at our office; farms and residences for sale or exchange. J. HENRY JOHNSON, No. 98 Broadway.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET in West 22d-st., near 6th-av.; four story, brown stone, high stoop, 27x70; good order; reasonable rent.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

A HOUSE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, in a very pleasant part of Madison-av., extensive grounds, all modern improvements, to let to a private family; $250 per month. JACOB SHARPE, No. 38 Pine-st.

TO RENT AT SUMMIT, N. J.—A NEAT, comfortable cottage, having nine rooms; only five minutes' walk from the station; about one-half acre of land attached; rent, $600. ARCHIBALD GRACIE, Summit, near the station.

TO LET—PLEASANTLY-SITUATED COTTAGE and stables, No. 199 Montgomery-st., Newburg; complete order. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York, or WM. S. VERPLANCK or JAS. MACKIN, Fishkill Landing.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 34 EAST 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place; all modern improvements and in perfect order.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 746 Broadway, Astor-place.

HARLEM.—TO LET, THE MODERN THREE-story high-stoop and basement brick house, No. 59 East 124th-st., near Mount Morris Park. Apply to S. KENYON, No. 2,223 3d-av., corner 121st-st., or on the premises.

$600 RENT.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO let in the City of Bridgeport, Conn.; improvements; suitable for boarding-house. Call on owner, No. 723 6th-av.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 71 9TH-ST., SUITABLE for business purposes, being near 6th-av.
Apply to GEORGE CHESTERMAN,
No. 76 Nassau-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—PRIVATE FAMILY only; No. 15 Park-av.; rent, $300 per month. Apply on premises.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone dwelling No. 471 Tompkins-av., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn; all improvements; rent, $800. Apply to owner as above.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AN ELEGANT MODERN HOUSE ON 5th-av., above 57th-st., and near the Grand Plaza, to rent, either furnished or unfurnished; it is four stories high, white marble front, and has all the modern improvements and conveniences, and is finished in the best manner; a delightful house for any gentleman who would like to live on 5th-av. and near the Central Park at a reasonable rent, for the owner is going abroad, and is desirous of securing a good tenant; to such the rent will be low. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or 35 East 17th-st.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES TO RENT furnished; printed catalogues with full descriptions and special survey maps to be had at our offices. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st., and Branch Office, opposite depot, Long Branch.

TO LET, FURNISHED—AT WAPPINGER'S Falls, Dutchess County, two miles from New-Hamburg station, (Hudson River Railroad,) a commodious double house, French roof, in perfect order, with twenty-five acres of ground, good garden, ice-house, stables, &c.; to a careful, responsible tenant, will be let at a reasonable rent; the servants, coachman, horses, cows, &c., may be retained, if desired. Apply to GEO. C. WETMORE,
No. 385 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, a beautiful house in 152d-st., (Carmansville;) splendid view of the Hudson; modern improvements; a rare opportunity to get a good home at a cheap rent.
W. H. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

TO LET—THE LARGE ENGLISH BASEMENT house, No. 60 9th-st., near Broadway; well arranged for a first-class boarding-house. Apply at No. 103 Fulton-st., from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 149 East 27th-st. before 9 o'clock morning, or after 6 o'clock evening, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO RENT—A COUNTRY HOUSE, TWELVE rooms, ten acres, garden, orchard, &c.; suitable out-buildings; near depot; 1¼ hours from Chambers-st.; only $400. Also, similar place, nine rooms, $300; full particulars of S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

TO LET—THIRD HOUSE WEST LEXINGTON-av.—New, three story, high-stoop, brown-stone; all improvements; rent, $1,800. Apply to OWNER, on premises, No. 130 55th-st.

TO LET—UPPER PART OF A PRIVATE house in 7th-st.; also, in East 10th-st., four, five, or seven rooms; rent $45 and $55 a month. Apply at Real Estate Office No. 136 1st-av., corner 8th-st.

TO LET.—A NEW THREE-STORY HOUSE, 13 rooms; good for boarders; 2½ miles West of Hoboken; possession at any time. Apply at No. 437 Canal-st.

TO LEASE.—NO. 6 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, for dwelling or business purposes. Rent very low. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 42 Pine-st.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES

IN THE

DREXEL BUILDING,

S. E. corner Broad and Wall sts.,

FOR

Corporations, Bankers, Lawyers, &c.,
NOW OPEN FOR EXAMINATION
AND READY FOR OCCUPANCY
On or before May 1.

TWO ELEVATORS, TWO STAIRCASES, FIRE PROOF, well ventilated and lighted, heated by steam; every modern convenience on each floor. Apply to JOS. W. DREXEL, No. 53 Exchange-place; HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

READE-ST. STORES TO LET.—FIVE-story store Nos. 148 and 150 Reade-st., north side, 50 feet front, and No. 152 Reade-st., 25 feet front, with iron roofs, doors, sashes, and shutters. Apply to R. L. & A. STUART, No. 169 Chambers-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE VACANT LOT, 25x125, on north side Morton-st., between Washington and West sts. Apply to EDWD. TIMPSON, Room No. 11, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-st., or ROBT. SANFORD, Poughkeepsie.

LARGE STORE TO LET—25X107, 100 feet west of Broadway, in Grand-st., adjoining Lord & Taylor's. Apply to AARON HARDMAN, No. 448 Broom-st., 100 feet west of Broadway, north side.

TO LET—FOR PUBLIC GARDEN, LAGER-beer, &c., the large two-story double house at Harlem, with large garden, corner 2d-av. and 124th-st. Apply to GEORGE CHESTERMAN, No. 76 Nassau-st.

FACTORY PROPERTY TO LET, WITH or without steam power, on Imlay, near Summit-st., Brooklyn.
S. EDDY & CO.,
No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

OFFICES TO LET, IN BIBLE HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, having steam heat, can be secured on second or third stories. Apply at Treasurer's Office of American Bible Society.

TO LET.—OFFICE NO. 11 DEY-ST., UP ONE flight; $350; water, &c. Apply from 1 to 3 P. M., Room No. 4.

TO LET—THE FIRST LOFT IN THE double marble building, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway. Apply to J. O. FOWLER, No. 96 Nassau-st.

TO LET—OFFICES, LARGE AND SMALL, in the new building, No. 76 Park-place.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RAYMOND S. PERRIN and ISAAC A. HANCE, bankrupts.—At the City of New-York the 24th day of April, 1873.—To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts will be held on the 8th day of May, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, for the purposes of the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall-street, New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN F. STONE, STEPHEN B. COLGATE and CHARLES W. BLEECKER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Benjamin F. Stone, Stephen B. Colgate and Charles W. Bleecker, composing the firm of B. F. Stone & Co., carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of the said Benjamin F. Stone and Stephen B. Colgate, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC R. SHAW and JAMES SHAY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Isaac R. Shaw and James Shay, of the City and County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignee of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, New-York City, in said district, on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LINDLEY M. HOFFMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 3,881.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Lindley M. Hoffman, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of May, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, (corner of Nassau-street,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of April, 1873.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ap19-law3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AARON J. BROWN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Aaron J. Brown, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of May, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of April, 1873.
ap26-law3wS* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LINDLEY M. HOFFMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lindley M. Hoffman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 28th day of February, A. D. 1873.
CHARLES P. CURRIE, Assignee,
ap19-law3wS* No. 32 Broad-st., New-York City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PUBLISHER'S OPPORTUNITY OF RARE OCCURRENCE IS NOW OPEN.—A gentleman of suitable experience and energy can take the place of a member of a prominent successful publishing-house, who wishes to retire, solely on account of failing health, and who will dispose of more or less of his interest to a suitable successor. Address (in strict confidence on both sides) INVALID, Box No. 113 *Times* Office, giving experience, business, and literary qualifications, and capital.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE BY AUCTION OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, AND TEXAS RAILROAD—Circuit Court of the United States, District of Louisiana—Henry J. Gardner and Peter Butler vs. New-Orleans, Mobile, and Texas Railroad Company—No. 6,958.—Pursuant to a decree rendered in the Circuit Court aforesaid, at the term of said court commencing the first Monday of November last and under the authority of said court, and to carry into execution the terms of a deed of trust or mortgage executed by the said corporation, bearing date on the 8th of March, A. D. 1869, to the plaintiffs in said cause and filed in the proceedings of the suit aforesaid to secure by the terms of the same four thousand bonds of one thousand dollars each, of a uniform series, with coupons attached of forty dollars each, payable the first day of April and of October of each year, and upon which mortgage or deed there is due the sum of four million three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, as declared in the decree in said cause: The undersigned trustees, under the supervision and direction of the undersigned masters appointed in the decree, will, on Friday, the sixth day of June, 1873, in the City of New-Orleans, in front of the post-office of the said city, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., proceed to sell the following property described in the said mortgage or deed in four separate parcels, as hereinafter described, at public auction for cash to the highest bidder: First, all that portion of the main line of the railroad of the said New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, located or to be located between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, and within the said cities and upon the lands, buildings, machinery, rolling stock, and other real and personal property, and the franchises, tolls, rights, and privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging severally used with the same and branches and to said portion of the main line of the said railroad, and roads connecting thereunto, including all the depots, station-houses, engine houses, car-houses, freight-houses, store-houses, wharves, warehouses, wood-houses, machine shops, repair shops, business offices, and other shops, offices and buildings now owned or possessed by said corporation, together with the superstructure and iron rails and its appurtenances, rolling stock, engines, cars, tenders, tools, machinery, steamboats, tugboats and their tackle, apparel and furniture, and other personal property and stock in connecting roads used as aforesaid, and the ferry rights across the Mississippi River. Second, all that portion of the road commencing at the point West-wego opposite to the city of New-Orleans, on the west bank of the Mississippi River, and extending along the track of road for a distance of seventy miles, with all the rights of the said corporation in the said portion of the main line; together with the lands, buildings, machinery, stock, and other real and personal property, and the franchises, tolls, rights, privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging to the said portion of the said road, and separately used with the same, and including depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, store-houses, wharves, warehouses, sheds, machine-shops, offices, and buildings, in connection with the said portion of road west of Mississippi River, together with the superstructure, iron rails, and appurtenances; also, the rolling stock, engines, cars, tenders, tools, steam-boats, machinery and other boats and vessels, and their tackle, apparel, and furniture, fuel, materials, and other personal property appertaining to and used with the constructing, repairing, or carrying on the business of this portion of the road separately and exclusively. Third, all that portion of the main line of said road located or to be located from the point on the road seventy miles from Westwego, and extending westerly through the State of Louisiana to the Sabine River, with all the lands, buildings, rights of way, superstructures, franchises, tolls, privileges, depots, stations, or other rights of way of the said corporation, or which may be held or conveyed by the said trustees or under this decree with the connecting roads, either located or surveyed, or to be located and surveyed, in the State of Louisiana, and which appertains to the said road or connecting roads or branch roads of that portion of the said road within the said State. Fourth, all of the road from the Sabine River to the City of Houston, in the State of Texas, with all the lands, right of way, superstructions, buildings, depots, stations, station-houses, shops, rolling stock, machinery, materials, appertaining or belonging to the line of road from the Sabine River aforesaid to the City of Houston, and exclusively belonging to the same, and any other real and personal property, franchises, rights of way, tolls, grants of privileges not herein described, and which are included in the said deed; and it is to be understood that the sale under this deed of trust, and the decree herein mentioned, is to be subject to a deed of trust bearing date the 1st day of January, 1869, by the said corporation to Oakes Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, trustees, and which affects that portion of the said road and property before mentioned lying within the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile and between the said cities, and is not to impair in any manner the incumbrance aforesaid or the rights under the said deed, the said mortgage or deed to said parties being made to secure a uniform series of bonds of four thousand in number, and each for one thousand dollars, with interest, coupons attached of forty dollars each, payable semi-annually on the 1st of January and July of each year, and bearing even date with the mortgage, and which is referred to in the said mortgage or deed of trust to the plaintiff in this suit. And it is further understood that the property included in the second and third or other parcels above described, being the property lying westerly of the City of New-Orleans and the Mississippi River, in the States of Louisiana and Texas, shall be subject to the mortgages or deeds of trust executed by the said corporation under the power reserved in the deed of mortgage or trust described in the proceedings in this cause to issue bonds to an amount in the aggregate not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars per mile for each mile of the railroad or railroads constructed west of the Mississippi River, which power has been executed by the said corporation by the execution of a mortgage executed to Oakes Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, dated the 15th day of March, 1870, whereby an issue of bonds to the amount of twelve thousand five hundred dollars per mile was provided for upon all the tract of road in the State of Louisiana, and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for all of the track west of the Louisiana line and lying in the State of Texas, which mortgage was modified by an act of mortgage dated 1st January, 1872, but does not increase the amount of the incumbrances; and also a further mortgage, bearing date 1st July, 1870, securing the payment of the second mortgage bonds guaranteed by the State of Louisiana, and which mortgage is an incumbrance on the railroad of said corporation to the west of the river Mississippi and extending to the Sabine River, and all other mortgages existing under said power. There will be prepared twenty days before the day of sale an inventory of the property to be sold in the different parcels, and copies of the mortgages will be in the hands of the Masters for exhibition to any person desiring to purchase. The power to the Trustees to bid for the bondholders is reserved in the decree. The Trustees and the Masters will give information of the matter intrusted to them prior to the sale.

(Signed) HENRY J. GARDNER,
PETER BUTLER,
Trustees.
ROBERT H. SHANNON,
J. W. GURLEY,
Masters.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York, made April 17, 1873, in the matter of the NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, bankrupt, I will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1873, at 12½ P. M., by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, the following assets:

1. Five promissory notes made by the Venezuela Steam Transportation Company to the order of the New-York and Troy Steam-boat Company, all dated New-York, May 1, 1872, four for $10,000 each and one for $13,266 49-100, payable with interest at twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, thirty, and thirty-six months after date respectively.

2. The claim of the New-York and Troy Steam-boat Company against Gerold & Ulrich, of Trinidad, on three protested drafts each for $5,200, gold, drawn by Gerold & Ulrich on and accepted by said company, and due June 22, July 22, and July 1, 1872, respectively, and on one protested draft of J. N. Harriman, Secretary, on and accepted by said Company, for $5,200, gold, in favor of Gerold & Ulrich, indorsed and negotiated by them and due Sept. 20, 1872.

3. Said Company's claim against Clement D. Hancox, arising on the sale by or for him of two drafts drawn on said Company by J. N. Harriman, Secretary, the first accepted, and being for $5,300, gold, payable Sept. 20, 1872, and the second for $5,400, gold, dated May 31, 1872, and payable ninety days after sight; also of one promissory note of said Company for $10,400, payable Aug. 3, 1872.

4. Disputed claims of said Company for money loaned, against J. W. Hancox, Greenville, N. J., for $15,916 70; M. D. Hancox, Belleville, N. J., for $20,145 14-100, and J. N. Harriman, Bergen, N. J., for $11,175 46.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 18, 1873.
JACOB MYERS,
Assignee of the New-York and Troy steam-boat Company, Bankrupt, No. 371 West-st.

SALE OF SMALL-ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 17, 1873.

There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at 12 M., on WEDNESDAY, May 14, 1873, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-yard, New-York, a quantity of small-arms and accoutrements, as follows, viz.:

6,752	Plymouth rifles, cal. .69, serviceable.
174	Plymouth rifles, cal. .69, needing repairs.
6,601	Plymouth rifle sabre-bayonets.
6,355	Plymouth rifle sabre-bayonet scabbards.
4,344	Sharps & Hankins carbines, cal. .52, serviceable.
417	Sharps & Hankins carbines, cal. .52, needing repairs.
278	Sharps & Hankins rifles, cal. .56, serviceable.
26	Sharps & Hankins rifles, cal. .56, needing repairs.
278	Sharps & Hankins rifle sabre-bayonets and scabbards.

Terms: One-half cash in Government funds on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten (10) days afterward, during which time the articles must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

It is to be distinctly understood that no guarantee will be given to purchasers of articles offered for sale and noted in the catalogue, as regards their exact condition or quality; but it is believed, however, that everything offered for sale is as represented.
WILLIAM N. JEFFERS,
Chief of Bureau.

W. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Messrs. OGDEN & CLARK, real estate, &c., office 17th-st. and Broadway, will sell, through L. M. Hoffman's Son & Co.,

On TUESDAY, April 29, at No. 19 East 31st-st., at 10½ o'clock,

All the elegant furniture, &c., contained in the dwelling-house of the above number, consisting of parlor and bed-room suites, carpets, glass and China-ware, curtains, mirrors, &c.

Also,

at 1½, at No. 159 West 31st-st.,

All the elegant furniture, &c., contained in the private dwelling above number, in the usual style and assortment of family furniture.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on Feb. 17, 1873, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, I will sell at auction, by Muller, Wilkins & Co., auctioneers, 5,000 shares of the capital stock of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, par $100 each; 273 mortgage bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad, and Iron Company, $1,000 each; 108 mortgage bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan, and Mattoon Railroad Company, $1,000 each, and 56 mortgage bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, $1,000 each. For further particulars apply to THEODORE M. DAVIS,
Receiver of the Ocean National Bank,
No. 10 Nassau-st., New-York City.

The above sale is adjourned to April 28, 1873, at 12 M., when it positively will take place.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell 80,000 tons Scranton Coal at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

AUCTION SALES.

W. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.
AT AUCTION.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Messrs. OGDEN & CLARK, real estate, &c., office 17th-st. and Broadway, will sell, through L. M. Hoffman's Son & Co., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) April 26, at No. 21 East 19th-st., at 11 o'clock,

All the elegant furniture, &c., contained in the private dwelling-house of the above number, consisting of elegant parlor and bed-room suites, China, glassware, carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors, chandeliers and ornaments of bronze, China, &c.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 694 Broadway, will sell at auction TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 P. M., A VALUABLE LIBRARY OF CHOICE AND RARE BOOKS, illustrated and scarce. Also, fine engravings, minerals, revolvers, photographs and photographic instruments, &c., &c.

☞ After the 1st of May our business will be transacted at No. 656 Broadway, near Bond-st.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS LYNCH and DANIEL J. [illegible], bankrupts.—Pursuant to an order of the Court in the above-entitled matter, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, on TUESDAY, April 29, 1873, at 12½ P. M., at No. 1,162 Broadway, the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of stock, fixtures, and furniture of a first-class bar-room, billiard-saloon, and restaurant. Catalogues on day of sale.—Dated April 26, 1873.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
NO. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 14, 1873.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have declared a quarterly dividend of two dollars per share, payable at the Union Trust Company of New-York on and after May 1 prox. The transfer-books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., and remain closed until FRIDAY, May 2.
GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT,
CRAWFORDSVILLE, AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 24, 1873.

THE QUARTERLY GOLD COUPONS due May 1, 1873, of the First Mortgage [illegible] Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Company will be paid on and after that day at the office of
JONES & SCHUYLER,
Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
J. C. ELSTON, Treasurer.

VERMONT DIVISION OF THE PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD LINE.—Coupons and registered interest, due May 1, on the joint bonds of the Lamoille Valley, Montpelier, and St. Johnsbury and Essex County Railroad Companies, composing the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad line, will be paid free of United States tax, on and after May 1, at the First National Bank, Boston, and at the office of FAIRBANKS & CO., Financial Agents, No. 311 Broadway, New-York.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK.—NEW-YORK, April 22, 1873.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer-books will be closed from date until May 1.
M. F. READING, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after May 1.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date and reopened on the 2d May.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
(CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME-ST.)
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this Bank, payable on and after 1st May next. The transfer-books will be closed from date to May next.
GEO. W. FOULE, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Bank have declared a dividend of six (6) per cent., free of taxes, from the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st day of May next.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1873.

CENTRAL COLORADO IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS.—Coupons from the above bonds, maturing May 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at our office.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

THE COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY First Mortgage seven per cent. Gold Bonds, Due May 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
E. F. WINSLOW, President.
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1873.

OFFICE OF SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND,
BROOKLYN, E. D., April, 1873.

THE COUPONS MATURING MAY 1, 1873, on the sinking fund bonds of this company, will be paid at the banking house of JACOB E. SHIPHERD & CO., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.
CHARLES L. HOPKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
No. 26 Exchange-place, corner William-st.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable on the 1st day of May.
GEORGE P. FITCH, Secretary.

APRIL 25, 1873.

THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1873, ON the War Bounty Loan Bonds, issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank in the City of New-York.
V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner of 54th-st.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st of MAY, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per ANNUM, on all sums from $5 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-av., corner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before May 1 will draw interest from May 1.

Assets........$3,080,111 78 | Surplus........[illegible]

DEPOSIT TO-DAY IN THE SAVINGS bank chartered by the United States. Send for circular. No. 185 Bleecker-st. ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
SAM. L. HARRIS, Manager.

FURNITURE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE
NEW-YORK
MEDAL OF SPECIAL AWARD
AWARDED TO
1872

Medal of special award at American Institute Exposition, 1872, and all the principal Expositions and Fairs throughout the United States.

THE ICE KING

Is the only Refrigerator in the world. It is a PRESERVER, not a consumer, like others that bear the name of refrigerator. It will keep every description of perishable food longer, dryer, and better than any other now in use, and will not consume half the amount of ice. The following are some of the advantages over all others: 1st. It saves fifty per cent. of ice over all other refrigerators. 2d. With the Ice King I can freeze a pan of water into solid ice in a very few hours. 3d. It produces a dry, cold temperature in the provision chamber. 4th. It will produce a temperature of 18° below freezing point in the warmest day of Summer. 5th. One article will not partake of the taste or smell of the other. 6th. The refrigerator is divided into two separate and distinct compartments. 7th. The Ice King is one of the best refrigerators for cooling wine. 8th. Combined with the refrigerator is one of the finest water-coolers in the world. 9th. The provision chamber can easily be kept sweet and clean, as it has no drippings from the ice. 10th. It costs no more than the ordinary refrigerator, and is manufactured into all sizes, suitable for hotels, restaurants, saloons, steam-boats, grocers, butchers, and family purposes. The Ice King can now be seen in operation at

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM OF
THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR
Manufacturing Company,
NO. 1,134 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS.

STORAGE

AND SAFE KEEPING

For FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, PIANOS, CARRIAGES, and all OTHER PROPERTY, in SEPARATE CLOSED COMPARTMENTS, always accessible. Goods received from any point, without previous notice, and raised on elevators. Patent improvements enable wagons to discharge in the warehouses, avoiding all delays and street risks. These establishments are the oldest, most extensive, and best experienced, and are GUARDED day and night by private watchmen.

H. G. HAEGER,
5th-av., from 33d to 34th st.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS.
Office and Library Furniture,
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

MAGNUS BROTHERS,
No. 101 Fulton-st., up-stairs,
offer at retail Picture Cords, all colors, the best quality, and warranted for thirty years. Tassels, Rings, Nails, Hooks, &c. Carpet Bindings, Fringes, Gimps, Shade Tassels, Cord, Banner and Upholstery trimmings on hand and made to order at short notice.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BANK-BOOK NO. [illegible], ISSUED BY the Manhattan Savings Institution, and payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will oblige the owner by returning the same to the bank, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

Pages 3-4 and 9-10 transposed

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Stoves on Railroad Cars.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I am glad to see you urge a law by our Assembly now to prevent our railroads from [illegible] stoves in their cars, and to force them to heat by steam. Riding in cars every day that have stoves in them, I dread the fire and damage [illegible] an accident. Nothing but a law will force all the railroads to do it. The Harlem, Hudson River, and New-Haven cars all have large stoves in them, with live coals enough to burn and roast all the passengers. Do push this matter with your usual energy. I know of no better act of love toward our fellow men. Yours, COMMUTER.

Those Fat-Melters Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Are we to endure that sickening smell that proceeds from the horse-boiling establishment in the vicinity of the Thirty-fourth-street dock another Summer? To-night the stench is simple unendurable. It is a perfect shame that such a disgusting nuisance is permitted year after year, in spite of all the protestations that have been made.

Cannot THE TIMES make it warm for those who are to blame, and keep at them until the nuisance is removed? By so doing it will receive the sincere thanks of the whole community, particularly of those who reside up-town. What has the great "report" of last Summer amounted to? "MURRAY HILL."

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 21, 1873.

Soldiers' Certificates of 1812.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Some time ago I noticed an article in your paper concerning New-York State certificates to the soldiers of 1812, and below please read an exact copy of these certificates, many of which have exchanged hands, under the impression that they were negotiable and perfectly good, while still more remain in the hands of the soldier and applicant, who has reached at least three-score years and ten, and, in very many cases, too poor to enjoy the common necessaries of life, while others have either sold or placed their certificates in pawn, for the sake of a few dollars to buy bread. And will the great State of New-York repudiate these certificates, given to the oldest soldiers of the State and country, for contingent or personal expenses on account of the State in the times that tried men's souls, when to clothe and equip one's self with all the necessary articles of a practical soldier was a thing which the best patriots of the present day would not submit to?

These old soldiers will all soon be gone, but they as well as the disgrace which the great State of New-York is sure to incur if she repudiates her obligations to them, will live forever in the history of the State and her people. Here, now, is the certificate:

Certificate No. —.

We, the undersigned, pursuant to chapter 178 of the Laws of 1859, passed April 8, 1859, do hereby certify that we have audited and revised the claim of ——, and that there is due to him the sum of $——, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, from August, 18—, for contingent expenses adjudged to him by us, in pursuance of the provisions of said act.

FRED. E. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.
GEO. P. SHERMAN, Inspector-General.
Dated Albany, July 4, 1859.

Our worthy Governor is the chief representative of these worthy old patriots, and will not only approve but, if possible, lend his influence to any legislative action in their behalf.

SCIRE FACIAS,
A Veteran of the late War.

RAMAPO, Saturday, April 19, 1873.

A Gentleman Who Ought to be Looked After.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice the stir which Grace Greenwood has made because she was not allowed to go into the New-Haven Railroad cars when not intending to leave as a passenger. I don't pretend to uphold Commodore Vanderbilt in all his doings, but in this instance I think he is right. The cars and the platforms are for the use of passengers, not for the public at large, and this rule of excluding all persons except passengers is rigidly enforced throughout England and the Continent of Europe.

The other side of the question came under my observation not long since, in the case of an Irish damsel who was leaving the City to go as cook or waitress a short distance into the country. She was accompanied by five friends—two male, three female—who had come to see her off. There was the usual amount of talk, the proper allowance of tears, and the inevitable whisky-bottle. The party came in good time, and occupied six seats on the pleasantest side of the train; five of these were vacated at the last minute, and my lady was comfortably installed for her ride of twenty miles with two benches turned to face each other, while every other bench in the car was occupied by two passengers. I chuckled, then, a little, when I found out that the combination of comfort, whisky, and grief had put the damsel to sleep, and during her nap she had passed the station where she wished to stop. She paid the forty cents for her extra ride, with many an uncomplimentary word to the conductor, and during the three hours she waited for a return train I hope she sobered down so as to be in a more fit condition to present herself to her new employers.

I don't believe I am competent to tell Grace Greenwood anything new. I would simply say that I have in my pocket three railroad tickets—one for Trenton, one for Stamford, one for Peekskill. These I occasionally put in my hatband when going to a train to see a friend off, either North, South, or East. They have each done duty a number of times "and still live."

C. H. R.

A Naive Reminiscence of Alfred Tennyson.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I read in to-day's number of THE TIMES an article headed "An Afternoon with Alfred Tennyson." It might interest you to know that his fame in England was the same twenty-six years ago. I was a young girl of sixteen, and did not speak a word of English, only German and French. I lived for six weeks with Alfred Tennyson's cousin, a niece to Sir John Franklin, in the country, near Henley, and on the very day of my arrival Tennyson came there too. I did either not understand his name or cared little about it in my confused feelings of an utter stranger among English tongues, when Tennyson proposed a promenade in the garden and village. All of the party readily agreed to it. Though I was anxious to send first of all a letter to my friends in Germany, and Tennyson came forth and offered me out of his pocket an old quill to write a few hasty lines, I took it with thanks, so much more as he addressed me in a rather comical German, and all the ladies looked at each other, whispering. I worried myself what improper thing I might have committed, not understanding a morsel of their "which whach," and we left. It was January, and nice and mild weather, roses flowering in the garden. Alfred Tennyson walked next to me, and spoke of Goethe and his *Faust*, which he had read just then. I did my best to understand him. It was, after all, the only home-breath I inhaled just then, so young and so far from my own country, and the tall strange figure with the black eye, the large hooked nose, and raven hair, slightly bent in speaking to me, began to interest me highly. He wore the same shabby Spanish mantle, with a velvet collar, gathered at the shoulders, and a large-brimmed hat. I made a remark about the mildness of English Winters and the beautiful roses, and he ran over the grass to the bush, cut the finest, and gave it to me. All the young and old ladies looked aghast, and I thought the country queerer than ever. Then we reached a turtle-dove cot, and, standing there talking, Tennyson said to me: "Ich bin eine kleine Taube," meaning he had not quite understood me, as he really was a little deaf, and I thought I never heard in my life a nicer pun, looking upon the tall figure who made a little of a Paganini impression on me. We returned home and, ah, misfortune! there it began to rain, and I only had a light silk mantle myself. Tennyson, as quick as a gallant young Frenchman, took off the celebrated mantle of his and threw it on my shoulders, and we hurried home. But if eyes could stab I would not have reached it. Then all the ladies surely had bad designs upon me. I hardly had given back to Tennyson his cloak, and we entered the parlor without him, as all of them screamed in a terrible French, "His pen! a [illegible] all the talk! and his cloak on your shoulders!" "But, my dear ladies, I am perfectly innocent in all this. Don't you know who it was?" "No; a gentleman, I suppose." "It is Alfred Tennyson, the poet laureate." Who was proud now?

MRS. B.

School Teachers' Salaries.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The teachers' case has been so well stated in a communication which you have already published, and so ably supported by your own generous advocacy, that little of detail remains to be added. The female teachers of the City owe you earnest and lasting gratitude for your appreciation. That our schools should be degraded into charity schools where the "three Rs" can be imperfectly taught by poorly-paid, and poorly educated teachers, is surely neither the wish of our citizens nor the spirit of the age. Reduce the occupation of teacher to the same level as the factory and the work-shop as a means of living, and you exclude from it every intellectual, well-educated, earnest woman.

It is all very well to practice economy in public affairs, but this is no question of dollars and cents, or mere material science. Here the children of the Republic are the hostages that shall have to answer with life and honor for any mistakes in the management of the schools. It is only too clear that those who represent the wealth and intelligence of the community do not yet fully understand their intimate relation to the welfare of the State. There were days when education was a very simple process, and the educator of little value to society. Who so taught the bowmen to send the arrow straight to its mark from the towers of some feudal castle was equal to his time. So also was that much-abused creature, the mediæval monk. He trained the few that were needed to preserve the seeds of art and letters till the suns rose that were to ripen them into glorious flower and fruit. For the rest, he taught the boys their paters and aves, and the simple virtues of their time, fidelity and courage. With the generations that succeeded arose the schools and the teachers suited to their epoch. Still the college and the cloister for the scholar; still the merest rudiments of knowledge for the laborer and the artisan. Deep in the mysterious bosom of the earth yet slumbered the grand forces that were to revolutionize society. Now, look at the conditions by which we are surrounded. Steam and electricity throbbing through a thousand pulses to the uttermost earth. Science no longer shut in secret chambers, like an alchemist of old, but guiding the enlightened labor of the world. In the breath of this new era, the serf of feudal times, the blind force, the mere unreasoning slave of later days rises a man. Savage, powerful, terrible in his rude strength, still more terrible in his ignorance! This is he with whom the Europe of to-day has to deal.

Germany, wise and far-seeing, educates this creature, and thus secures safety and dominion. But look at him, dark and ominous, as the Hun of old in the shadow of sculptured capitals! See him crouching by the Arch of Triumph; by the gardens and palaces of doomed Paris. See him in the glare of the burning city, the worst tyrant at whom humanity has ever trembled. Have we not this same treacherous and savage force to contend with under different aspects? Does it not lurk, evil and menacing in every pestilential lane and alley of our great cities? Yes; have we not seen it, drunken and ferocious, reeling to the ballot-box that guards free institutions? Degrade the schools indeed! elevate them, extend them, cherish them; they are the salvation of the State, and the guarantees of its future. Exclude from their positions of honor political appointees, ignorant, incompetent, and unfaithful. Reward the cultivated, honorable, tried teacher with social recognition and salary bearing some proportion to the good she does, and she will educate a race powerful and enlightened to guard the sacred inheritance of freedom.

W. M. S.

The Proposed Building Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Referring to Vitruvius' rejoinder, in your issue of yesterday, let me say in general terms that the real difference between the present building law and the proposed one is that the former, as applied to the buildings of an immense city, hardly any two of which are alike in plan, section or elevation, gives fixed and difficult rules, which operate unequally and inefficiently, and the latter gives simple rules on a sliding scale, which operate equally and efficiently; while, also, the present law provides for an administration of its parts on Tammany Ring principles, and the proposed one recognizes only that spirit of purified administration made possible by THE NEW-YORK TIMES, inaugurated by the Committee of Seventy, and now being carried to a successful issue by the common sense and moral sensibility of the people. Also, that by the proposed law, the often conflicting dicta formulated in a crude, isolated, scattering way from the useful but necessarily narrow and local experiences of mechanical handicraft, are replaced by the authority of liberally-educated experts, whose duty it has been, on their broad professional platform, to compare, test, classify, and consolidate the current experiences of the others. And, moreover, that the present law is mainly based on the building traditions of a comparatively small town, with citizens of moderate means and simple habits, while the proposed law contemplates the capital of the Western Hemisphere with building comforts and architectural expression, commensurate with its population and rapidly developed wealth and culture.

Your space will not permit me to show in detail the extreme weakness of the several special points which Vitruvius endeavors to make; but allow me to observe:

First.—As to his objection to the five-feet coping wall called for in particular instances in section 26, that the Board of Fire Underwriters, who recommended its insertion, are probably the best judges of what is likely to protect firemen; and that such a wall, far from presenting any obstacle, in an æsthetic sense, to a well-trained architect, who accepts the material and necessities of his epoch, will only afford him the framework of a new attraction.

Second.—I do not find that section 29 of the proposed law calls for any "elegant front on Fifth-avenue" to be "streaked with rough bond stones." Suppose that in such a situation he should have to treat an "isolated" pier in brick, (which is what the corrected copy of the law refers to,) would not Vitruvius be equal to the insertion of bond-stones, not "rough," as he gratuitously assumes, but polished, if required, like a looking-glass, as many of the strongest stones, including our New-York "blue-stone," can be and are? Or could he not carve the sides that would show, or color and gild them?

Third.—Vitruvius misquotes the corrected copy of a clause in section 41, requiring that "each beam resting upon a corbelled ledge shall extend entirely across the ledge to the wall." But suppose his misreading and his forced interpretation of its meaning were both adopted, and "supposing the building to be 75 or 100 feet wide," would not Vitruvius provide some supports beneath the beam, and if he butted the ends of its different lengths well together would not the whole construction, throughout its length, be as much one beam as the different conjoined parts of another timber construction would be one truss? And if Vitruvius did his duty by the pieced-out beam, in the way of supports, throughout its length, he surely would not neglect to provide for it where its two outside ends join the outside walls of the building. And that is just what the clause he objects to calls for.

Fourth.—The "preposterous clause," as Vitruvius calls it, contained in section 70, is, word for word, copied from the present law, section 35, which is a duplicate of the former, except that the clause in the present law, as to discretionary power, immediately following this mare's nest, is entirely omitted, and but for this and another such instance we should probably have heard nothing from Vitruvius. The truth is, the present law is so meagre and inelastic in its impersonal rules that nearly everything is left to discretionary power, while the proposed one is so adaptable in its methods that very little is left to such a dangerous and tempting power.

Fifth.—Referring you to the above for Vitruvius' probable real objection to section 68, (which he misnames 69,) and in which provision is again made for the removal of "discretionary power," I confess my sympathy with him in his avowed objection to the difficulty of getting committees together. Before the formation of the branch of the Architectural Institute, to which, unworthy as I am, I have so often been re-elected Secretary, I fulfilled the like functions, throughout the civil war, to an organization nearly as eminent and successful, much given over to standing committees; and, with that frankness and alacrity probably bred of its sanitarian influences, I own to a large experience in that inaptitude for quorums and other plain duties so characteristic of standing committees. But really, Mr. Editor, if secretaries are to be stumped by the sins of omission of committeemen, what is our country, quite given over to legislative investigating committees; what is England, which is said to be governed by a committee of the House of Commons, and what is the world generally coming to? Gov. Dix, when, in his late message, he recommended our institute to unite with the gentlemen representing the fire interest in revising the building law, was not troubled, though used to committees most of his life, with visions of non-coalescent ones. Why should Vitruvius be?

As to Vitruvius' next paragraph, Civis is abundantly able, as is obvious, to give it whatever attention he may think is worth while to bestow upon it.

And as to his following one, I don't, on looking again at the Business Directory for the current year, observe that a single architectural firm consists of four or even of three members, and only a dozen consist of two, eight of the gentlemen forming these firms being members of the Chapter. The figure I before gave does not include a single one of the two dozen and more of honorary members, or, among professional members, "of those who," like naughty, greedy children, when the moon is not sliced up into green cheese for them, "have left it in disgust," or have thought it prudent to vacate their places before being called on by some of our committees.

Vitruvius has only to mention his three names to receive the information he covets as to whether they correspond with some on the list of the black-balled candidates for our society. But the central lamp of our institute, with all its chapter lights burning round, shines for all; and

While the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return.

They will find us, after the 1st of May ensuing, in new quarters, (which will be legitimately advertised in due course,) where our library, ever at hand for the studies by which modest and teachable persons may be so much improved, will have a vastly superior, and above all, a fire-proof habitat for its growing treasures.

Regarding Vitruvius' somewhat personal remark as to "the exact value of Mr. Bloor's opinion in matters of this kind," I am not conceited enough to suppose that the public would regard my individual opinion as at all "interesting," seeing that (whether as member of the committees on a revision of the building law, or as Secretary of the Chapter,) I am simply one individual of a collective body, which can only be held responsible for its united action. And I doubt whether you, Mr. Editor, would think it proper for me to take advantage of the hospitality of your public columns to intrude an advertisement of my professional work in response even to Vitruvius' yearning "to know how many buildings have been erected under any building law in this City from [my] plans and under [my] supervision." Yet even the humblest of men has his necessary little circle of supporters, and in justice to my relations with mine, let me answer Vitruvius' attempted aspersion by reminding him that some of the architects who have the largest and busiest offices in the City, confine their practice exclusively to country work. If he will go with me, (carefully paying his own expenses,) to various suburban places, stopping on the way perhaps to have some of the Central Park work pointed out, with careful discriminations as to the various productions of its professional forces, I may put him in the way of securing for his *otium cum dignitate*, a "tasteful residence" from a $5,600 cottage to a $50,000 villa, "erected from [my] plans and under [my] supervision," and intrusted to me for sale. Not all, however, are for sale, for my clients, I am proud to say, generally prefer to live, day and night, in the houses I build for them, just as long as Providence vouchsafes them life in the flesh, and deeply regret, I have serious reason to conjecture, every moment of enforced absence from the hearth-stones I have erected, or, rather, laid down, for their lares and penates, except, perhaps, when engaged in excursions on return tickets at reduced rates, for the sole purpose of visiting and admiring my works elsewhere. Mr. Editor, my benevolence gathers strength as I approach my last paragraph. Considering how much Vitruvius might possibly learn by an urban as well as a pastoral communion with me, it occurs to me at this late moment, that I might not only guide his pensive steps through the pleasant lines of my country houses, but that as two city buildings, "erected from [my] plans and under [my] supervision," with some help from a junior partner, happen to lie, though in different directions, within a very few minutes' walk of my office, I might snatch a few moments to show him some work, now some fifteen years old, which, in both examples, includes such thorough construction that, I doubt not, if the shades of the two Vitruviuses should, with mine, "revisit the pale glimpses of the moon" fifteen hundred years hence, we will find that both buildings still grace the Republic. Among much else that might inspire Vitruvius with that tranquillity that comes of conscious knowledge, he would, in one of these structures, find the first instance in this City so far as I am aware of the use of iron [illegible] over heating flues, and of a durable stone, from another part of the continent, to replace shaly, perishable stuff which so long met the approval of the builders of this City, and which most of them are likely to outlive. In the other, he would find, I think the first and still almost the only instance in this City, so far as a private building is concerned, of a long stretch of massive marble entablature, surmounting two façades of the same material, and all enclosing the mere vestibule to galleries of art-products, the which, if Vitruvius could but take a quiet stroll through them, and imbibe even a taste of their inspiring and formative spirit, might get him on the right instead of the wrong side of a question in which architectural art, as well as stability of construction and security against fire, is involved.

And as Vitruvius should step forth from these galleries and reflect how close a connection there might have been between the gathering of their treasures and the daily suggestions of the quiet, purely-treated marble front that enclose them, (which, as the feature of this structure was largely the work of my then partner, I can afford to say seriously) I can hardly doubt (and this, perhaps, the weakness of human nature may confess) greatly adds to the enthusiasm with which I invite Vitruvius to an extra pastoral communion; that after [illegible] and fondly studying these close-at-hand products of the halcyon, but, of course, comparatively inexperienced days of my youth, he would rapturously exclaim, "If these things were done in the green tree, what might not be done in the dry?" and would incontinently and avidly entreat me to close my ears to the hundred (masculine) syrens of my chapter, for to nearly such a centennial figure do the different classes of members, maugre Vitruvius' "thirty," run, and vouchsafe to accept some of the driblets of the overflow-work of the illustrious trio of outsiders "who do more business than the whole thirty." And having some conception of the work done by any thirty of the "institute" practitioners, and of what can conscientiously be done by one architect, with even an unlimited supply of ordinary assistants and appliances, I am convinced that those three unfortunate men, whoever they may be, must, if they have been at such high pressure for any length of time, be [illegible] depleted of all architectural ideas and [illegible] whatsoever, and without some such intervention as speedily reduced to the last stage [illegible] of utter inanity or insanity.

In conclusion, for we have got to Vitruvius' closing nut-shell paragraph, the previous—and strongly personal—"finally" being but an *ignis fatuus* to lead innocent and [illegible] laymen into his last ditch, the whole [illegible] may be summed up—with some trivial alterations in his text—thus: Members of the National Architectural Institute and of its local branches, find it their duty to use all their influence toward placing themselves in such a position as to secure the jurisdiction of a proper building law, properly administered; as they have so much first-class work to do that they consider it unjust to the public and themselves for the carrying on of such work to its maximum excellence to be endangered, for lack of such jurisdiction. And seeing that the majority of the *soi-disant* architects outside of the institute are architects only after the manner of the renowned Pecksniff, the wisdom of the proposed arrangement will not be seriously questioned, either by the Chuzzlewits whom they have endeavored to victimize, or by the lay proprietors and professional Tom Pinches, whom they have victimized.

A. J. BLOOR.
Secretary N. Y. C. A. I. A.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, 16th April, 1873.

One of the Victims of the Colfax Massacre.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, April 23.

D. W. Shaw, who is reported as killed at Colfax Court-house, Grant Parish, in the late massacre in Louisiana, is a native of Paddy's Run, Butler County, Ohio. He was fifty-eight years old at the time of his death. His father, Rev. Hezekiah Shaw, was sent by the Methodist Church in 1810 from this State to Louisiana, where he stayed two years, and labored with marked success as an able minister. He returned in 1812, and died at Paddy's Run about ten years since. His son, Daniel Wesley, was raised a farmer. At twenty-two years of age he was elected a Justice of the Peace in Morgan Township, which office he held for nine years. He was an active Democrat, and a strong supporter and personal friend of Hon. John B. Weller in all his campaigns for office. He emigrated to Louisiana in 1851 or 1852, and settled at Alexandria, on Red River. He was shortly after elected Sheriff, and served one or two terms before the war. After the close of the war he served a term in the House of Representatives as a member from the Alexandria district. For several years past he has been a cotton planter, with varied success. He was appointed to act as Sheriff by Gov. Kellogg lately in a district where the negroes are in many localities largely in the majority, and in defending their rights he lost his life. He was a cousin of M. Halstead, Halstead's father and Shaw's mother being brother and sister. Hon. D. R. Brown, of Noblesville, Ind., for many years a Republican State Senator from Hamilton and Tipton Counties, married his only sister.

Rice Famine in Java.

The rice scarcity, which is still prevailing in Java, appears to be most severely felt at Demak, near Samarang. Corpses of men and women, who have died of hunger, are daily found on the roadside; it is no rarity to see persons lying along the roads, exhausted and awaiting death. On two occasions has it happened that women have offered children for sale to Europeans. These women, as well as the children, looked dismally thin, and assigned, as a reason for their unnatural actions, the hope that the children, being with Europeans, would not at least die of hunger, which would otherwise be unavoidable. Drought continues to prevail in several districts of Java. In the Samarang Residency the paddy planting has [illegible] failed in consequence. At Demak, by last advices, some rain had fallen, and the poor people are planting paddy again with renewed hope.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 25.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100	W. U. Tel......c.	85¾	100	Panama......	108¾
100	do......c.	85¾	200	Lake Shore......c.	92¾
500	do......	86	200	do......	92¾
200	do......	86	400	do......s3.	92¾
2400	do......	86⅛	5	do......	93
200	do......s3.	86	200	do......s3.	92¾
100	do......s3.	85¾	200	do......	92¾
400	do......	86	300	Rock Island......c.	108¾
500	do......	85¾	200	do......	108¾
600	do......	86	800	St. Paul......	60¾
100	do......b3.	85¾	800	do......	60¾
100	N. Y. C. & H......c.	101¾	700	do......	60¾
100	do......	101¾	600	do......	60¾
10	do......	102	700	do......	61
500	do......	101¾	100	do......	60¾
100	do......b3.	101¾	200	do......b3.	6 ¾
100	do......b3.	101¾	700	do......	60¾
400	Pac. M. S.S.Co......	59¾	100	do......c.	60¾
800	do......	59	400	do......	60¾
100	do......c.	58¾	200	do......c.	60¾
300	do......	59	300	do......	61
100	do......b30.	59¾	1000	do......	6 ¾
600	do......c.	59	100	Tol. & Wab......	70¾
800	do......	59	100	do......c.	70¾
200	do......	58¾	300	do......	70¾
300	do......	58¾	500	St. Paul R......b3.	61
500	Erie Railroad......	64¾	400	do......	60¾
500	do......b3.	64¾	300	do......	60¾
2300	do......	64¾	100	Ohio & Miss......c.	44¾
900	do......	64¾	200	do......	44¾
100	U. Pacific......	32¾	100	G., C., & I. C......	38¾
100	do......	32¾	300	do......	38¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$2,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'65,n.117¾	$700	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, small......119
2,000	U.S.5-20 C., '67.s3.119¾	4,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R......111¾
4,500	U.S.5-20 C.,'67......119¾		

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$7,000	Erie 1st......	108¾	100	Chi. & N. W....b. c.	81¾
1,000	Erie 3d......	99	100	Pac. R. of Mo......	49¾
1,000	Mich. So. S. F......	104¾	100	C., C. & I. C....b. c.	39
1,000	Cen. Pac. G. bds.	103¾	700	N. Y. C. & H.....b.c.	101¾
13,000	Union Pac. 1st......	87	100	do......c.	100¾
5,000	Un. Pac. 7s, L'd G't......s3.	74¾	100	do......b3.	101¾
6,000	U. Pac. 10s, Inc.	73	200	do......c.	101¾
1,000	D., L. & W., 1st.	101	300	do......	101¾
2,000	C., R. I.&P.7s.c.	103¾	500	do......	100¾
3,000	M. & St.P..I.div.	84	100	do......b3.	101¾
1,000	Bost.,H.& E 1st.	38¾	100	do......c.	100¾
4,000	B.,C.R.&M.1st.b3	90	300	do......c.	101¾
10,000	Can. So. 1st......	92¾	100	do......b10.	102
5,000	C., C. & I. C.1st.	88¾	100	do......	101¾
2,000	do......	86¾	200	L. S. & M. So....b.c..	92¾
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 2d.	73	300	do......	92¾
1,000	West. U. Tel. 7s.	99	100	do......	92¾
7,000	P., F. W.&C.1st.	106¾	100	do......c.	92¾
3,600	St. L., J.&C.1st.	90	200	do......	92¾
17	Ninth Nat. Bank.	103	500	do......	93
20	Mercantile Bank.	115	100	do......b3.	93
200	Mech. Bank......b3.	140	500	Han. & St. Jo.b.c.	43¾
8	Del. & H. Canal......	114¾	130	Morris & Es......	91¾
100	Adams Express......	95¾	900	Erie Railroad.b.c.	64¾
100	Panama Railr'd.c.	108	1200	do......	64¾
1200	West. U. Tel.b. c.	85¾	100	do......b4.	64¾
200	do......	85¾	100	do......	64¾
300	do......s3.	85¾	600	do......c.	64¾
100	do......	85¾	1200	do......	64¾
100	do......c.	85¾	300	do......s3.	64¾
200	do......	85¾	300	do......	65
300	do......b3.	85¾	500	do......	65¾
300	do......s3.	85¾	100	do......c.	65¾
400	do......	85¾	300	do......	65¾
200	do......	85¾	1000	do......	65¾
300	do......	85¾	100	do......	65¾
100	do......s3.	85¾	200	do......	65¾
200	do......	85¾	200	U. Pacific......b. c.c.	32¾
1400	do......	85¾	200	do......	32¾
100	do......	85¾	200	do......	32¾
300	do......	85¾	100	do......c.	32¾
600	do......	86¾	500	do......	31¾
700	do......	86¾	200	do......c.	32¾
400	do......	86	100	do......	32¾
100	do......s3.	86	200	Tol., W. & W....b.c.	70¾
200	Chi. & R. I......b. c.	109	300	do......	70¾
400	do......b3	109	800	Mil. & St. Paul.b.c.	60¾
100	do......c.	108¾	100	do......c.	60¾
800	do......	109	100	do......	60¾
1000	Pac. M. S. S. Co. bet. call......	58¾	300	do......	60¾
100	do......	58¾	300	do......b3.	60¾
1000	do......	58¾	500	do......	60¾
100	do......c.	58¾	300	do......	61
100	do......	58¾	200	M. & St. P. Pf......	[illegible]
900	do......	58¾	100	Del., L. & [illegible]	[illegible]
1100	do......	58¾	100	Harlem [illegible]	[illegible]
400	do......s3.	58¾	100	Ohio & Miss. [illegible]	44¾
500	do......c.	58¾	100	do......	44¾
100	do......	58¾	200	do......	44¾
100	do......	58¾	100	do......	44¾
100	do......b3.	58¾	800	do......	44½
100	do......	58¾	100	do......	44¾
100	do......	58¾	200	do......b3.	44¾
400	do......	58¾	100	do......b3.	44¾
100	do......	58¾	300	Ohio. & Miss. Pf......	73¾
800	do......	58¾	300	do......b.c.	73¾
30	do......	58¾			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2¼ P. M.

$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62, called bds......120	$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.119¾
1,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65..120¾	10,000	do......119¾
6,500	U.S.5-20 C., '65.n.117¾	28,500	do......119¾
3,500	U. 10-40 C......113¾	60,000	U. S. 5s, C., '81......116¾
2,000	U. S. 6s, Cur......115	10,000	do......c.116¾
		10,000	do......116¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

600	Con. Coal......	57	500	Lake Shore......	92¾
100	do......	57¾	160	do......s3.	92¾
100	do......	57	100	Erie Railroad......	65
500	West. Union......	86	100	do......	64¾
100	do......c.	85¾	100	do......s3.	65
500	do......	85¾	100	Rock Island......	108¾
500	do......	86	100	do......	108¾
400	Pacific Mail......	58¾	200	St. Paul......c.	60¾
300	do......	58¾	100	do......	60¾
300	do......	58¾	100	Tol. & Wabash...c.	70¾
100	do......	58¾	500	do......	70¾
100	N.Y. C. & Hud.b3.	101¾	300	N. J. Southern......	38¾
100	do......	101¾	200	Ohio & Miss......c.	44¾
100	Han. & St. Jo......	42¾	100	do......	44¾
100	C., C. & I. C......	39	100	do......b3.	44¾
200	Union Pacific......	32¾			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, old......	79¾	100	Pac. Mail.bet.call.	58¾
500	Georgia St. 7s......	89	600	do......	58¾
5,000	Harlem 1st M......	102	200	do......	58¾
5,000	North Mo. 1st......	91	100	do......	58¾
1,000	Ohio & Miss. Con. S. F......	94	300	do......	58¾
1,000	Ohio & Miss. 2d M....bet. call.	85	100	Un. Pac..bet. call.	32¾
3,000	Mor. & Es. 2d......	97	91	Cleve.& Pitts. g'd.	89
1,000	Det., M. & Tol., 1st M......	87	600	do...bet. call.	88¾
10	Man. & Merch.Bk.	100	200	do......b10.	88¾
100	Con. Coal of Md., bet. call......	57¾	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	87
700	do......	57¾	5	do......	87¾
100	N. Y. C. & H. R., bet. call......	101¾	5	C., C., C. & Ind......	85¾
100	do......c.	101¾	100	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	44¾
600	West. Un. Tel.b.c	86	100	do......	44¾
300	do......	85¾	200	Chic. & R. I..b. c.	108¾
100	do......b3.	85¾	100	do......	108¾
300	do......	85¾	200	do......	108¾
300	do......c.	85¾	100	do......	108¾
400	do......	85¾	100	do......	108¾
100	do......c.	85¾	100	do......c.	108¾
300	do......	86	100	C., C. & Ind. Cen., bet. call....s3.	39
200	do......	85¾	100	do......	39
100	Erie Railroad.b.c.	64¾	200	Mil. & St. P..b. c.	60¾
100	L. S. & Mich. So..	92¾	300	do......	60¾
100	do..b. c...b3.	92¾	500	do......	60¾
100	do......s3.	92¾	100	do......	60¾
			200	do......	60¾
			300	do......b3.	60¾
			500	do......	60¾

SALES FROM 2¼ TO 4 P. M.

600	Western Union......	85¾	400	Lake Shore......	92¾
600	do......	85¾	15	do......	93¾
400	do......	85¾	200	do......	92¾
100	do......b3.	85¾	1000	do......	93
600	do......	85¾	100	do......	93¾
100	do......b3.	86	1000	do......	93
200	do......	86	100	do......b3.	93¾
400	do......	86¾	5	do......	93¾
200	do......b3.	85¾	100	do......	93
700	do......	86¾	300	St. Paul......	60¾
100	do......b5.	86¾	300	do......	60¾
700	do......	86	600	do......	60¾
100	do......	86¾	400	do......b4.	60¾
400	do......	86	400	do......	60¾
17	Del. & Hudson......	115	100	do......	60¾
100	Quicksilver......	40	400	do......b3.	60¾
100	Pacific Mail....s3.	58¾	200	do......	6 ¾
100	do......	58¾	200	Rock Island......	108¾
1100	do......	58¾	100	do......	108¾
100	do......b3.	58¾	100	Tol. & Wab......	70¾
500	do......	58¾	400	do......	70¾
200	Erie Railroad......	65	400	do......	70¾
400	do......	65¾	300	do......	70¾
621	N. Y. C. & Hud......	101¾	100	Ohio & Miss...b3.	44¾
100	do......	101¾	100	do......	44¾
100	do......b10.	102	300	Han. & St. Jo......	42
800	do......	101¾	200	C. C. & I. C....b3.	39
800	do......	101¾	100	do......	39
700	Union Pacific......	32¾	300	do......	39¾
100	N. J. Southern......	38¾	400	do......	39¾
200	St. Paul Pf......	73¾			

FRIDAY, April 25—P. M.

The rates for Money and the disposition among lenders have improved to-day, and Stock Exchange borrowers were accommodated, as a rule, at 7 ℘ cent. Gold Interest, or a little over 8 ℘ cent. per annum in currency. The rates on first-class Merchant paper, not discounted at Bank, are 8@10 ℘ cent., and on strong Railroad Notes and Acceptances 12 ℘ cent. per annum. The daily receipts of Currency from the Country by Express are understood to be quite considerable this week, but a large portion in National Bank Notes, which will not count in the Bank Averages of to-morrow Afternoon. The general return movement, however, is certainly telling favorably on the Money market.

The sales of Gold were inclined to advance in the forenoon on the delay at the Treasury in preparing the May Interest without rebate. But later in the day the quotations returned to 117¾@117¾ ℘ cent.

In the Foreign Exchanges there was more business than yesterday, and the 60 days' London rate ¼@⅜ ℘ cent. firmer, closing 108¾@108¾ ℘ cent.

The Public Funds held firm, and the offerings of the Coupon Bonds, wanted for Europe, not equal to the demand. The Southern State Bonds dull and the Railroad Mortgages steady, without much business at the Exchange Board.

The share speculation is of a very unsettled temper. The new *Bull* combinations move with halting confidence, and outside buyers, under such signs, come into the market with great caution. On the other hand the bearish feeling against the Railroads and Telegraph and Pacific Mail is not so actively developed as to depress prices materially. And the consequences to-day, as on yesterday, are dullness of movement and steadiness in prices. At 4 o'clock P. M., when the Exchange closed, the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

Closing Quotations—April 25.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s......	116¼	116¼
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov......	120¼	120¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July..	119¾	119¾
American Gold......	117¾	117¾
Bills on London, 60 days......	108¾	108¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson......	101¾	101¾
Chicago and Rock Island......	108¾	108¾
Pacific Mail......	58¾	58¾
St. Paul Preferred......	73¾	73¾
St. Paul Common......	60¾	60¾
Ohio and Mississippi......	44	44¾
Western Union Telegraph......	85¾	86
Erie......	64¾	65¼
Union Pacific......	32¾	32¾
Lake Shore......	92¾	92¾
C. C. and Indiana Central......	38¾	39¼
Toledo and Wabash......	70	70¾
Harlem......	125¾	125
North-west......	81	81

Gold fell to 117¾@117¾ ℘ cent. after 3¼ P. M.

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ℘ ct. reg. '81......	117¾	5-20 coup., n. l., '65......	117¾
6 ℘ ct. coup., '81......	121	5-20 reg., '67......	117¾
5-20 reg., '62......	114¾	5-20 coup., '67......	119¾
5-20 coup., '62......	115¾	5-20 reg., '68......	117¾
5-20 reg., '64......	114¾	5-20 coup., '68......	118
5-20 coup., '64......	115¾	10-40 reg......	112¾
5-20 reg., '65......	114¾	10-40 coup......	113¾
5-20 coup., '65......	120¾	5s coup., '81......	116¾
5-20 reg., n. l. '65......	117¾	6s Currency......	114¾

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83......	94¾	Del., L. & W. 2d......	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87......	91¾	Tol. & W. 1st Ex......	95¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est......	90	Tol.&W.1st,St.L.Div.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub......	90	Tol & W. 2d......	83¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......	101¾	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	84¾
Erie 1st. Extended......	103¾	T. & W. Cons. Conv.	87¾
Erie 4th, 7s, '80......	98	Gt. Western 1st, '88......	94
Erie 5th, 7s, '88......	99	Gt. Western 2d, '93......	89¾
B., N.Y. & E. 1st. '77.	91	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st......	88
Hud. R. 7s, 2dS.F. '85.	104	Gal. & Chic. Ex......	100
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75......	101	Gal. & Chic. 2d......	99
Harlem 1st, 7s......	103	Chic., R. I. & Pac......	103¾
Albany & Susq. 2d......	97	Morris & Essex 1st......	105
Albany & Susq. 3d......	95	Morris & Essex 2d......	97
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82...	111	N. J. Cen. 1st, new......	103
Chi., B. & Q. 8s, 1st......	110¾	N. J. So. 1st 7s......	78¾
Mich. So. 7s, 2d......	99¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.1st.	105
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s.	104¾	Cl. & Pitts. Con. S. F.	98
Cle. & Tol. Sink'g F.	101¾	Cl. & Pitts. 2d......	99
Cle. & Tol. new bds.	92¾	Cl. & Pitts. 3d......	99
Cle., P. & Ash., o. bds.	98	Cl. & Pitts. 4th......	84¾
Cle., P. & Ash., n.bds.	97	Chic. & Alton S. F......	102
Detroit, M. & Tol......	97	Chic. & Alton 1st......	104¾
Buff.& Erie, new bds.	93	Ohio & Miss. Con......	92¾
Lake Shore Div. Bds.	93	Ohio & Miss. 2d......	84¾
Lake Shore Con. R. B.	98¾	Peninsula 1st Con......	90
Pac.7s, guar. by Mo.	96	St. L. & Iron M. 1st......	98
Cen. Pac. Gold Bds......	103¾	Mil.&St.P.1st 8s.P.D.	107¾
West. Pac. Bonds......	94¾	M.&St.P.7s Gold,R.D.	88
Union Pac. 1st......	86¾	Mil.&St.P.1st,LaC.D.	89
Union Pac. L. G. 7s......	74¾	M.&St.P.1st,I.&M.D.	84
Union Pac. Inc. 10s......	72¾	Mar. & Cin. 1st......	99
Ill. Cen. 7s, '75......	101¾	C., C. & I. C. 1st......	88¾
B. & So. Ill. 1st 8s......	98	C., C. & I. C. 2d......	73¾
Alt. & T. H. 1st......	100	Tol., P. & W., E. D......	88¾
Alt & T. H. 2d Inc......	80	Tol., P. & W., Bur. D.	86
Chi. & N. W. S. F......	100	Tol., P. & W., Con. 7s.	74
Chi. & N. W. 1st......	94¾	B., H. & E. 1st......	38¾
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	87¾	C. F. & Minn. 1st......	79¾
Del., L. & W. 1st......	100¾	B.,C.R.&Minn.1st7s,g	89¾

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1873.

Gold receipts......	$733,581 83
Gold payments......	1,813,410 80
Gold balance......	44,481,920 03
Currency receipts......	2,317,797 40
Currency payments......	279,206 66
Currency balance......	18,977,324 98
Customs......	355,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—APRIL 25.
Telegraphed [illegible] E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old......	97¾	98
City 6s, new......	101¾	101¾
Camden and Amboy......	119¾	120
Pennsylvania Central......	56¾	57
Reading......	116	116¾
Lehigh Valley......	59¾	60
Catawissa Preferred......	44¾	45¾
Philadelphia and Erie......	26	26¾
Northern Central......	38	38¾
Lehigh Navigation......	40½	40¾
Lehigh Gold Loan......	93¾	93¾

Our Wall-street people are respectfully warned against being "struck" on Tax Assessments. We have seen an experiment in this line, in black and white, to-day, which deserves to be exposed. "Yourself and firm," write a brace of lawyers located near the City Hall, "have probably been largely assessed for personal property. *We can have the tax very materially reduced, at a cost to you of one-half the amount saved.*" It is added that the books close on the 30th inst., "after which nothing can be done." The present Tax Commissioners go out of office on that day, but it by no means follows that "nothing can be done" in the way of correcting over-assessments, and, we should hope, without the intervention of middle-men, with the new Commission.

The Bank of British North America has just been removed to the large and handsome office lately occupied by the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, in the City Bank Building, No. 52 Wall-street. From its last annual report we learn that the business of this old institution has been very prosperous during the past year. The Bank has a paid-up capital of two million pounds sterling, a reserved fund of two hundred thousand pounds sterling, and its stock now pays ten per cent. per annum Dividends.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company have declared a Quarterly Dividend of *Three per Cent.* payable May 1. This is at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, raised from 10 per cent. a year, heretofore paid Half-Yearly, under the arrangement announced last January.

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the specie value of $2,088,748; amount marketed, $2,111,811.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, April 25, 1873.

The present high price of Government Securities is increasing the demand for first-class Railroad Bonds; and as the amounts now offering are comparatively small, it is reasonable to suppose the present difference of from TWENTY to THIRTY per cent. cannot be obtained for any great length of time. Government Bonds are higher now than for several years past. A "Five-twenty" Bond at 120, paying six per cent. on the par value, yields but a small income on its market price, and if an entirely safe investment can be obtained with a difference of 200 to 300 dollars on each 1,000, it is largely to the interest of the holders to make the exchange.

We are recommending the following for such Exchanges or for new investments—all of them payable in gold, principal and interest:

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENTS at 88 and accrued interest, interest payable May and November; these bonds are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000. The road, 420 miles in length, is now completed, and the business offering is very large, and increasing daily.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENTS at the market price, which is to-day 95, flat. These bonds are of $1,000 each; interest payable January and July. This road having been consolidated with the great CENTRAL PACIFIC, and payment of its bonds, principal and interest, assumed by them, we see no good reason why they should not soon approximate in price to Central Pacifics—now 103, and becoming very scarce in the market.

Also, the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SEVEN PER CENTS, interest payable January and July, secured by a First Mortgage on the Extension to deep water on Chesapeake Bay, on the proposed Kanawha River Branch, and on the Great Bridge to be built over the Ohio River at Huntington, and a Second Mortgage on the Main Line, with all its equipments, depots, &c.

Only **$3,000,000** of these Bonds will be offered for sale at present. Price 90 and accrued interest.

We consider them amply secured, and a very desirable investment. The proceeds will be used in adding largely to the present equipment, and in extending to deep water on the Chesapeake Bay, where the largest steamers in the world can load and unload alongside the cars.

The amount of money to be invested within the next few months will be very large; the Government disbursement alone for the next three months will reach $100,000,000, and the May and July dividends of the banks, railroads, and other corporations as much more.

We continue to deal in Government and Central Pacific Bonds, receive deposits on which we allow interest, make collections, execute orders at the Stock Exchange for cash, and conduct a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 9 WALL-ST.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

THE YOUNG INVESTIGATION.

Evidence of Andrew J. Garvey—How His Bills Were Made Out.

The Committee of the Board of Supervisors, to whom was referred the investigation of the official conduct of Joseph B. Young, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, met at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday, Mr. Billings presiding.

Andrew J. Garvey testified that in 1869 or 1870 he had had some conversation with Young in regard to moneys received through Woodward. It took place at the north-east corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth-street. Young said, in a confidential way, that he had not been treated right, taking into consideration the use he had been to those men. He said Woodward, he understood, had half a million of money at interest, beside his homestead, and contrasted Woodward's circumstances with his own. Did not recollect any other conversation on this subject. When this conversation occurred they had been walking up-town together, and were about to part. Could not recollect how the conversation occurred.

Mr. Hawkins asked the witness as to his recollection of conversations with Woodward on this subject.

Mr. Andrews objected.

The Chairman of the committee thought the question was not allowable, as no evidence could be produced to contradict the witness's statement.

Mr. Hawkins said that in investigations similar to this, such evidence was considered admissible. By what Woodward said to the witness it was proposed to show what became of the large sums of money Woodward collected improperly. There was no other fund from which Woodward could have paid money to Young than this.

The committee reserved its decision in permitting the question to be put.

Mr. Garvey continued his evidence, and stated that he received 35 per cent. of the amount of his bills. He did not know what became of the interest on his claims. He never got any of it. The witness was going on to state what Woodward told him about the interest, but the evidence was objected to.

Mr. Hawkins said he expected to prove by the witness' evidence that Woodward said the interest had been divided between Young, Watson, and Woodward himself, and consequently Garvey must not expect to get any. Mr. Hawkins then stated that his case was closed.

In answer to a question of the committee, Garvey stated that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the interest was divided between Watson, Young, and Woodward. He had seen Woodward give Young checks frequently.

Garvey was then cross-examined by Mr. Andrews, and testified that he commenced business in this City as a plasterer and decorator about thirteen years ago. Was worth then $20,000 or $30,000. Did not know how much he is worth now. Declined to say how much he thought he was worth. Had stated in substance that he had paid a percentage on his bills in order to get them paid. He was asked how much was due to him by Woodward and sometimes by Ingersoll, and then the bill was made out so that about thirty-five per cent. of it would pay him for the actual work done. This thirty-five per cent., however, included work done for Tweed and private parties. Made a good profit on the thirty-five per cent.; could not say exactly how much. Woodward, Watson, and Ingersoll told him to make the additions to his bill. Mr. Young never told him to do so. Had never paid Young anything, and did not know positively that Young had ever received any of the City's money.

The committee then adjourned to Thursday next at 1 P. M.

Attempt to Kill Father Gavazzi.

The *Swiss Times* reports that Father Gavazzi was preaching on the suppression of religious corporations on March 30, when two men, one of them a tailor from Faenza, thirty years of age, and the other a Roman student, eighteen years of age, were discovered in the act of firing a large bomb-shell full of powder and iron on the door of the evangelical chapel in Via del Corallo. The two miscreants, taken in the act by the guards of the Questura, were arrested before they could accomplish their infernal design. It was indeed most fortunate the bomb did not explode, or it must have caused great damage, the room being full of people. The arrested men were immediately given up to the Procuratore del Rè, to whom was also delivered the sequestered bomb. The above-mentioned student had been arrested before for injuries to the arms of Savoy, and for having taken part in a demonstration on the death of a Pontifical gendarme.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

THURSDAY, April 24, 1873.

Present—Hon. S. B. H. Vance, President, in the chair, and a quorum of members.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

That vacant lots on Sixty-second street, the Boulevard, Ninth-avenue, and Sixty-third-street, be fenced in.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

That street-lamps be lighted in Mangin-street, between Houston and Stanton streets; also Croton water-pipes be laid therein.

That a sewer be built in Mangin-street, between Houston and Stanton streets.

That the vacant lots on the east side of Madison-avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, be fenced in.

That the sidewalk on the south side of Thirty-fourth-street, between Eight and Ninth avenues, be flagged.

That one lamp, with blue glass, be placed on each end of the lower step of the stoop at the entrance to the Fifteenth Precinct Police Station-house.

That the vacant lots on the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh-street, and on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twelfth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be fenced in.

That a crosswalk be laid across Spring-street, opposite No. 109.

REPORTS LAID OVER.

That crosswalks be laid, one from the south-east corner of Front and South streets, and one from the north-west corner of Roosevelt and South streets, to connect with crosswalk leading to ferry-house.

That one additional street-lamp be placed in front of the Twenty-third-street entrance of the College of the City of New-York, and also one additional lamp in front of the Lexington-avenue entrance to said building.

That street-lamps be lighted on both sides and in the centre of the Boulevard, from Seventy-ninth to to One Hundred and Fourth-street.

That street lamps be lighted in Fifty-ninth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue.

GENERAL ORDERS ADOPTED.

That on the west side of Third-avenue, from Sixty-sixth-street to north side of Sixty-ninth street, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks flagged and reflagged.

That One Hundred and Eleventh-street, from First to Fourth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That on the west side of Sixth-avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Fifty-seventh-street, the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

That Eleventh-street, from Dry Dock-street to the East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That the vacant lots on Fifty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be fenced in.

That on both sides of Eighty-fifth-street, from Avenue A to First-avenue, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

That Fifty-sixth-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That Sixty-fifth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue, be paved with granite-block pavement.

That Fifty-second-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That gas-lamps be placed and lighted in Ninety-third-street, between Second and Third avenues.

That two street-lamps be placed and lighted on north side of Twenty-fourth-street, between First-avenue and East River.

That street-lamps be lighted in Forty-sixth-street, from First to Second-avenue.

That the vacant lots on both sides of Fifty-sixth-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue, be fenced in.

That on the west side of Sixth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Fifty-fifth-street, the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

That the vacant lots on the south side of Forty-second-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, be fenced in.

That the Controller draw warrants for the sum of $613, for expenses incurred in making arrangements for attending the funeral of the late Alderman Peter Gilsey.

That the sidewalk on both sides of Eleventh-avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth streets, be flagged.

That One Hundred and Tenth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the Boulevard, be regulated and graded.

That in Eighty-fifth-street, from Second to Fourth-avenue, the curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks flagged.

That on both sides of Seventy-eighth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

Each by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Billings, Cooper, Falconer, Flanagan, Kehr, Koch, Lysaght, McCafferty, Monheimer, Morris, Ottendorfer, and Reilly—12.

Adjourned until Thursday next, the 1st prox., at 2 P. M.

JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 25.—Mr. Murphy presented the remonstrance of Charles L. Wright & Co., Hicks & Bell, and several other ship-owners in New-York City, against the passage of an Assembly bill relative to private watchmen.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Benedict—To ascertain the amount due Mr. Anthony J. Bleecker, of New-York, for appraising the value of property of that City, and to provide for payment thereof.

By Mr. Murphy—Regulating acknowledgments of proofs of deeds and other written statements in foreign countries.

Mr. Murphy offered a resolution for lithographing 500 copies of the chart of piers and the bulkhead line in New-York harbor, on the Brooklyn side, as prepared by the United States Commission. The work is to be done under the supervision of the Clerk of the Senate. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

BILLS PASSED.

Fixing the salary of Commissioner Van Nort at $10,000 per annum, and directing Controller Green to pay the arrears due Mr. Van Nort.

Authorizing summary conviction of professional thieves, burglars, pickpockets, counterfeiters, and forgers in the City of New-York.

Establishing free schools in District No. 3 in the town of Flushing.

Providing for the support of the poor in the County of Jefferson.

Amending the charter of Carthage, Jefferson County.

Amending the charter of Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County.

Authorizing the Mayor, Aldermen, and commonalty of the City of New-York to convey certain lands to the United States.

Extending the powers of the Boards of Supervisors, except in New-York and Kings Counties.

Incorporating the Eighth Ward Savings Bank in New-York City.

Relative to deaf and dumb persons accused of crime.

Regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Enabling lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows to take, hold, and convey real and personal estate.

Authorizing the village of Yonkers to borrow money to construct water-works.

Authorizing marine insurance companies to declare extra dividends in certain cases.

Incorporating the Staten Island and New-Jersey Ferry Company.

Authorizing the City of Newburg to borrow money for water purposes.

Amending the acts to secure to creditors a just division of the estate of debtors who convey to assignees for the benefit of creditors.

When the Clerk announced the Appropriation bill Senator Murphy moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to insert a clause restoring Dr. O'Callaghan to the office of State translator of old Dutch manuscripts. Carried.

Mr. Lowery moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out the item of [illegible] to academies. Lost—yeas 10, nays 17.

The bill was then read a third time, and passed.

The bill providing for a railroad in Christopher and other streets in New-York was amended by providing that three per cent. of the gross receipts shall be paid into the City Treasury, and as amended was passed.

Amending the charter of the Society for Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New York.

Incorporating the Young Ladies' Christian Association of New-York City.

Releasing the property of the Jewish Theological Seminary in Westchester County from taxation.

Fixing the salary of the Auditor of the City of Brooklyn at $15,000 per annum.

Relative to lands of Joseph H. Binninger, deceased.

Incorporating the Free Methodist General Conference of North America.

In reference to the Brooklyn Sunday-school Union.

Mr. Parry offered a concurrent resolution of thanks to Charles Francis Adams, of Boston, for his eloquent Seward oration. Adopted.

Mr. Tiemann offered a resolution for an adjournment *sine die* at noon on May 1. Tabled.

Adjourned till Monday night.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Roche, from the Conference Committee on the Brooklyn Election bill, reported in favor of concurring in all the Senate amendments. The report was agreed to.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the act providing for the employment and payment of attachés in the Sheriff's office, New York, by making the appointment and payment conform with the directions of the Board of Supervisors. It also provides for a commission to examine the claims of those connected with the office. Lost—55 to 32.

On motion of Mr. Burns, a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

To provide for submitting to the people at the next general election the question whether Judges shall be elected or appointed.

Amending the Apprentice law by increasing the stringency of the features relative to indentures, and making it obligatory on employers to get the consent of guardians of minors before employing them.

A large number of members voted in the negative on this bill, when Mr. Woods explained its provisions and spoke in favor of them, but it was lost, 59 to 29.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, the motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Authorizing the City of Binghamton to issue bonds for the liquidation of its existing indebtedness.

Authorizing the town of Oswego to convey by deed the lot of land known as the Gospel lot.

Amending the charter of the New-York Bankers' Life and Trust Insurance Company.

Authorizing the Common Council of Brooklyn to improve Commercial and other streets.

To confirm and levy certain assessments in the City of Brooklyn.

Reappropriating certain moneys to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in the City of New-York.

Providing for grading and improving Tenth-avenue, in New-York.

Providing for further testing a steam dredge to be used on the canals. Lost.

A resolution was adopted calling back from the Senate the New-York Christopher-street Cross-town Railroad bill for amendment. The amendment is only a verbal one of no importance.

Incorporating the East-avenue Omnibus Company of Rochester.

Mr. O'Brien had leave to introduce a bill to reimburse the money expended by counsel in the defense of Stephen Gemsha, tried for murder in Buffalo.

Mr. Woods called up his resolution for the investigation of the affairs of the New-York Gas Company. The resolution was adopted, limiting the time to ten days.

The passage of bills was resumed.

To incorporate the People's Savings Bank of Amsterdam.

To repeal section 4 of the act of 1872 relating to the Treasurer of Monroe County.

To reorganize the Board of Excise in the City of Brooklyn.

The Christopher-street, New-York, Railroad bill was amended by requiring the company to pay into the City Treasury three per cent. of the gross earnings, and then passed again.

Making appropriations for canal expenses and ordering repairs.

Authorizing an addition to the Alms-house, of Poughkeepsie.

Amending the charter of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy.

To incorporate the Rochester Driving Park Association.

To authorize the Bath and Hammondsport Railroad Company to use rails of a certain weight.

To extend the distribution of Croton water through New-York.

To amend the charter of the City of Hudson.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Fort—The State Tax bill.

By Mr. Prince—Against the bill concerning actions against sheriffs—agreed to; also, against the bill to prevent abuses in New-York Police Courts—agreed to; also, against the bill designating newspapers to publish the session laws—agreed to; also, against the two Usury bills—agreed to.

By Mr. Fort—Against the bill providing for the lease of Congress Hall, Albany. Agreed to.

Mr. Beebe moved a reconsideration of the vote agreeing to the report. Carried.

Mr. Beebe then moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Beebe then moved to take from the table the adverse report of the Railroad Committee on the bill to repeal the Queens County Railroad act. Lost.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

Alleged Attempt to Bribe a Juror.

From the Detroit Post, April [illegible].

One morning during the trial of the celebrated Barry-Shehan breach of promise case in the Wayne Circuit Court last month, a juror named Charles Taylor informed Judge [illegible] that on the previous evening he had been interviewed by a man who had attempted to bribe him in the interests of the defendant Shehan. Subsequently, Mr. Taylor informed the prosecuting attorney that the man was one James McKinney, a resident of Redford, and a complaint was made against that individual in the Police Court. Yesterday he was arrested, and arraigned on a charge of attempting to bribe a juror, pleaded not guilty, and gave bail in the sum of $500, with two sureties, for his appearance May 5. The complainant, Taylor, alleges that during the first day of the case McKinney went to him and attempted to bias his opinion and influence his judgment by the offer of $100; and that upon another occasion McKinney offered him any amount of money if he would procure a disagreement of the jury, and represented that upon a former trial he had got one Capt. Mann and another person—whose name Taylor does not remember—to disagree; also, that he had got a man boarding at Excelsior's Hotel, to disagree upon the jury on which Taylor had been impaneled.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN Railway

7 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE GOLD BONDS,

SECURED BY A

1st Mortgage on its Extension.

The line of this Road, including the Extension, is 420 miles, and IS COMPLETED, except the short distance of eighty-five miles between Havana, on the Illinois River, and the Mississippi.

A part of the line, (202¼ miles,) from Indianapolis to Pekin, has been in successful operation over two years, and is recognized as one of the most important roads coming into the City of Indianapolis. Its net earnings are more than sufficient to pay interest on ALL Bonds issued by the Company, and its receipts for 1872 were more than $395,000 greater than in the previous year.

These Bonds possess unusual strength, and we recommend them for the following reasons:

1. The Road is already earning more than operating expenses and interest.
2. The unfinished portion of the line will be completed within a few months, and the entire road has an immense business immediately tributary to it. EARNINGS FOR LAST THREE MONTHS OF 1872 WERE AT THE RATE OF $7,297 PER MILE per annum, and must reach $10,000 per mile within two years, and continue progressive.
3. The effect of such revenue upon the market value of the capital stock of the Road, as well as upon its convertible bonds, is obvious.
4. The SECURITY IS COMPLETE.
5. The management of the Road is acknowledged to be SUPERIOR, and there can be no possibility of any default in interest payments.

The Bonds are SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD, $1,000 each, convertible at option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. Price 90 and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, January and July 1, free of tax.

ALL NEGOTIABLE SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT BEST MARKET RATES.

Further information furnished on application.

TURNER BROS.,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

HOLDERS OF U. S. 5-20 BONDS

CAN REALIZE A

PROFIT OF OVER 30 PER CENT.,

by exchanging them for FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the

Portland & Ogdensburg Rail Road

VERMONT DIVISION,

at present market rates, and draw same interest as now—six per cent. gold.

More than sixty miles now in successful operation, and the balance of the line well advanced toward completion.

At present rate of gold these Bonds pay over

EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST,

and are a PERFECTLY SAFE investment.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.,
St. Johnsbury, Vt.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 311 Broadway, New-York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
No. 118 Milk-street, Boston.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

---

7 TO 12 PER CENT.

We make a Specialty of County, City, and School District Bonds, Guarantee Legality of all bonds sold, collect the coupons without charge, or take same as so much cash on sales. ☞ Send for Price-List.

THE LAW OF MUNICIPAL BONDS, just published by our senior, should be in the hands of all interested in this class of securities. Two vols.; price $10. W. N. COLER & CO., No. 17 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1873.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The bonds of this issue, due May 1, 1873, can be exchanged, bond for bond, at any time on or previous to that date, for the new Consolidated Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds, due May 1, 1900.

Interest payable May and November.

The new bonds are of the following denominations: Registered—$1,000, $5,000, and $10,000. Coupon—$1,000. After May 1, 1873, this will be the only mortgage upon the road and franchises of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 5, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of managers will be held at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 13th May next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 14.

By order of the Board,
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in compliance with the terms of sinking funds provided in the mortgages of the Tebo and Neosho Railroad Company and the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railway Company the following bonds have this day been drawn for redemption viz.: Tebo and Neosho Railroad first mortgage bonds, Nos. 1,489, 287, and 1,785; Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railway first mortgage consolidated bonds, Nos. 5,783, 5,641, 5,141, [illegible], 6,031, 5,418, 5,362, 4,976, 6,139, 5,036, 4,638, 4,690, [illegible], 5,746, and 5,776.

The foregoing bonds will be redeemed, at their par value in gold, on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of June, 1873.

The interest on all of said bonds will cease after sixty days from said 1st day of June, 1873.

LEVI PARSONS,
President Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad Co.
NEW-YORK, April 21, 1873. ap25-1aw4wF.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BROOKLYN, April 25, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock on FRIDAY, May 2, for the purchase of the whole or any part of Two hundred thousand ($200,000) dollars Seven Per Cent. Permanent Water Loan Bonds, payable in 1910, interest payable January and July. Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and state the price offered in addition to accrued interest. The Controller reserves the right to reject any bids not to the interest of the city.

T. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned has made application for the renewal of certificates for sixteen shares stock of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, issued to R. O'Neill, the original certificates having been lost or misplaced.

R. O'NEILL.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 24, 1873.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ANNUAL election of this Company the transfer-books will close on the 29th inst. at the close of business, and be reopened on SATURDAY, the 7th of June, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. R. MARVIN, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.—Continental, Home, Star, and others, by E. S. BAILEY, No. 5 Wall-st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE

Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY CO.

(CONSOLIDATED,)

Of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

30 year 7 per cent., with Sinking Fund of 2 1-2 per cent. of Gross Earnings.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN NEW-YORK. INTEREST SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

This road is formed by the consolidation of the St. Louis and South-eastern, the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville, and the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroads, and is the shortest and best possible route from ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO to NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, MACON, MOBILE, SAVANNAH, and CHARLESTON. Its superstructure and equipment are unsurpassed by any in the West.

The earnings for month of March were $114,450, sufficient to operate the road and pay the interest on all outstanding bonds.

Three hundred and fifty-eight miles of this road are completed and fully equipped. The Consolidated Bonds are issued at the rate of $21,000 per mile for the purpose of making a single debt, completing branches, and supplying equipment to meet the rapidly-increasing business. $1,600,000 have been sold, and we offer a limited number at **90 and accrued interest in currency.**

The St. Louis Board of Trade recently passed a series of resolutions expressing the opinion "THAT THIS WILL BECOME ONE OF THE BEST PAYING LINES LEADING OUT OF ST. LOUIS," congratulating the stockholders on "THE HONORABLE AND ABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY," expressing the belief "that THE SECURITY OFFERED BY THE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS TO THE **AMOUNT OF $21,000 PER MILE IS GOOD, AND RECOMMENDING THEM WITHOUT HESITATION AS AN INVESTMENT** TO CAPITALISTS, BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD."

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as an unexceptionable Railway Security.

Full particulars furnished, upon application, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
WINSLOW & WILSON,
No. 70 William-st., New-York.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads, at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level, Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

NEW-YORK Loan and Indemnity Co.,

No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

Transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Receive DEPOSITS subject to CHECK AT SIGHT, paying INTEREST on DAILY BALANCES.

Checks on this Company pass through Clearing-house.

Receive TRUSTS and FINANCIAL AGENCIES, keep transfer-books, register STOCKS, and act as TRUSTEES for RAILROADS, and other corporations and for individuals.

DIRECTORS.
H. H. VAN DYCK, President.
ANDREW McKINNEY, First Vice-President.
T. W. PARK, Second Vice-President.
PROSPER P. SHAW, Third Vice-President,

William B. Ogden,	G. M. Van Nort,
Charles Stanton,	Alexander E. Orr,
John H. Cheever,	Aaron Claflin,
Abel Denison,	George H. Brown,
George H. Bissell,	Christopher Meyer,
William H. Breeden,	G. P. Lowrey,
John Q. Hoyt,	William H. Foster.
William Foster, Jr.,	

JOHN T. BANKER, Secretary.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS.

OF THE

MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,

COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

GILBERT & GIVINS,
No. 58 La Salle-st., Chicago.

We invite correspondence with capitalists seeking investment in Chicago, either by purchase or by loan.

We negotiate loans on real estate first lien at nine and ten per cent. interest semi-annually.

Refer to Hide and Leather Bank of Chicago, and Bank of Chicago.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FOR SALE—$50,000.

Paterson City, (N. J.,) Funding Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable March and September, free and exempt in New-Jersey, from State, county, and city taxes, in denominations of $500, maturing as follows, viz.:

$6,000, March 1, 1874; $8,000, March 1, 1875; $10,000, March 1, 1876; $12,000, March 1, 1877; $14,000, March 1, 1878.

Sealed proposals for the above bonds and accrued interest are solicited to be addressed to William Swinburne, Controller, Paterson, N. J., and indorsed "proposals for Funding Bonds." Same will be publicly opened by the Controller and Department of Finance, May 16, 1873, at 2 o'clock, at the City Hall.

The right to accept or reject any or all proposals in whole or in part is reserved, parties must be ready to take bonds within one week after acceptance of proposals.

WM. SWINBURNE, Controller.

TO INVESTORS IN REAL ESTATE SECURITIES and Trustees.—I have for sale $200,000 First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds, interest and principal guaranteed and payable in New-York by a first-class trust company. These bonds are offered at par and accrued interest, and will bear the strictest investigation. Circulars and specimen bond forwarded by mail. WILLIS A. BARNES, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Cohoes Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as will come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cohoes, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

T. G. YOUNGLOVE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of........................$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

AGENCY OF THE

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,

No. 59 Wall-street.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS

issued for use in Europe, China and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the World.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates. Also, Cable Transfers.

Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other Banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON, Agent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR INDIANS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, March 29, 1873.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at Nos. 40 and 42 Leonard-st., New-York, until 12 o'clock M., of Tuesday, the 29th day of April, 1873, which place will be open for business on and after the 8th day of April, 1873, for furnishing the following-named articles, required for issue to Indians at the agencies named:

SANTEE AGENCY.
500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
150,000 pounds XX Flour, or 12,500 pounds per month, or its equivalent in wheat.
36,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 3,000 pounds per month.
14,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
28,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
1,500 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
3,600 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
3,600 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

YANCTON AGENCY.
1,800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
84,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 7,000 pounds per month.
480,000 pounds XX Flour, or 40,000 pounds per month, or its equivalent in wheat.
25,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
50,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
3,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
7,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
7,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

WHETSTONE AGENCY.
5,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 25,000 pounds per month.
1,200,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,000 pounds per month.
100,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
200,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
12,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
25,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
5,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY.
1,850,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
108,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 9,000 pounds per month.
600,000 pounds XX Flour, or 50,000 pounds per month.
35,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
70,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
4,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
9,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
9,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
10,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.
4,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
180,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 15,000 pounds per month.
700,000 pounds XX Flour, or 58,000 pounds per month.
20,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
40,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
10,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

GRAND RIVER AGENCY.
5,060,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 25,000 pounds per month.
1,200,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,000 pounds per month.
100,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
200,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
12,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
25,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
5,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

RED CLOUD AGENCY.
5,600,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 25,000 pounds per month.
1,200,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,000 pounds per month.
100,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
200,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
12,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
25,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
25,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
12,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY.
1,370,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
276,000 pounds XX Flour, or 23,000 pounds per month.
22,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
45,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
2,800 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
7,800 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
4,800 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

KIOWA AGENCY.
2,500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
500,000 pounds XX Flour, or 41,663 pounds per month.
30,900 pounds Coffee, (green.)
63,600 pounds best Brown Sugar.
4,000 pounds Plug Tobacco in boxes.
7,800 pounds best Brown Soap in boxes.
7,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
3,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

WICHITA AGENCY.
1,130,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
138,300 pounds XX Flour, or 11,525 pounds per month.
15,500 pounds Coffee, (green.)
32,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
2,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
4,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
3,500 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
2,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

BLACKFEET AGENCY.
8,000 pounds coffee (green.)
12,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
3,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
3,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
3,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.

CROW AGENCY.
25,000 pounds Coffee, (green.)
50,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
3,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
7,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
2,500 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.
3,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

MILK RIVER AGENCY (FORT PECK.)
60,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
140,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
14,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
16,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
5,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.
10,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.

Bids for Beef Cattle will state price per pound, gross. Parties bidding for the other articles will state price per pound, net, and furnish a sample of each article bid for, except the Bacon and Salt. The prices must be given without modification or any proposed modification whatever.

The Beef Cattle must be good, merchantable cattle, all steers, from three to seven years old, in good, healthy condition, and averaging at least eight hundred pounds, live weight, the weight to be determined by weighing on scales, when practicable. Their delivery must commence at each of the points named on the first day of July, 1873, at which time about one twenty-fourth of the whole quantity will be delivered; and, thereafter, the balance to be delivered in equal quantities on the 15th and 1st of each month.

Bids will also be received for the delivery of the quantity of Beef required for the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June, 1874, of what are known as "Native," or "American," Cattle, or for cattle that have been wintered north of Kansas; the cattle so delivered to meet the above requirements as regards age and condition, and to average not less than one thousand and fifty pounds, live weight.

That there may be no failure on the part of the contractor, he will be required to keep the Beef Cattle in the vicinity of the Agency, to be delivered when required; and should it be ascertained that he is not collecting cattle in the vicinity fast enough, or should he fail to deliver them as required, the undersigned will purchase, or cause to be purchased, Beef Cattle as he may elect, at the expense of said contractor.

All the supplies except the Beef will be inspected and received by the Government at New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Sioux City, or Yancton, and, with the further exception of Flour, must be delivered, packed and marked for shipment, by the 1st day of June, 1873.

The Flour must be ready for inspection and delivery at such times and in such quantities as will secure, at each Agency, at all times, at least one month's supply.

Bids will also be received for the delivery at St. Louis or Kansas City, by the 15th day of September next, of the following Bacon, clear sides:

For the Upper Arkansas Agency, 29,375 pounds.
For the Kiowa Agency, 54,000 pounds.
For the Wichita Agency, 23,125 pounds.

The Bacon must be sound and sweet, and put up in gunnies.

The Flour to be fresh ground, of XX quality, to be made wholly from good sound wheat, and to be delivered in good, strong, double sacks, each sack to be branded "Indian Department Flour."

The Coffee to be delivered in double sacks. The Sugar to be delivered in barrels, full head-lined.

Proposals will be received for the delivery of any one or all of the above-named articles, for any one or all of said Agencies.

The undersigned reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of each or any of the articles which the bidder or bidders propose to furnish.

Parties bidding for Flour are required to furnish samples, each to be in quantity not less than one pound, with a private mark corresponding to same in proposal.

Parties to whom contracts for the supply of Flour are awarded shall, within 20 days, furnish to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs samples, in quantity not less than 25 pounds, of the quality contracted for.

Bids will also be received for the delivery at the Agencies, on or about the 1st day of July next, or other specified points, of Beef, Flour, and Bacon for the following Agencies in Montana Territory:

BLACKFEET AGENCY.
70,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
150,000 pounds XX Flour, or 12,500 pounds per month.
25,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

CROW AGENCY.
225,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
500,000 pounds XX Flour, or 41,666 pounds per month.
80,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

MILK RIVER AGENCY (FORT PECK.)
150,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
2,000,000 pounds XX Flour, or 166,666 pounds per month.
150,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

All articles furnished by contract made under this advertisement will be subject to inspection, and such articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the requirements of contract and the sample will be rejected, and in that case the contractor or contractors will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality without delay, or if that be not done they will be purchased at his or their expense.

Payments will be made at this office on proper receipts, after the accounts therefor shall have been properly approved.

Each copy of each proposal must have a copy of this advertisement (a slip from a newspaper) pasted at its head.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interest of the Government.

No bids will be considered from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract.

No contract, or part thereof, will be permitted to be assigned or filled by other parties without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

No bids will be considered for goods delivered at the Agencies, except as specified in this advertisement.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly comply with the following form:

"I (or we) propose to furnish the Indian Department, according to the terms of the advertisement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated March 29, 1873, the following articles at the prices thereto affixed. (Here insert the list of articles proposed to be furnished.) Said articles are to be delivered in (here insert the proposed place of delivery) by the (insert date). And if this proposal be accepted I (or we) will, within ten days after being notified, execute a contract accordingly, and give security to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same."

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a guaranty in the following form, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

"We hereby, jointly and severally, guarantee that the above bidder (or bidders), if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the same, as prescribed in the advertisement for Proposals for Indian Supplies, dated March 29, 1873; and in the event of his (or their) failure to do so, we hereby agree and bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, to forfeit and pay to the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

Each bidder must designate his place of business, where communications sent to him will be received, the same to be entered in his contract, should one be awarded him.

Proposals should be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for Indians."

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a Committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.

H. R. CLUM,
Acting Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
ST. PAUL, Minn., April 20, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, DULY INdorsed as such, subject to the usual condition, will be received at this office and at the office of the United States Quartermaster, at the several posts and stations named below, except Fort Buford, Dakota Territory, until 12 M., MONDAY, the 12th day of May, 1873, for furnishing regular supplies from July 1, 1873, to June 30, 1874, at the following-named military posts and stations:

Sioux City, Iowa, 194 cords of oak wood, 42,242 pounds of hay. Fort Totten, Dakota Territory, 1,001 cords of oak wood, 464,877 pounds of hay. Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, 1,890 cords of wood, 433,676 pounds of hay. Fort Sully, Dakota Territory, 3,054 cords of wood, 5,000 pounds of coal, 729,175 pounds of hay. Fort Rice, Dakota Territory, 3,9.7 cords of wood, 780,030 pounds of hay. Fort Stevenson, Dakota Territory, 421 cords of wood, 1,291,127 pounds of coal, 259,741 pounds of hay. Fort Buford, Dakota Territory, 4,219 cords of wood, 1,334,084 pounds of hay. Lower Brule Agency, Dakota Territory, 622 cords of wood, 119,735 pounds of hay. Cheyenne Agency, Dakota Territory, 1,453 cords of wood, 202,511 pounds of hay. Grand River Agency, Dakota Territory, 946 cords of wood, 165,816 pounds of hay. Fort Shaw, Montana Territory, 5,610 cords of wood, 803,318 pounds of hay. Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakota Territory, 2,531 cords of wood, 901,683 pounds of hay. Camp Hancock, Dakota Territory, 151 cords of wood, 97,556 pounds of hay.

Permission will be given to contractors to cut wood and hay for the posts above named, on the military reservation at a reasonable distance from the posts and on limits fixed by the Department Commander.

Fort Snelling, Minn., 977 cords of oak wood, 131,587 pounds of hay, 53,208 pounds of straw. Fort Ripley, Minn., 419 cords of oak wood, 187,597 pounds of hay. Fort Abercrombie, D. T., 500 cords of oak wood, 1,217,112 pounds of hay, 370,732 pounds of straw. Fort Wadsworth, D. T., 1,128 cords of oak wood, 387,690 pounds of hay. Fort Pembina, D. T., 897 cords of oak wood, 6,365 pounds of hay, 67,162 pounds of straw. Fort Seward, D. T., 1,000 cords of wood, 447,776 pounds of hay. Fort Benton, M. T., 475 cords of wood, 193,680 pounds of hay. Fort Ellis, M. T., 2,284 cords of wood, 1,920,500 pounds of hay, 496,122 pounds of straw. Camp Baker, M. T., 638 cords of wood, 306,600 pounds of hay.

No permission to cut wood or hay upon reservations or public lands will be embodied in the contracts for the last nine posts.

The above are the estimated quantities that will be required at each post, according to the present distribution of troops, but the Government reserves the right to increase or diminish the same at any time during the continuance of the contract.

It is desired to purchase in the vicinity of each post, from the product of the neighboring farms and settlements, and bids for any portion of the specified supplies will be considered. *Separate bids must be made for each post and for each class of supplies and in triplicate.*

Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for each post and each kind of supplies. Each bid (as above required) must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of $1,000, signed by two or more responsible parties, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded to the bidder, he will execute same and give good and sufficient bonds for its fulfillment.

Blank forms of proposals and guaranty can be had on application to the Quarter-master at the posts named, (except Fort Buford,) or at the office of the undersigned.

By command of Brigadier-General A. H. Terry,
H. C. RANSOM,
Deputy Quarter-master General, U. S. A.,
Chief Quarter-master.

PROPOSALS FOR CLOTHING.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
April 2, 1873.

Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Clothing," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of May next, for the supply of five thousand (5,000) pairs of Blankets, to be delivered at the Brooklyn and Mare Island Navy-yards within ninety days from the date of contract, and to pass the usual Naval inspection.

Four thousand pairs of the Blankets to be delivered at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., and the remaining one thousand pairs to be delivered at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, California.

The Blankets must conform and be equal to the standard Navy sample, and must weigh six and one-half pounds per pair, and each Blanket must measure fifty-eight by seventy-eight inches. A bale of fifty pairs must weigh three hundred and twenty-five pounds, and no pair shall weigh less than six pounds and five ounces. They must be made of clean wool, and each Blanket must be marked "U. S. Navy," as in the sample.

Samples of the Navy Standard Blanket can be seen at the various Navy-yards and at this Bureau.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-quarter the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which reservation will not be paid until the contract is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, *nor from any parties who are not bona fide manufacturers of or regular dealers in the articles they offer to furnish*, in conformity with the second section of the joint resolution approved March 3, 1863.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal unless the responsibility of the guarantors is certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside, as well as to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

J. O. BRADFORD,
Paymaster-General, U. S. N.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

NEW-YORK ORDNANCE AGENCY, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., ENTRANCE ON GREENE-ST., (POST-OFFICE BOX NO. 1,811,)
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1873.

The following named obsolete and unserviceable articles will be sold at public auction at New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New-York Harbor, on the 30th day of April, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.:

42,244 breech and muzzle-loading Carbines, Rifles, and Muskets.
22,776 Sabres, Swords, Cutlasses and Knives.
5,191 brass and composition Fuze Plugs.
43,000 lbs., more or less, Wrought Iron Scrap.
40,000 lbs., more or less, Cast Iron Scrap.
275,000 lbs., more or less, Cast Iron Projectiles.
4,000 lbs., more or less, Copper and Brass Scrap.
644,364 Metallic Cartridges for various arms.
5,582 Breech Sights and Cannon Locks.

Also, quantities of artillery implements, appendages and parts for small arms, percussion caps, primers; artillery, cavalry, and infantry accoutrements; horse equipments, artillery harness parts, tools and utensils.

Dealers in scrap, metal, &c., are specially invited to examine the catalogue, which can be had on application at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C., or at this office.

Terms cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered. All stores to be removed within fifteen days from close of the sale.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid not deemed satisfactory.

S. CRISPIN, Brevet Colonel U. S. A.,
Major of Ordnance.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier 20 North River, New-York,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

India	Sat., April 26	Castalia	Wed., May 14
Columbia	Wed., April 30	Anglia	Sat., May 17
Australia	Sat., May 3	Assyria	Wed., May 21
Ismailia	Wed., May 7	Europa	Sat., May 24
Victoria	Sat., May 10	Trinacria	Wed., May 28

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

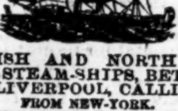
STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

* Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

CUNARD LINE.



THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAILSTEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Java, Wednesday, April 23	Parthia, Saturday, April 26
*Cuba, Wed'day, April 30	— — —
*Scotia, Wed'day, May 7	Abyssinia, Sat'day, May 10
Algeria, Wed'day, May 14	Batavia, Sat'day, May 17
*Russia, Wed'day, May 21	Calabria, Sat'day, May 24

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage........................$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP PARTHIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M., on SATURDAY, April 26, 1873.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC..........SATURDAY, April 26, at 4 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, May 3, at 9½ A. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, May 10, at 3½ P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, May 24, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE..........DANRE..........Saturday, May 3
WASHINGTON..........ROUSSAN..........Saturday, May 17
ST. LAURENT..........LEMARIE..........Saturday, May 31
VILLE DU HAVRE..........SURMONT..........Saturday, June 14

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..............$125 | Second cabin..............$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna furnished at reduced rates.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, April 26, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, May 1, 9 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, May 3, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........Thursday, May 8, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, May 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL..........Thursday, May 15, 8 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $85 and $100, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 86 South Market-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

STATE LINE

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

PENNSYLVANIA,		LOUISIANA,
GEORGIA,		MINNESOTA,
VIRGINIA,		ALABAMA.

Magnificent new and first-class iron screw steamers.

PENNSYLVANIA SAILS MAY 7,
from the Company's dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn.
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Cabins, $80 and $60, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
ALL ON SALOON DECK.

Passengers booked to or from any part of Great Britain, Ireland, Norway and Sweden, and the Continent, at lowest rates, prepaid certificates, as LOW AS BY ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS LINE. DRAFTS ISSUED ON ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage Office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, JR...April 30, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN May 7, at 1½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........May 14, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE, SR..........May 21, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN..........May 28, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. FREEMAN..........June 4, at

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,
RATES OF PASSAGE REDUCED.
NEW-YORK TO DEMERARA.

Calling at St. Thomas and Barbadoes to land mails and passengers. The first-class, full-powered iron steamers of this line are intended to sail from Pier No. 18 East River.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and superior ventilation, and take only first-class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken. HORNSTEDT & GARTHORNE, Owners, No. 70 South-st., New-York. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, 70 South-st., N. Y.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico)..........May 1
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only)..........May 8
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)..........May 15
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico,)..May 22

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NASSAU AND HAVANA.

Under contract with Colonial Government. Steam-ship LEO will sail WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
No. 33 Broadway.

COOK'S EUROPEAN TOURS,
OVER ONE THOUSAND IN NUMBER.

At reductions from 10 to 45 per cent. below ordinary fares, by all lines of steamers. To Vienna, eighty-seven routes; to Italy, seventy-two routes. Circular tickets for Ireland, Scotland, Switzerland, the Rhine, &c., by all routes from London. Tickets issued and berths on steamers secured.

COOK, SON & JENKINS,
No. 262 Broadway,
New-York.

"Cook's Excursionist" for April, giving fares, expenses, &c., for all tours, now ready, price 10c.

Special Personally Conducted Party leaves May 10, for Italy and Vienna, (105 days,) from New-York; $750 gold, which includes all expenses for the tour.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ITALY, ANDREWS..........Saturday, April 26, at 3 P. M.
GREECE, THOMAS..........Saturday, May 3, at 10 A. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, SUMNER..........Thursday, May 8, at 2 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN..........Saturday, May 10, at 3 P. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER..........Tuesday, May 17, at 9 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE..........Thursday, May 24, at 3 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage..........$80, $90, $100, currency
Returns..........$160 and $180, currency
Steerage..........$29, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

April 30.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer MOHONGO, Capt. CONNELLY, touching at Acapulco and San Diego; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer COLORADO will leave San Francisco May 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,
From Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Wednesday, April 23.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, April 26.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South or South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

MAIL SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, NASSAU, HAVANA, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, AND THE SPANISH MAIN.

The company's first-class iron-built screw steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) as follows:

The steam-ship MANDINGO, Capt. SPENCE, for Havana direct, on 26th April.

The steam-ship CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, for Turk's Island, Kingston, and Savanilla, on the 30th April.

For freight and passage, apply to
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, April 26, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 26, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

ZODIAC, Capt. CHAPIN, TUESDAY, April 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, May 1, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR-MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH..........May 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM..........June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR..........July 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, April 29.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, TUESDAY, May 6.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, May 13.

Supplementary mail on Pier 2½ P. M. day of sailing.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 119 Wall-st.,
Or No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn; or at the office on the pier.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

HARTFORD BOATS.
NAVIGATION RESUMED
To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and RIVER LANDINGS direct.

One of the steamers of this line, consisting of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE, leaves Pier No. 24, Peck-slip, DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

Freight taken for all points in the Valley, Connecticut, Western, and Fishkill Railroads, and forwarded promptly.

All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers without a written order from

WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF Franklin-st., for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

Leave New-York.		Leave Red Bank.	
Friday, 18th	7:30 A. M.	Friday, 18th	11:30 A. M.
Saturday, 19th	12:00 M.	Monday, 21st	12:00 M.
Tuesday, 22d	3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 23d	2:00 P. M.
Thursday, 24th	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 25th	7:00 A. M.
Friday, 25th	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 26th	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 26th	3:30 P. M.	Monday, 28th	7:00 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH—Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37, E. R., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 2½ P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

SALOON STEAMER WYOMING, Barges, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, REPUBLIC, and J. R. BALDWIN.

Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Englewood, and other Groves to let.

Also, Tug-boats such as desired.

Office 383 West-st., opposite Christopher-st. Ferry.
T. R. CROSSETT.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, [illegible] 3 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 6:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 9:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:20, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:20 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:20 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 9 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:03 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 5:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:24, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Passenger depots foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 6:20, 6:20, and 11:20 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:20, 4:30, 6:20, *11:20 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:20, 6:20, 11:20 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:20, 4:30, 5:20 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:20, 5:20 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Beaver town, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—‡7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:20, 4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Hunisboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:20 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:05 A. M.; 1:20 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:34 A. M., 2:37, 6:05 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:24, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:06, 6:03, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 6:43, 6:47, 7:28, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:26, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:49 A. M., 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 3:20 and 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 7:40 A. M., 5:20 and 6:20 P. M. Arrive, 7:20, 8:27, 9:10, 10:04 A. M., 4:10 and 5:25 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows:

5 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

7 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12 M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12:30 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, *Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—For Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 6, 6:45, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 8:00 P. M., via Shore Line at 12:20 and 9:07 P. M., all stopping at Stamford, South Norwalk and Bridgeport.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.), 11:05 A. M.; 12:20 (Ex.), 3:00, 4:35, 5:35, 6:05 (Ex.), 8:00 (Ex.) P. M. Additional to Bridgeport at 9:05 A. M.; to South Norwalk at 6:35 P. M., and to Stamford at 10:05 A. M., 2:20, 4:50, 6, and 7:20 P. M. The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mt. Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on Day Express and Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.
3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express train. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.
5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.
6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUNDAY TRAINS
LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT.

9:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley excursion trains.
6 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway accommodation.

RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

This route to Newport via Wickford will be open to travel on THURSDAY, May 1. Passengers can take the 8:05 A. M. express-train, via New-Haven Road, (Grand Central Depot,) and arrive at Newport at 4 P. M.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.
NEWPORT, R. I., April 23, 1873.

PROPOSALS.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TENDERS FOR FREIGHT CARS.

The directors of this company invite tenders for the following:

250 Box Freight Cars.
100 Stock Cars.
75 Double-deck Stock Cars.
100 Platform Cars.
250 Standard Blue-line Cars.
100 Michigan Line Cars.

Sample Cars can be seen, and forms of tender and specification, with all other particulars can be had on application to Mr. W. A. ROBINSON, Mechanical Superintendent Great Western Railway, Hamilton.

Tenders, sealed and marked, "Tender for Cars," must be in the hands of the undersigned on the [illegible] of May, 1873. JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c.

General offices, Hamilton, Ontario.
APRIL 22, 1873.

MACHINERY.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
BUILDER OF THE
HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE,
WITH HARRIS' PATENT IMPROVEMENTS.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING works, Nos. 124 and 126 West 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 18th-st., near 7th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.
REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D., PASTOR.
At the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO-MORROW

AND HEREAFTER the Brooklyn Tabernacle Congregation will occupy the Academy of Music, MORNING AND EVENING, at 10½ and 7½, until their new church is built. Seats free. Subject TO-MORROW MORNING—*Shall the Bible and Christian Influences be Driven from our Public Schools.*

GRACE CHAPEL, IRVING HALL, IRving-place and 15th-st., Rev. JOHN KRAMER, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER 4TH-AV.—Service of Song SABBATH EVE, at 7½ o'clock, followed by a short address to young men by Rev. J. C. KINNARD. Young Men's Prayer Meetings are held on THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS. Daily meeting for prayer is held at 4 o'clock P. M. in the Lecture Room. Bible class is held at 3 o'clock on SABBATH AFTERNOON, conducted by Dr. THOMSON.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK-st., near Grand.—Preaching SUNDAY, April 27, MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS. EVENING service at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. On MONDAY EVENING, April 28, Rev. Chaplain McCALL, will deliver his popular lecture, *The Bright Side of Life in Libby Prison.* The [illegible] Glee Club will sing. Tickets 25 cents.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. D. THOMPSON, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others made welcome.

A PUBLIC MEETING IN BEHALF OF the Evangelical Alliance will be held in the Brick Church, corner of 5th-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 27th, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Drs. JOHN HALL, ANDERSON, and MURRAY. The public are cordially invited to attend.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORner Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector. Divine service SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. WEDNESDAY at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28TH-ST.—The Children's Lyceum meet at 10 A. M., Conference at 2½ P. M. Prof. S. B. BRITTON lectures at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Philosophy of Inspiration.*

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, 27th inst., services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. ORVILLE DEWEY will preach. Seats all free in the evening.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. WM. C. STEEL, SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Dead Speak.* Evening sermon to young women. Subject—*True Beauty.* Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

BAPTIST CHURCH, 53D-ST. AND 7TH-av.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON preaches MORNING and EVENING. Subjects—Morning, *Elijah at Mount Carmel*; evening, *The Brazen Serpent.*

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 50th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. W. T. TRACY, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY next at 10½ A. M.; prayer and sermon by the Rector; EVENING service at 7½ o'clock. Rev. C. B. SMITH, Rector of St. James Church, will preach in the EVENING; Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 27th, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. Dr. CONRAD will preach. In the EVENING the subject of the sermon will be *The Outline of a Social Danger*, and the offerings will be devoted to the Shepherd's Fold. The usual afternoon service will be omitted.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, 10½; EVENING, 7½. Baptism at the close of the evening service. You are invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. HENRY POWERS will preach. MORNING subject—*Substance and Shadow.* EVENING—Service of Praise. Seats free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., near Broadway, Rev. JAMES D. WILSON, Pastor.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

DESTINY OF THE POPE.—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Approaching Destruction of the Papal Antichrist.*—2 Thess., ii., 8.

ELDER J. S. COOK WILL PREACH AT No. [illegible] Grand-st., SUNDAY, April 27, at 10½ A. M. After May 1, the Society will worship in Temple Hall, No. 229 Bowery. Elder MUNGER, of Massachusetts, a second Lorenzo Dow or Peter Cartwright, will preach SUNDAY, May 4, at 10½ A. M., and at 3 and 7½ P. M.; at the afternoon service he will preach his noted sermon on *Fishing*, from the text: "I will make you fishers of men." Come and hear him.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, GRAND-st., Brooklyn, E. D.—Rev. T. T. KENDRICK, Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Roman Catholicism.* Evening at 7½. Theme—*God in the Law.* Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and [illegible] P. M. Seats free.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH-ST. and Park-av.—Baptismal service and sermon by the Pastor, Rev. T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ A. M.; also preaching at 7½ P. M., by the Pastor. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M.; Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All cordially invited.

FOURTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 2d-av.—Preaching every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath evening the Pastor, Rev. ROBERT SLOSS, will deliver the fifth of a course of lectures to young people. Subject—*First Principles in Church Life.*

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, 37th-st., [illegible] Rev. MOSES N. DOWNING, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY next at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M., [illegible] Seats free. A cordial invitation [illegible]

FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, superintendent. Sunday School at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. The hard Winter has not left us [illegible]

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH-st. and Park-av.—Preaching MORNING at 10½ A. M. EVENING at 7½, by Rev. T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., Pastor. Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; [illegible] P. M. All invited.

HARLEM.—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. EDWARD L. CLARK, Pastor, preaching in Harlem Hall, East 125th-st., MORNING and EVENING from May 4, during Summer; public worship in the temporary chapel, opposite the church and chapel now being erected.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, [illegible] and 3d-av., Rev. S. H. VIRGIN, Pastor.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 2½ P. M.

JOHN B. GOUGH,

at Association Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, May 6, 1873. Subject—*Eloquence and Orators.* Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats $1. For sale at [illegible] No. [illegible] G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; No. 114 Broadway, and Arion Pianoforte Company, No. 5 East 14th-st. Mr. F. J. Barrett will preside at the organ.

LIFE OF JOSEPH.—"HOW A SLAVE Became a Prime Minister."—Next sermon in the course on the History of Joseph, at the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING. Dr. DOWLING will also preach in the morning. Young people specially invited.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner of 52d-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. F. S. DE HASS, D. D., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; sermon in the evening to young men. Strangers cordially invited. All seats free.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH-AV., BELOW 42D-ST.—Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Radical's Root.*

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED Church, corner 57th-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. D. GANSE, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. All are cordially invited.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER of William and Fulton sts.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½, EVENING at 7½. MONDAY EVENING, praise-meeting, 7½; FRIDAY EVENING, prayer-meeting, 7½. In this church is where the Fulton-street Daily Noon Prayer meeting is held.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Christopher and Bedford streets.—Rev. Dr. G. W. SAMSON, President of Rutger's Female College, will preach on next LORD'S DAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 9th-av. and 31st-st.—The Rev. THOMAS STREET will preach his farewell sermon in this Church on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ A. M.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. [illegible], at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free; all cordially invited.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., Rev. J. SPENCER KENNARD, Pastor.—MORNING discourse—*Twenty-third Psalm.* EVENING—*Carrying Needless Burdens.* Strangers welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison-av., corner of 53d-st., Rev. CHARLES S. ROBINSON, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9½ A. M.

PROF. W. S. HUTCHINGS WILL preach at Glass Hall, 34th-st., near 3d-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. GEO. C. ESRAY WILL PREACH at [illegible] M. E. Church, West 10th-st. and 9th-av., SUNDAY, April 27, MORNING, 10½ o'clock, on [illegible] EVENING, 7½ o'clock, *The Prodigal Son.* Seats free. All are welcome. Juvenile Missionary meeting at 3 P. M. Eminent speakers and interesting exercises.

REV. J. J. WHITE, PASTOR OF Attorney-street Methodist Protestant Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts., will preach [illegible] A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited.

REV. DR. BARNARD, PRESIDENT OF Columbia College, will preach in the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, 10½ o'clock; AFTERNOON service at 4 o'clock. Seats free.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR OF Washington-square M. E. Church, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6½. [illegible]

REV. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., PREACHES in the [illegible] Baptist Church, 16th-st., between [illegible] avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

STEINWAY HALL.
REV. WAYLAND HOYT,
Pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, will preach in
STEINWAY HALL
SUNDAY EVENING AT 7½,
and in the Church, 2d-av. and 10th-st.,
SUNDAY MORNING AT 10½ O'CLOCK.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts., Rev. S. H. GRAHAM, Pastor.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING, commencing at 10½, 3½, and 7½ o'clock. Evening subject, *Christian activity.* Strangers are cordially invited.

SHEPHERD'S FOLD—THE MANAGERS of this Institution would call attention to a special sermon in behalf of the building fund, to be preached SUNDAY EVENING, April 27, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. THOMAS K. CONRAD, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th-av. and 45th-st.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—SUNDAY, holy communion at 7 A. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Mr. COWLEY and others will speak in relation to the Children's Fold at 7½ P. M. Service for deaf mutes at 2½ P. M. Seats free.

STRANGERS AND OTHERS ARE CORdially invited to attend services SUNDAY at Old Forsyth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, Forsyth-st., near Canal.—Preaching by Rev. J. W. BARNHART at 10½ and 7½. Polite ushers in attendance.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED CHURCH.—Services at Rutgers Chapel, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and at Harvard Rooms, 42d-st., corner 6th-av., at 3½ o'clock in the AFTERNOON. Preaching by Rev. F. V. D. GARRETTSON.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, April 27, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL. Seats free, and all made welcome.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison-av.—Service on SUNDAY EVENING, April 27, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. TYNG, of the Church of the Holy Trinity.

ST. THOMAS' CHAPEL, 60TH-ST., BEtween 2d and 3d avs. Services, MORNING, 10½; EVENING, 7½. Sunday school at 9½ A. M. Rev. Prof. ROBERTS, Minister in charge.

TEMPORARY CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av. and 42d-st.—Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M. Rev. Dr. COOKE, Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, will preach at 7½ P. M. Ninth anniversary of the Sunday-schools of the parish in Church of the Disciples, Madison-av. and 45th-st., at 3½ P. M.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET REFORMED CHURCH, west of 8th-av.—Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor.—Divine service in this Church SUNDAY, 27th inst., at 10½ and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING the Pastor will preach the next sermon in the course on *Heaven.*

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New-York will be held MONDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the lecture-room. Members are invited.

WEST 25TH-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs.—The Pastor, Rev. S. J. STEWART, will preach next SABBATH at 10½ and 3½. MORNING subject—*Future Punishment.* AFTERNOON—*How to Escape it.* Strangers invited.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. RUFUS CLARK, D. D., of Albany, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER 38th-st.—Rev. JOHN N. GALLEHER, of Baltimore, Rector elect of this parish, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, April 27, and will assume the office of Rector 1st of October.

DRY GOODS.

R. BROWN,
NO. 819 BROADWAY,
HAS A COMPLETE STOCK OF
REAL LACES,
IMITN. LACES,
EMBRD. TRIMMINGS,
MACHINE TRIMMINGS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, STATEN ISLAND.
Established in 1819.
No. 98 Duane-st., near Broadway, }
No. 752 Broadway, near 8th-st., } NEW-YORK.
No. 610 6th-av., near 36th-st., }
Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont-st., near Fulton,
BROOKLYN.
No. 40 North 8th-st., PHILADELPHIA.
DYE, CLEANSE, and REFINISH every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's GARMENTS and PIECE GOODS; also, CLEANSE WINDOW-SHADES, CURTAINS, and CARPETS in their usual superior manner. Note.—These are our only offices.

STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS, Nos. 241 to 247 East 56th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; all orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to; entire satisfaction given; cartage free.
R. S. BERGEN, Proprietor.

18½ CENTS, FINE WHITE MATTING, red check, fancy, and coir matting; job lots woolens, cloths, cassimeres, &c.
ANDREW LESTER & CO.,
No. 103 Chambers-st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SURROGATE'S COURT, COUNTY OF New-York.—Administration on the personal estate of PIERRE BERNARD BERGES, deceased, having heretofore been granted to Marie Victoire Berges and others by competent authority at Bordeaux, in the Republic of France, the place of domicil of said deceased, and administration on the personal estate of said deceased in the County of New-York having been applied for by Charles A. DuVivier, notice is hereby given to all creditors of said deceased, resident in the State of New-York, to present their claims to the said Charles A. Du Vivier, at the office of Coudert Brothers, No. 49 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of August, 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of which day, and at which hour, the application aforesaid will be heard by the Surrogate of the County of New-York, at his office in the New County Court-house, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Jan. 24, 1873.
ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate.
jan25-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JESSE W. BENEDICT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Boardman & Boardman, attorneys, Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of June next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of November, 1872.
FRANCES ANN BENEDICT, Executrix.
PETER CARTER and COLEMAN BENEDICT, } Executors.
n30-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAV HEINRICH WITTHAUS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Rudolph August Witthaus, No. 24 West 35th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of March, 1873.
JULIA CATHARINE WITTHAUS,
RUDOLPH AUGUST WITTHAUS,
FRANCIS TILLOU,
EDWIN JULIUS WITTHAUS,
GUSTAVUS HENRY WITTHAUS, JR.,
m22-law6m-S* Executrix and executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSHUA L. UNDERHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Underhill & Ulshoeffer, No. 54 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York the 14th day of November, 1872.
HENRY H. UNDERHILL,
n16-law6mS* Executor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN pursuance of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, and according to law, to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH McLEOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the subscriber's office and place of transacting business, No 74 (seventy-four) Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of February, 1873.
f22-law6mS. JOHN M. MASON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE NEWSCHAFER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 219 East Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1873.
CATHARINE NEWSCHAFER, Executrix.
SAMUEL W. TUTTLE, Proctor for Executrix.
ja18-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mrs. MARY A. GOMPERTS, late of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the bookstore of J. Milton Ferry, No. 76 Bowery, in the City of New-York on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, the 8th day of November, 1872.
HIRAM RAYNOR, }
JOHN TOWNSHEND. } Executors.
n9-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID S. BROWN, late of the City of New-York, soap manufacturer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 10 Peck-slip in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of April, 1873.
FRANKLIN BROWN,
SAMUEL BROWN,
a5-law6mS* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES K. TRASK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 5 and 6 Washington Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New-York the 18th day of April, 1873.
GEO. H. CHASE, } Executors.
ap26-law6mS* HALSEY W. KNAPP, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS BAILEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of A. V. W. Van Vechten, No. 46 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of April, 1873.
ap5-law6mS* HANNAH BAILEY, Executrix.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT as companion in or near New-York, or to visit Europe, or as governess to young children; the best of references required and given. Address by letter Prof. C. F. CHANDLER, School of Mines, Columbia College, East 49th-st., New-York City.

A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A SITuation for a respectable girl to take care of grown children and do plain sewing, or light chamber-work and sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 251 West 11th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat, genteel girl; is a good waitress and very active in her work; wishes a steady place; City or country; best of testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th-av., up-stairs, French bureau.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, and would do light house-work in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 66 Charles-st.

COOK.—A VERY GOOD PLAIN COOK, WHO can bake and broil, roast and stew; no fancy dishes, but a good bread-maker; no washing or ironing; good City references; age thirty; wages $18. Call at AUBREY'S Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

COOK.—WITHOUT WASHING; NO SUPERannuated old woman, but in the prime of life, and warranted a superior family cook, and good bread baker; wages, $20. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., above 26th-st., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, about thirty, very respectable, and first-class cook; can get up and make all kinds of nice dishes and all kinds of pastry; best City testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, as thorough cook, doing all sorts of nice cooking, baking, and dessert-making; is perfectly neat, very obliging; has the best of reference. Call or address No. 621 6th-av., first floor, French Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as cook in a private family; one who thoroughly understands her business; best of City references. Call on or address J. T., No. 258 West [illegible]-st., second floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, AS FIRST class cook, in an American family; can give good references. Call at No. 32 3d-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; best City reference. Call at No. 648 6th-av., second floor, front room.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A POSITION AS housekeeper, or companion to a lady, to assist in sewing or the care of children; can work the machine and is willing to make herself generally useful; references exchanged. Address F. H., Box No. 2,617 New-York Post-office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general house-work in a small private family. Good City reference. Call at No. 413 West 32d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT French lady's maid; is a good dress-maker; in a first-class family only; no objection to travel. Apply at No. 55 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS for all kinds of fineries, French fluting, puffing, polishing, clear starching, &c., best of City reference; no objection to go with a family in the country. Inquire for L., at Odell's agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A GOOD LAUNDRESS; has undoubted City references; no objection to the country; wages $18. To-day, 11 till 3, at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress to take in families or gentlemen's washing; can do lace and all kinds of fluting, or will go out, by the day. Call at No. 325 West 42d-st., one flight, back room.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY who has been in the City nineteen months with the same family, as child's nurse in a thoroughly respectable family; none others need apply; best City references given. Address for two days T. E. D., or call at chemist's, No. 543 3d-av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman who has had many years' experience with young children; thoroughly understands the care and management of a nursery; fully competent to take entire charge of a infant from birth; can give many years' City reference. Call at present employer's, No. 52 West 47th-st.

NURSE.—A VERY NICE, NEAT GIRL AS nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby or grown-up children; no objection to the country; best of references. Call at No. 621 6th-av., French bureau.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL (COLORED) as nurse and plain sewer, and can produce good reference, but don't wish to leave the City. Address No. 543 6th-av., second floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl as nurse and to do light work; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH lady as monthly nurse to a physician. Inquire in candy store, No. 758 3d-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGlish girl, in a first-class family, as seamstress, or to wait on grown-up children; no objection to travel. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 118 East 19th-st., for two days.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS seamstress; cuts and operates on a machine; would help as maid or to take care of children; no objection to the country; reference. Call at No. 106 East 40th-st., near 4th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT American woman as seamstress and to take care of children. Inquire at 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

WAITRESS.—BY A GENTEEL YOUNG woman who is a first-class waitress in every respect; has the best of references from former employers, all in the City. Wages $18. Country in Summer. Call at AUBREY'S Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTant girl as waitress or regular chamber-maid; can do both or separate; good references. Can be seen at No. 435 5th-av., French Office.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE of the Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New-York, No. 134 Bowery, between Broome and Grand sts., furnishes employers promptly with clerks, copyists, cooks, coachmen, farmers, gardeners, laborers, mechanics, office boys, and all kinds of male labor, free of charge to employer or employe. Men forwarded to the country, on receipt of fare. Address personally, or by letter, (with stamp inclosed,) W. B. CHURCHILL. Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch, Y. M. C. A.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES EMPLOYment at a small salary in some good business. Address V. A., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE man, aged 28 years, who is competent to drive in City or country; is also a good groom; will keep carriages and harness in best of order; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE, STEADY, single man who thoroughly understands the business of horses, carriages, harness; also plain gardening; can milk; first-class City reference. Address M. S., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMpetent man, (German,) who has lived with first-class families in this City, and has best City reference. Address M. H., Coachman, West-side *Times* Office, No. 30 West 23d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, without any incumbrance; understands the business in all its branches; ten years' reference from last employer. Address G. M., Box No. 44 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried man as coachman and gardener in a small family; four years' experience; reference from last employer. Call or address B. D., No. 155 East 25th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A REspectable man, single; one who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to any part of the State; City reference. Call at his present employer's, No. 37 West 55th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED man, single; has the best of City reference. Call or address M. R., care of Mr. M. A. Coleman, saddler, No. 1,252 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN, WITH SIXteen years' reference from last employer. Address L. B., No. 246 East 55th-st.

FARMER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERIcan man, single, a position of trust, as foreman; would conduct a large farm or country-seat; well experienced, and highest testimonials. Address Enterprise Yonkers, N. Y.

GROOM OR COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a young man who is a first-class groom, also good driver; good references given. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

TO JEWELERS.—A SCOTCHMAN, TWENty-seven, newly arrived, experienced, wishes a situation as assistant salesman. Address J. W., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

RAILROAD SUPERINTENDENT.—A railroad man of five years' experience, both as agent and as manager of a short road, desires a position of responsibility for which he can give ample testimonials. Address F. M. MEAD, No. 231 East 12th-st., New-York.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—TWO PROTestant women to go to the country, forty miles from New-York, as plain washers and ironers for a large family; wages $16 per month. Apply at No. 132 West 22d-st., this day, before 12 o'clock.

WANTED.—A STEADY MAN TO DRIVE and assist as gardener. None need apply at No. 502 Broadway, third floor, without good recommendations.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A Protestant cook, washer and ironer. Apply, with City reference, at No. 235 West 53d-st., from 10 to 2 P. M.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress. Call from 9 to 10 A. M., at No. 149 East 46th-st.; best City references required.

CHANDELIERS FOR SALE—VERY handsome and very cheap, if applied for within two days, at No. 36 West 23th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLER'S GOODS.
A full assortment of which, including a large stock of Linen and Woolen Summer Horse-sheets, Lap-dusters, Horse Fly-nets, Carriage Robes, Horse Blankets, Chamois skins, Whips, English Saddles, &c.
HARMER, HAYES & CO., No. 71 Beekman-st.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.;
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

CARRIAGE HORSES, CARRIAGES, and Harness.—For sale, a span of young bay horses, about sixteen hands high, well broke, sound and kind; also, new coupé, satin lined; one landau in good order; double and single harness, silver mountings; carriage and horse blankets, robes, &c. For sale at private stable, No. 65 Madison-av., and can be seen daily until Saturday afternoon next, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR BAY HORSE, seven years old, 16.1 hands; for single or double harness; warranted sound and kind; can trot in 3¼ minutes. Call at private stable, No. 42 East 32d-st., any hour up to 12 M. and after 5 P. M.

A VERY FINE SADDLE HORSE FOR sale.—Bay, fifteen and three-fourth hands high, five years old, perfectly sound and kind; can be driven in single and double harness. Call before 11 o'clock at No. 130 West 28th-st.

ARMY WAGONS, FARM CARTS, BLANkets, Tents, McClellan Saddles, Mule Collars, Harness, Canvas, Rubber, Water-proof Wagon Horse-covers. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

FOR SALE—FINE TEAM GENTLEMAN'S carriage horses and clarence, in first-class order; also, one six-seated phaeton, Brewster's make. Apply at Langan's stables, No. 142 West 39th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

RESERVOIR-PARK HOTEL,
CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
Elegant suites of rooms to rent, with board. Also, rooms for single gentlemen. Prices moderate.

NO. 51 9TH-ST.,
between 5th and 6th avs.
Rooms handsomely furnished to rent, with or without board, (singly or en suite,) in a small private family; references exchanged.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, (EUROPEAN plan,) No. 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms, $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week. Hotel restaurant and newly furnished. All Broadway stages pass the hotel.
GEORGE S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances, or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

NO. 15 EAST 46TH-ST.
Two large, handsomely furnished rooms to rent, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentleman; superior table board; unquestionable references exchanged.

NO. 147 WEST 22D-ST.
To let to a physician or dentist, with or without board, three rooms on first floor, English basement, or to a gentleman and wife. House occupied by owner.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—With board, handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen; house pleasant and nicely fitted up; no moving in May; references given.

TWO ELEGANT PARLORS, BASEment, kitchen, pantry, dining, bed, and bath-room, high-stoop house; all improvements and conveniences; separate meter; possession immediately. No. 210 East 20th st., near 3d-av.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FLOORS to let to a party of gentlemen or club. Also, one large room suitable for a billiard-room. Full or partial board supplied.
Inquire at No. 18 East 28th-st.

NO. 41 WEST 35TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., handsome large front rooms, with first-class board; permanent or transient; families preferred; references exchanged.

NO. 29 WEST 31ST-ST., NEAR GRAND HOTEL.—A small family will let to gentlemen, without board, one large room; also, two small rooms; references.

5TH-AV., NO. 341—ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms to let, en suite or single, with first-class board; private table if preferred; reference exchanged.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., back parlor, board if desired. Also, upper front room; board if desired. No May moving. Reference required.

NEXT DOOR TO GRAND HOTEL.—Superior accommodations to let, with or without board, to gentlemen, or a family; references exchanged. No. 26 West 31st-st.

NO. 72 WEST 19TH-ST.—FROM MAY 1, pleasant rooms to let, with board; location for business; gentlemen desirable; terms moderate. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITHout board; all conveniences; pleasant and healthy location; gentlemen preferred; private family. No. 208 West 38th-st.

NO. 136 MADISON-AV., NORTH-WEST corner of 31st-st.—A parlor floor will be vacant on Monday, 27th inst., suitable for a family, with private table for the Summer or by the year.

NO. 5 EAST 30TH-ST.,
Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board, to gentlemen. Terms moderate.

NO. 29 EAST 46TH-ST.
Third floor and room on fourth floor to let, with board from May 1. References exchanged.

NO. 210 MADISON-AV.
Very desirable rooms to let to gentlemen, with or without private table.

HARLEM.—TO LET—IN 127TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., a large front room, furnished, without board, to one or two gentlemen. Address M., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 347.—A VERY DESIRAble second floor, newly painted, with unexceptionable private table; also two front rooms on fourth floor; references exchanged.

NO. 235 WEST 38TH-ST.—AT MRS. Pitkins', two suites of front rooms on second and third floors, vacant from May 1. Permanent parties only.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 224.—VERY DESIRABLE second floor of five rooms, with or without private table; also, two other rooms; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with first-class board, a desirable second floor. No. 50 West 46th-st.; references.

NO 8 EAST 30TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Second floor to let, with first-class board; references exchanged.

SUITABLE FOR A PHYSICIAN—A reception room, furnished or unfurnished. No. 51 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 41 WEST 16TH-ST.—BOARD, WITH well-furnished rooms on parlor, second, and fourth floors; front or back; families or gentlemen.

NO. 29 EAST 24TH-ST.—BEAUTIFUL medium-sized house to let; furnished or unfurnished; immediate possession.

ROOMS IN ALL LOCATIONS TO LET, with or without board; prices and all particulars given. COLES & RYDER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, IN a private family; couples preferred. No. 105 West 47th-st.

TO GENTLEMEN—WITHOUT BOARD, A suite of cheerful rooms, together or separately. No. 78 East 53d-st.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH-ST.—A HANDSOME large parlor and bedroom to rent, with private table if desired, to adults. References.

AT MRS. WYCKOFF'S, NO. 330 5TH-av., one fine suite of rooms to let, with private table.

SECOND FLOOR, WITH OR WITHOUT private table; also hall room. No. 33 West 33d-st.

NO. 25 GREAT JONES-ST.—FURnished rooms to rent, with board.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 76.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with board; references.

SECOND FLOOR, WITH OR WITHOUT private table; also hall-room. No. 33 West 33d-st.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD.
No. 444 West 23d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BEEKMAN MANSION, NO. 343 EAST 50th-st.—Two acres of ground, nicely laid out; locality, &c., first-class; ready 1st May; entrance left of carriage-gate.

THE FARMERS' RETREAT WILL BE open for city boarders May 6; location unsurpassed; access easy; terms moderate. Address R. L. A., Cairo, Greene County, New-York.

A LADY IN THE COUNTRY DESIRES to take a few children to board for the Summer; good references. Call at No. 244 West 42d-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED IN COUNTRY BY gentleman, wife, and three daughters, ages four, seven, and nine, not more than an hour's ride from City Hall. Address, stating location and terms, T. F., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

ICE CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,
MADE FROM PURE CREAM ONLY.
Unequaled in richness and flavor, while the price is much below all others. Families, boarding-houses, hotels, restaurants, and the trade supplied.
J. M. HORTON & CO.,
LATE DUNNINGTON & EMIGH.
Depots—No. 305 4th-av., and No. 1,264 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL.—FESTIVAL WEEK.
POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST EXCEPT THE PRESS.
THE FESTIVAL WEEK
OF GRAND
Oratorios and Concerts
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THEO. THOMAS,
will close this (SATURDAY,) April 26.
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
ONLY GRAND FESTIVAL MATINEE.
Last appearance during the Festival Week of
ANTON RUBINSTEIN,
HENRI WIENIAWSKI,
MRS. J. HOUSTON WEST,
MR. MYRON W. WHITNEY, &c.
Together with
THEODORE THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
RESERVED SEATS TO THE MATINEE, $2.
Admission tickets, ONE DOLLAR.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, close of the festival.
THEO. THOMAS' LAST SYMPHONY CONCERT,
When will be performed
BEETHOVEN'S CHORAL OR NINTH SYMPHONY.
Theo. Thomas' Orchestra is increased for this occasion to
ONE HUNDRED (100) PERFORMERS.
Last appearance of the celebrated
HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY
and of
ALL THE DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS.

Reserved seats to the evening performance, TWO, THREE, and FOUR DOLLARS, according to location. ADMISSION TICKETS, ONE AND TWO DOLLARS.

The sale of reserved seats will commence THIS MORNING at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at No. 114 Broadway, and at the box-office at Steinway Hall.

STEINWAY HALL. FESTIVAL WEEK.
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, April 26, at 2,
ONLY FESTIVAL MATINEE.
PROGRAMME:
Overture, Fidelio ..... Beethoven
THEO. THOMAS' ORCHESTRA.
Aria, I am a Roamer, "Son and Stranger" ..... Mendelssohn
Mr. MYRON W. WHITNEY.
Etudes Caprice, Op. 18, No. 27 ..... Wieniawski
(With violin accompaniment by Mr. S. E. Jacobsohn)
MR. HENRI WIENIAWSKI.
Concerto No. 4, D minor ..... Rubinstein
Mr. ANTON RUBINSTEIN and ORCHESTRA.
Aria, With Verdure Clad, "Creation" ..... Haydn
Mrs. J. HOUSTON WEST.
Symphony, Im Walde (In the Forest) ..... Raff
a, Reverie, b, Dance of the Wood Nymphs.
THEO. THOMAS' ORCHESTRA.
a, Elegie ..... Ernst
b, Russian Carnival ..... Wieniawski
MR. HENRI WIENIAWSKI.
Duett, La dove prende, "Magic Flute" ..... Mozart
Mrs. J. H. WEST and Mr. M. W. WHITNEY.
Theme and Variations ..... Haydn
Erlking ..... Schubert-Liszt
Turkish March, Ruins of Athens ..... Beethoven
Mr. ANTON RUBINSTEIN.
Reserved Seats for MATINEE TWO DOLLARS.
Admission Tickets ONE DOLLAR.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OLE BULL'S
GRAND CONCERT
In aid of the
MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND,
Postponed until SATURDAY EVENING, May 3, on account of a death in Ole Bull's family.
Assisted by the members of the Ole Bull Concert Company.
The favorite young American Prima Donna,
MISS GRAZIELLA RIDGWAY,
The popular and celebrated Baritone Comique,
SIGNOR FERRANTI,
And the eminent pianist,
MR. JOSEPH HART DENCK.
Admission $1
Reserved seats, $1 50.
For sale by diagram at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and at Fred. Rullman's General Ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

YE PSALMODISTS OF 1773
will give their last great consort of musick at
YE ASSOCIATION HALLE,
MONDAY, APRIL 28.
Ye timest will sound at eight by ye great clocke.
One will be taken in for four Yorke shillings, and to ye front seats for four more Yorke shillings.
Tickets for sale at Rushton's, Pond's, Ditson's, and No. 62 Liberty-st.

ART AUCTION.
All the fine paintings, water colors, and portfolios, belong to George Harvey, A. N. A., will be sold on the evening of THURSDAY, May 1, at the Rockwood Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, near 14th-st., where they are now on exhibition free.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
MONDAY, April 18, at 8 o'clock.
HENRY EYRE BROWNE, Organist;
MISS ROCKOLL, Soprano,
and fifty others in costumes of the last century.

APOLLO HALL.—GRAND BENEFIT CONCERT FOR MISS ANNIE A. WATSON.—THIS EVENING, ten eminent artists to take part. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. AIMEZ-VOUS LA MUSIQUE; this beautiful book is given to every one present at the Concert.

GRACE GREENWOOD MATINEE.
ASSOCIATION HALL, AT 2 P. M. TO-DAY. Subject: "Yankee Character and Humor," with Readings.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. B. MELville's coral and gold jewelry-store, diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., &c., taken on storage, and money advanced if required. No. 1,191 Broadway near 28th-st.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

FINE ARTS.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
Special Attention
is called to the exhibition of
S. P. AVERY'S
COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS
on view, for a short time only, at
NO. 625 BROADWAY.
Open day and evening. (At private sale.)

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL
AND SHELDON SPRINGS,
SHELDON, VT.,

Are situated eight miles by railway east of St. Albans, Vt. St. Albans is reached by all the railroads of New-England, the Canada and all the United States railroads. Sheldon Springs are 330 miles from New-York, due north, 286 miles from Boston, 60 miles from Montreal.

The following six advantages most precious to invalids and their friends, are found here.

1st. A pure mild air, hardly any easterly winds at any season. One of the healthiest of places, no malaria, no fevers, no dysenteries, no fogs, no swamps, no mosquitoes. Pure granite water for all domestic purposes.

2d. One of the best and largest mineral and medicinal Springs in the world, flowing 14,000 gallons daily.

3d. The finest set of hot, cool, and tepid mineral water baths, known anywhere.

4th. A hotel well furnished, well ventilated, and well warmed when necessary. There are 760 feet of piazza on three sides of the house. Shade at all times. The Table, none better, Quail, Venison, Prairie Chicken, Wild Pigeons, Brook Trout, Fresh Salmon, Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Turkey, Ducks, Chickens, Green Turtle, Eggs in all styles, Ham, Roast Pig, Waffles, Griddle Cakes, Rolls, Ice Creams, Water Ices, Jellies, Hot-House Grapes, Peaches, Canned and Candied Fruits, Raisins, Almonds, Nuts, Green Peas, Sweet Corn, Green Beans, Cauliflowers, Tomatoes, Melons, and all garden vegetables. The cooking, baking and confectionery not exceeded anywhere. First-class French and American cooks.

5th. Beautiful scenery, a large river flows in front of the hotel, with 119 feet fall, 70 miles of the Green Mountains in full view from the piazzas of the house. Beautiful boating and fishing, a good library of choice reading, Croquet, Nine Pins, Billiards.

6th. The sanitary effects from the amusements, the mineral water and mineral water baths, and the exquisite air. Pulmonary Consumption is soon helped, and in its early stages cured; Head, Throat, and Pulmonary Catarrh, soon cured; Expectorating, Hawking, and Spitting, &c., soon cured; Cancerous Affections, Throat Diseases, Hoarseness, and weak Voice, Skin Diseases, Headaches, Rheumatism, all Kidney complaints, and Abscesses, Dyspepsia, and Female Complaints, promptly relieved and soon cured.

Price of Board, $2 to $3 per day. Cheaper in May and June, and to the 15th of July, and in October and November.

For Rooms and information, write or call on Dr. S. S. FITCH, at No. 714 Broadway, New-York, or No. 25 Tremont-st., Boston, or at Congress Hall, Sheldon, Vt.

The Hotel opens on the first of May, and continues open until the first of December, and later if required.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
will open on or about the 1st day of June. Three cottages to let, with board in hotel. Special terms offered to parties taking board for the season. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, &c.; climate healthy, fever and ague unknown; Water-cure discontinued; terms $10 50 to $21 per week; special rates to families. Send stamp for circular. IRAD FULLER, Sup't.
C. BANTA, Sec'y.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE, OPEN for guests May 12 until November; located near Stroudsburg, four miles from Delaware Water-gap; elevation 700 feet, with magnificent scenery, beautiful drives, and pure mountain air. For circulars address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSburg, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroads. For terms, &c., address
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE,
Englewood, N. J., by Northern Railroad, foot Chambers-st., or steam-boat foot Harrison-st.

BOARD AT WEST POINT.—MEARNS House open as usual, May 1. Address Mrs. A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
DIVORCE!!
AUGUSTIN DALY'S BRILLIANT SOCIETY DRAMA.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
CHARACTERS by Miss Clara Morris, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Linda Dietz, Miss Nelly Mortimer, Miss Roberta Norwood, Miss Griffiths, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. George Clarke, Mr. Louis James, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Owen Fawcett, Mr. G. F. Devere, Mr. D. Whiting, Mr. F. Chapman, Mackay, Beekman, and Carroll.
DIVORCE MATINEE THIS SATURDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
In preparation, MAN AND WIFE, and a new and original play of powerful emotional character.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY...Sole Lessee and Manager
FAREWELL TO MRS. JOHN WOOD!!!
POSITIVELY THE LAST TWO REPRESENTATIONS
of the greatest of all sensational dramas,
UNDER THE GASLIGHT!!!
With its thrilling railroad effect and vivid pictures of life in the great Metropolis. The extraordinary distribution of characters including
MRS. JOHN WOOD AS PEACH BLOSSOM,
it being her last appearance in America!
THIS SATURDAY MATINEE commences at 1½ o'clock.
THIS SATURDAY EVENING, April 26, LAST NIGHT, POSITIVELY, of Augustin Daly's great drama UNDER THE GASLIGHT, and LAST APPEARANCE in NEW-YORK of MRS. JOHN WOOD!!!

NEXT MONDAY NIGHT, APRIL 28,
First appearance at this establishment of
MR. CHARLES FECHTER,
in his own world-famous realization of Alexander Dumas' fascinating and romantic creation,
MONTE CRISTO.
₊ Advance tickets, securing seats, are now on sale at the box-office of this establishment, and at the special office in the lobby of the Fifth-avenue Theatre.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
J. E. HAYES ..... Lessee and Manager
MONDAY EVENING, April 21, at 8 o'clock,
THE FIRST ISSUE OF THE FIFTH EDITION
of
G. L. FOX'S HUMPTY DUMPTY.
Thoroughly reconstructed by the Author.
NEW CAST, NEW BURLESQUE OPENING,
NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC, NEW TRICKS,
and MECHANICAL EFFECTS, and an ENTIRELY NEW PANTOMIME.
REAPPEARANCE of the WILSON BROTHERS, Gymnasts, ENGAGEMENT of WM. and HARRY JEE, CHAMPION HAT SPINNERS of the World, in their famous specialty entitled MUSICAL ROCKS. First appearance here of AMERICUS, the wonderful INFANT VIOLINIST.
Re-engagement, for two weeks only, of
PROF. NELSON AND SONS.
First time of the
RUSSIANS AS A SEXTETTE.
Revival of the great
RAILROAD SCENE.
First time of a new
COMIC SKATING ACT.
A new Historical Tableau of
WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.
LOUIS DURR'S HISTORICAL COLLECTION, comprising over 300 paintings by the best masters, from the fourteenth century down to the present time, now open from 2 to 10 P. M., for the benefit of THE GERMAN HOSPITAL, in the GERMAN SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, Entrance on 4th-av., near 14th st.
Admission during the day, 50 cents; in the evening, 25 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
THE FORTY-EIGHTH Annual Exhibition of PICTURES and SCULPTURES is now open DAY and EVENING, 23d st., corner of 4th-av.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary N. A.

HOWARD MISSION CHOIR, AT Trinity Baptist Church, 55th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.—Sunday-school Concert, SUNDAY EVENING, April 27, 1873, at 7½ o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington
Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

TO PRINCIPALS OF BOARDING-SCHOOLS.—For a rare opportunity to purchase lease and furniture of one of the most desirable, hitherto military boarding-schools near New-York, address E. W. BELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 176 Broadway, New-York. Room No. 20.

TO RENT PARTLY FURNISHED—TO A Principal, or for the Summer to a private family, the Bedford Female Institute; terms moderate; location delightful. Address A. WILLIAMSON, Bedford, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will continue as usual. Present year will close June 25, 1873. Next school year will commence Sept. 17, 1873.

SPANISH CLASSES NOW FORMING AT the Mercantile Library; private lessons at No. 789 6th-av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island, E. HINDS, A. M.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen May 5.

MRS. JONSON'S AND MISS JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st-st.

MISS RITTER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for children, No. 206 East 13th-st. Spring term commences April 14. Reopens Sept. 24.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, Broadway and 30th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

A PARISIAN LADY (WHOSE HUSBAND is leaving the City) with the highest testimonials as a teacher of French desires a home in an American family in exchange for lessons. Address Mme. C. DE C., care of Goupil, 5th-av., corner 22d-st.

WANTED—A "LIVE" PROFESSOR OF mathematics for one of our oldest and best colleges; skilled experienced teachers in all departments, wishing to change for Autumn, are invited to apply to AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, No. 14 Bond-st.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
NO. 176 BROADWAY, HOWARD BUILDING, }
ONE DOOR ABOVE MAIDEN-LANE, }
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1873. }

AT AN ELECTION HELD AT THIS office this day, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

LEONARD KIRBY,	M. B. CARRENTER,
WM. B. SKIDMORE,	AARON RUTHERFORD
JOHN CASTREE,	JOHN KEYSER,
FRANCIS A. RAY,	MOSES W. FISH,
THOS. PATON,	JOSEPH COLWELL,
CYRUS H. LOUTREL,	T. G. MATHEWS,
RUTSEN SUCKLEY,	JOEL D. HUNTER,
WILSON G. HUNT,	AARON CLAFLIN,
DANIEL DREW,	C. H. LUDDINGTON,
JOHN J. MORRIS,	HARVEY WEED,
GEORGE OPDYKE,	EZRA WHEELER,
JAMES C. GULICK,	LYMAN A. JACOBUS,
THOS. REED,	W. L. COOPER,
O. W. BIRD,	J. W. G. CLEMENTS,
GARDNER G. YVELIN,	M. O. ROBERTS,
SAMUEL T. KNAP,	EDGAR HYATT,
NATHANIEL SMITH,	VALENTINE KIRBY,
JOHN ROMER,	FRANCIS JENKINS,
E. R. LIVERMORE,	PETER ROWE.

And the following named gentlemen, viz.: Charles E. Crehan, Hector Armstrong, and Horton Frost, were elected Inspectors of the next annual election; and at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors Leonard Kirby, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
3D-AV., CORNER OF 7TH ST.
At the annual election held on Monday, the 14th April, inst., the following were elected
DIRECTORS:

NATHAN C. ELY,	ANDREW MILLS,
ISAAC C. KENDALL,	EBENEZER WILSON,
AMOS R. ENO,	JAMES CRUMBIE,
WM. B. LANDRINE,	CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
WM. T. BLODGETT,	HENRY C. MILES,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,	JOSEPH WHITEHEAD,
GEORGE E. BELCHER,	CLARKSON CROLIUS,
EZRA WHITE,	JOHN ENGLIS,
HENRY A. BURR,	WM. H. ALBRO,
M. CHAMBERLAIN,	HENRY WATSON,
B. BLANCO,	HENRY A. KERR,
J. C. SKADEN,	JOHN McCAHILL,
A. A. BREMNER,	JOHN BROMMER,
ORISON BLUNT,	A. EMBURY,
JOHN J. CAPE,	JOHN G. STEARNES,
JOHN A. MERRITT,	DUDLEY P. ELY.

And at a subsequent meeting NATHAN C. ELY was unanimously elected President, and ISAAC C. KENDALL, Vice-President.
WILLIAM H. RIBLET, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Mr. WALLACK begs to announce the
LAST NIGHTS
of
DAVID GARRICK
and
LORD DUNDREARY.
TWELFTH WEEK.
MR.
SOTHERN
Can only repeat these impersonations a few nights longer, owing to the early production of H. J. Byron's comedy entitled
THE
SQUIRE'S LAST SHILLING,
in which Mr. Sothern will sustain his original character of
SQUIRE CHUCKLES.
The following eminent artists appear EVERY EVENING and
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½:
Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. JOHN GILBERT,
Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. BISHOP,
Mr. CARROLL, Mr. BROWNE,
Mr. LEONARD, Mr. HOLLAND,
Mr. EDWIN, Mr. CURRAN,
Mr. PECK.
Miss KATHERINE ROGERS, Mme. PONISI,
Miss FANNY FOSTER, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.
Box plan open one month in advance.
Curtain rises at 8 precisely, and carriages may be ordered at 10:40.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOUCICAULT
Edwin Booth ..... Proprietor and Manager
LAST WEEK
BUT TWO
Of the celebrated Irish comedian,
MR. DION BOUCICAULT,
Who will appear
THIS AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK in his original character of
SHAUN THE POST,
In his ever-popular Irish drama of
ARRAH NA POGUE.
And also in his exquisite character portraiture of
KERRY,
In his beautiful comedy-drama of that name.
Mr. SHIEL BARRY as MICHAEL FEENY
MATINEE OF ARRAH NA POGUE
ON SATURDAY AT 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
THE VOKES FAMILY
in their whimsical comicality,
THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.
GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE,
in his celebrated impersonation of
MICAWBER.
With the great Union-square cast, including
F. F. MACKAY as URIAH HEEP
Matinées WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.
MONDAY EVENING, April 28,
The new pantomime, AZRAEL; or, THE MAGIC CHARM; and LULU, the sensation female gymnast

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
AGNES ETHEL
IN
FROU FROU
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. DOM. MURRAY
FIRST AND ONLY MATINEE OF
ESCAPED FROM SING SING.
TO-DAY AT 2 P. M. NIGHT AT 8
The celebrated
DAY character actor, Mr. NIGHT
AT DOMINICK MURRAY, AT
2. DOMINICK MURRAY, 8.
DAY in his great drama, NIGHT
AT ESCAPED FROM SING SING. AT
2. ESCAPED FROM SING SING. 8.
ONLY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.
LAST NIGHT AT 8.
MONDAY EVENING, BLOOD MONEY.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO.
STANDING ROOM ONLY AFTER 8 O'CLOCK.
FRANK MACEVOY'S
NEW HIBERNICON;
Or, IRELAND IN AMERICA.
IRISH COMEDY and CHARACTER COMPANY.
MATINEE SATURDAY, 2 O'CLOCK.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE. 23D-ST.
First appearance of the Champion Dancer,
MASTER BARNEY, MASTER BARNEY,
who will appear in his inimitable breakdown, and as Jane Ann O'Hoolahan in the Intelligence Office.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—GREENWOOD.—SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 26, 2 P. M.,
GRACE GREENWOOD
on *Yankee Character and Humor*, with Readings.
Tickets 50c. At Schirmer's and Gurley's.

S. P. AVERY'S
COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS
Now on free exhibition, day and evening, at the Gallery,
NO. 625 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR APRIL!
Horace Waters & Son, 481 B'way, N. Y.,
Will dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH. New seven-octave PIANOS, modern improvements, for $250, cash. THE WATERS CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Other Organs, $55 up, for cash. Monthly installments received, from one to three years. New and second-hand instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

THE BEST ORGANS
On the EASIEST TERMS.
"The Silver Tongues,"
On rental and sale per installment plan.
Come direct to the factory and wholesale warerooms.
E. P. NEEDHAM & SON, (Est'd 1846.)
143, 145 and 147 EAST 23D-ST., N. Y.
FORTY different STYLES at varying prices.

AT HAINES BROS.',
No. 27 Union-square.
First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms,
and several used a little, very low for cash.

WATERS' LATEST STYLES OF ORGANS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, $55, $75, AND double-REED ORGANS $100, $125 and upward. *The best manufactured; fully warranted. Monthly or quarterly payments received.* ORGANS TO LET. *Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway.*
HORACE WATERS & SON, New-York.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 1[illegible] 4th-av.)

WANTED—A CHORISTER FOR A CHURCH, one capable of instructing and leading a choir; salary not to exceed $300. Address, stating qualifications and reference, H., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT REDUCTION, grand piano; used very little, for only thirteen months. Call at No. 224 5th-av., before May 1.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—LYDIA M. BRIGGS, plaintiff, against JAMES W. BRIGGS, defendant. Summons for relief—Com. not ser.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 4, 1873.
WILLITT DENIKE, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney,
Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-street, New-York.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office, in the new Court-house, in said City.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1873.
WILLITT DENIKE, Jr.,
mb22-law6wSa Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—AARON RAYMOND, plaintiff, against SARAH DEVLIN, Stuart Woodhouse, Sarah C. Dodds, John Thomas Cochran, Sarah O'Connor, Saint Vincent's Hospital, Catharine Orr, Mary Yeoman, John Breen Owen Hevey, executor of the last will and testament of John Cochran, late of the City of New-York, deceased, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant, John Thomas Cochran: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court in the New Court-house, City Hall Park, City of New-York, on the 6th day of February, 1873, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, Rooms Nos. 22, 24, and 25, (Bank of Commerce Building,) No. 31 Nassau-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 8, 1873.
JOHN FOWLER, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney,
ap126-law7wS* No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JAMES STUART, Joseph Stuart, and John S. Aughiltree, plaintiffs, against —— MILLER KETCHAM, Alfred L. Hartridge, and the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants, Miller Ketcham and Alfred L. Hartridge. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated April 12, 1873.
EDWARD PATTERSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 17th day of April, 1873.
EDWARD PATTERSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ap26-law6wS*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT AND AUDIT.
Public notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Board of Apportionment and Audit, constituted under chapters 9 and 29 of the laws of 1873, will be held at the office of the Controller of the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of April, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Dated NEW-YORK, April 25, 1873.
AND. H. GREEN,
Controller of the City of New-York.
HENRY G. STEBBINS,
President Department of Public Parks.

THE NEW SHIPPING ACT.

Its Working Obstructed—Boarding-house Keepers Indicted—Fifty of Them Arrested Yesterday Evening.

When the act passed June 7, 1872, known as the "New Shipping act," was put in force it aroused the most determined opposition on the part of the keepers of sailors' boarding-houses in New-York. Before the passage of the act, these men practically controlled the entire business of shipping sailors in New-York, and, as occasion offered, fleeced both the sailor and the ship-owner. The vile system by which the unfortunate seaman was literally seized upon by the runners as he came into port, dragged to a boarding-house, often robbed of his money and clothes, and always forcibly detained until the boarding-house keeper had again shipped him and pocketed the greater part of his "advance money," has already been made public in THE TIMES. The opposition to the new act took for a time the form of personal violence to the sailors who sought to ship through the United States Commissioners' Shipping Exchange, in Cherry-street. A section of the new law made it a penal offense for any person, not being in the United States service, and not being duly authorized by law for the purpose, to go on board any ship about to arrive at the place of her destination, before her actual arrival, and before she had been completely moored.

This did away with the "runners," who were recruited from the very lowest and roughest class in the community, and was a great step toward relieving the unfortunate sailor of the terrible tyranny to which he had been subjected for so many years. A vigorous enforcement of the law and the arrest of half a dozen of the runners had the effect, after a few weeks, of angry bickering to facilite United States Commissioner Duncan's work.

THE OLD SYSTEM.

Under the old system, ship-masters engaged their crews directly from the boarding-master, who retained as much of the month's advance money, which it is customary to pay sailors, as he pleased, and often sent the seamen on board without any proper clothing. It was also his custom to take advantage of the necessities of ship-owners by charging enormous rates when, from any cause, it became necessary to send a ship to sea on very short notice. By the new law, each sailor, when shipped by the United States Shipping Commissioner, is furnished with a seaman's advance note, of which the following is a copy:

No. —

Seaman's Advance Note.
New-York, — —, '73.

Three days after the final departure of the —— from New-York ——, I promise to pay ——, or his order, — dollars, provided he is then duly earning his wages, or is previously discharged with the consent of the master.

H. E. JENKS.
Deputy United States Shipping Commissioner.

$——

This note will not be paid unless the receipt on the back is filled out and signed.

The following is a copy of the form on the back of the note:

$——

I acknowledge to have received from —— —— the sum of — dollars on the within note. Pay amount to him or bearer.

This note or due-bill the sailor assigns to his boarding-master in liquidation of the amount of indebtedness he may have incurred for board or other necessaries. The ship-owner or master makes a deposit with the Shipping Commissioner sufficient to cover the amount of money advanced, and the boarding-house keeper, three days after the vessel sails, is paid by the Commissioner the amount of the note, provided it has attached the signature of the sailor to whom the advance has been made. By this means the boarding-house keeper can obtain only the amount really due him by the sailor.

As has been said the new system, after the first few weeks of opposition, worked admirably, and continued to do so until about a month ago, when the boarding-house keepers again commenced to manifest opposition. The law does not require the Commissioner to pay advance notes until ten days after the ship has sailed, but in order to accommodate the keepers of boarding-houses as much as possible, Commissioner Duncan has made it a custom to pay the money three days after the ship's departure. The boarding-house keepers want to have the money paid twenty-four hours after the sailor goes on board, whether the ship sails or not, and also to do away with the signing of the note by the man to whom it is given. This would be a virtual annulment of the new law. It often happens that a vessel is wind bound, and delayed from other causes, two or three days after the date for which the men sign articles. If the money were paid twenty-four hours after the men went on board, an opportunity would be offered the sailors to escape, and it has happened that the majority of a crew to whose boarding-masters the advance money had been paid, escaped by jumping over the side, the boarding-masters or their runners being ready with boats to take them ashore. In this way a crew of bad men can be shipped two or three times, and a very handsome profit realized by the operator.

ACTION OF THE BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS.

Although the opposition to the new act has been revived for some time, it did not manifest itself in a decided way until Saturday, the 12th inst. On that day one John Monahan, the President of the Seamen's Boarding-house Keepers' Benevolent Association, presented himself at the office of Commissioner Duncan, in Cherry-street, and read a series of resolutions which, he said, had been passed at a meeting of the boarding-house keepers. He refused to supply the Commissioner with a copy of the resolutions. In substance they set forth that in future due-bills, or seaman's advance notes, will not be negotiated by the boarding-house keepers unless the portion of the advance note, providing that no payment shall be made on it until three days after the final departure of the ship, be stricken out, and also the formula on the back of the note to be filled and signed by the sailor who has been shipped.

The reading of the resolutions was accompanied by a cool request to have the Commissioner comply with them. This amazing effrontery Mr. Duncan treated in the way it deserved. The boarding-house keepers then passed resolutions "suspending" Mr. Duncan. What "suspending" Mr. Duncan means is not quite clear.

Several secret meetings were next held, at which it was determined to force the sailors to refrain from shipping while the objectionable clause remained concerning the time of payment on the advance notes. In consequence of this action the business of the shipping office in Cherry street has been very much impeded during the past two weeks, and immense loss entailed on ship-owners.

The following case, which occurred yesterday, will illustrate the manner in which this opposition is carried on, and its effect on the shipping business: George Rivers, a respectable sailor, signed articles to go to San Francisco in the ship Nearchus. He was indebted to his boarding-master about $15. Commissioner Duncan offered the usual advance note indorsed by Rivers in liquidation of the debt. The boarding-house keeper declined to take the note, and refused to let the man ship. Rivers' clothes are at his boarding-house, and the landlord will not give them up without his own conditions are complied with. To recover the clothes by process of law will take some days and in the meantime the vessel, with her cargo on board and under orders to sail, is unable to get a crew. Not content with punishing Rivers by refusing to give up his clothes, he was threatened that if he attempted to ship without them he would be "torn limb from limb." This is only one out of hundreds of similar cases that have occurred within the past two weeks. Finding that the business of the office would be obstructed if this outrageous conduct on the part of the boarding-house keepers was permitted to go on, Mr. Duncan applied to District-Attorney Phelps for a remedy. That gentleman brought the matter before the Grand Jury, and the day before yesterday indictments were found against all the boarding-house keepers who had entered into the combination to obstruct the action of the law. The offense charged is technically conspiring to obstruct the enforcement of a law of the United States. Yesterday bench-warrants were issued by District-Attorney Phelps for the following keepers of sailors' boarding-houses:

LIST OF THOSE INDICTED.

Chas. Suderth, No. 66 Oliver-street; Alexander [illegible], No. 96 Greenwich; Adams Constantine, No. 94 Oliver; Chas. Bowen, No. 45 Oliver; Thos. Byrnes, No. 107 Cherry; John Brophy, No. 108 Cherry; Joseph Burns and Richard Bird, No. 52 Oliver; Charles Blake, No. 236 Pearl; Chas. Bolte, No. 38 Roosevelt; Wm. Bradenburg, No. 18 Hamilton; John Brown, No. 5 Carlisle; Spiro Bennis, No. 94 Oliver; Chas. Cameron, No. 21 Roosevelt; Thos. Churchhill, No. 45 Oak; Martin Churchhill and Wm. Churchhill, No. 86 Madison; John Crockett, No. 51 Monroe; Demadia Carra, No. 89 Cherry; Jas. Curran, No. 6 Hamilton; John S. Collins, No. 29½ Cherry; Bernard Close, No. 85 Cherry; Benjamin Craig, No. 87 Cherry; Patrick Cosgrove, No. 34 Monroe; Jas. Doran, No. 51 Oliver; William B. Dickson, No. 12 Monroe; Chas. Duval, No. 88 Oliver; Alfred Dixon, No. 76 James; Philip J. Downey, corner First and North William streets, Williamsburg; Geo. Elliot, Nos. 346 Water-street, New-York; Jurgen Epherson, No. 127 Cedar; Eugene Freeze, No. 102 Oliver; Patrick Farrell, No. 50 Oak; Peter Farren, No. 22 Roosevelt; John Fennessey, No. 90 Cherry; John Field, No. 56 Oliver; Wm. Gillespie, No. 90 Madison; Jas. Galvin, No. 120 Cherry; A. Greenwall, No. 72 Market; Henry Grefe, No. 132 Liberty; Peter Graham, Brooklyn; James Hughes, No. 10 Monroe; William Hughes, No. 38 Market; Chas. Holman, No. 105 Greenwich; Thos. Hadden, No. 374 Water; Jas. Hearn, No. 179 Cherry; Jas. W. Heflin, Greenpoint; John Holes, No. 30 Hester; John Harrison, No. 136 Cherry; Dominick Haley, No. 370 Water; Chas. Henning, No. 131 Greenwich; Thos. Higgeston, No. 62 Cherry; Michael J. Hayes, No. 42 Monroe; Patrick Joyce, No. 155 Cedar; David Jones, 67 Market; Wm. H. Jenkins, 22 Hamilton; Jas. Keegan, 110 Cherry; Thos. Kennedy, Alex. Kelly, Staten Island; Wm. Lond, 51 Oak; Andrew Lindbergh, 4 Peck-slip; Christian Lober, 54 West; Nicola Lorenza, 26 Hamilton; Ed. N. Lailey, 42 [illegible] Water; John B. Lancaster, Brooklyn; Wm. Lomson, 231 Front; R. Luskre, 41 Furman, Brooklyn; Lawrence Charles, 183 Cherry; John Mooney, 26 Roosevelt; Thos. Maher, 31 Market; John Monahan, 103½ Cherry; John Moore, 81 Cherry; Thos. Melville, 42 Hamilton; Henry Miller, 58 James; Wm. Maitland, 29 Cherry; John McGrath, 29 Cherry; Mathew McElroy, 50 Oliver; George McCarthy, 43 Cherry; Frank Murray, Peck-slip; M. McTiernan, 43 Monroe; Patrick Madden, 2 Dover; Thos. Murphy, 147 Cherry; J. McCloud, Albert Nelson, 8 Carlisle; James Newall, 164 Cherry; Christian Nelson, No. 175 Cherry; John Nolan, No. 5 Cherry; Neils Nelson, No. 91 James; John O'Toole, No. 60 Oliver; Pat Padden, No. 353 Water; David Peard, No. 87 West; John Prendergast, Christian Peterson, No. 73 James; Wm. Payne, No. 147 Cherry; L. A. Patterson, No. 280 Front; Thomas Powers, A. Quail, No. 24 New Chambers; Henry Quail, No. 26 Monroe; Thos. Rush, No. 26 Hamilton; John Regan, No. 50 Oliver, Edward Rode, No. 65 Market; M. Shelly, No. 22 Oliver; Hans Stang, No. 85 New Chambers; Jacob Shael, No. 103 Washington; J. D. Saunders, No. 161 Washington; Henry Smith, No. 1 Carlisle; John B. Speckle, No. 19 Thames; J. Savage, No. 15 Hamilton; Henry Shepard, No. 390 Water; John Star, No. 45 Oliver; James D. Sanborn, No. 16 Cherry; Frederick Smith, No. 61 Market; Simon Straus, No. 2 Carlisle; Peter Shackles, Hoboken; Herman Sugar, Williamsburg; John Taggart, No. 69 Market; T. Tracy, No. 350 Water; Telleff Tellifson, No. 2 Hamilton; Henry Tousma, No. 37 Oak; R. Tighe, No. 62 Cherry; John Wainhold, No. 28 Oliver; John Wallace, No. 24 Monroe; Thomas Wilds, No. 108½ Cherry; Steve Williams, No. 348 Water; John Williams, No. 111 Cherry.

THE ARRESTS.

The warrants were placed in the hands of Capt. Leary, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct. At 6 o'clock yesterday evening Sergts. Gaynore and and Hughes, with seventy men, marched in a body from the City Hall Park toward the lower portion of the City, in which almost all the men for whom warrants had been issued reside. Each policeman was in uniform, and provided with the names and addresses of the parties whom he had been assigned to arrest. When the officers separated, the corner of Oliver and Cherry streets was appointed a rendezvous for reassembling with the prisoners, and a number of policemen were placed at that point to assist the men making the arrests in case one officer should be hampered with two prisoners. The fact of so large a body of policemen marching into the Fourth and First Wards created much excitement among the residents. All sorts of wild rumors were afloat about the object and purpose of the police. Among these was one to the effect that a raid was to be made on the Cherry and Water street dance-houses. This caused the vile inmates of these dens to rush promiscuously into the street to escape arrest. When the real object of the expedition became known, the excitement reached its height. The boarding-house runners, many of whom were among the crowd, rushed off in every direction to warn their employers, and in this way many of the latter temporarily escaped arrest. After two hours the police succeeded in arresting fifty of the men for whom warrants were issued. In no instance was any resistance offered to the officers. Those who fled to evade arrest did so merely to avoid being locked up for the night. The following are the names of the men arrested:

Henry Miller, Niels Nelson, John Field, Charles Duval, James Hughes, L. A. Paterson, Patrick Madden, William Brandenburg, Thomas Rush, John Nolan, James Galvin, William B. Dickson, Peter Farren, William Payne, Albert Nelson, John B. Sanders, Charles Holman, John Mooney, Alexander Williams, Thomas Maher, James Doran, Frederick Rolts, Andrew Lindbergh, Jacob Shael, Hans Steng, James Keegan, Benjamin Craig, Bernard Close, James Newall, Patrick Farrell, Mike Shelly, John S. Collins, Charles G. Aufferth, William H. Jenkins, Richard Tighe, Thomas Heggeston, William Lond, Alfred Dixon, Christian Peterson, Henry Sheppard, Henry Grefe, Charles Cameron, John Brophy, Henry Quail, William Lomson, Frederick Smith, William Hughes, David Jones, Alexander Greenwall, Christian Lieber, Nicola Lorensa, David Pearl, Thomas Melville.

The prisoners were brought to the Twenty-sixth Precinct Station-house, in the City Hall, and their names and address entered on the blotter. After this had been accomplished they were marched to the Fourth Precinct Station in Oak-street and locked up for the night. A large crowd assembled round the Station-house in Oak-street, and although repeatedly driven away by the police, refused to leave the neighborhood. In the cells and reception-room there was terrible uproar. Men and women were constantly arriving with beds and food for the prisoners, and Capt. Ullman had all he could do to prevent the friends of the prisoners from forcing an entrance to the cells. This morning the prisoners will be brought before District-Attorney Phelps, when bail will probably be taken to answer the charges preferred against them.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

Award of Contracts for Clothing and Other Supplies for the Indians.

The Indian Commissioners, yesterday, completed the first portion of their work in making awards, with the exception of a few for hardware, such as camp-kettles, needles, &c., which will be made to-day. The total amount of the awards so far will reach the sum of between $600,000 and $700,000; and owing to the tightness of the money market and the fact that the purchases will be paid for with cash, the bids that have been accepted were very low. The awards were made by Commissioner Smith, assisted by the Purchasing Committee of the Board. The contracts for transportation and provisions will amount to over $2,000,000, but will not be opened until next week. There was no board meeting last evening, owing to the fact that Hon. Mr. Brum and Col. Campbell had been called to Washington to confer with the Secretary of the Interior relative to the trip to be made this Summer into the Indian country, and Mr. Stuart, one of the Commissioners, had left the City for Philadelphia.

The following is a list of the awards made up to last evening:

C. H. Amidon, New-York—3,485 pairs of blankets at prices ranging from $3 61 to $10 20 per pair.

James Aikman & Co., New-York—Preserving-kettles, tin plates, dippers, pans, coffee-pots, and teaspoons.

George S. Bowen, Minneapolis—1,510 pairs of blankets at prices ranging from $5 52 to $7 50 per pair.

Buckley, Welling & Co., New-York—148,575 yards of Stark A sheeting at 12¾ cents per yard; 4,924 pounds of linen-thread at $1 04 to $1 24 per pound; 4,082 shawls (8-4) at $1 71 each; 150 dozen cotton handkerchiefs at $2 37 per dozen; 140 dozen bed-coverlets at $4 75 each.

J. H. Buiger, New-York—190 dozen handkerchiefs at $2 50 per dozen.

Benedict, Hall & Co., New-York—3,096 pairs of shoes at $1 to $1 97 per pair.

Geo. W. Bruce, New-York—352 dozen garden hoes at $4 80 per dozen.

H. B. Claflin & Co., New-York—106,325 yards of Merrimac prints at 10½ cents per yard; 705 dozen O. N. T. thread at 65 cents per dozen; 47,500 yards of ticking at 15¾ cents per yard; 20,750 yards of plaid linsey at 24¼ cents per yard; 20,450 yards of blue flannel at 38 cents per yard; 1,000 yards of drilling at 11¾ cents per yard; 300 yards of shirting at 11 cents per yard; 9,000 yards of hickory shirting at 15¼ cents per yard; 438 dozen pairs of stockings at $1 50 per dozen; 44 dozen woolen scarfs at $5 50 per dozen; 600 dozen hoods at $6 per dozen.

S. B. Chittenden & Co., New-York—67,800 yards of blue drill at 14¾ cents per yard.

Collins & Co., New-York—11,009 axes at from $9 to $10 75 per dozen; 40 dozen of hatchets at $6 per dozen.

S. W. Cattell, Philadelphia—3,400 gray-flannel shirts at $1 38½ each.

Calan, Wampole & Co., Chicago—7,665 hickory shirts at 57 cents each.

T. C. Case, New-York—110 dozen hunting knives at $2 56 per dozen; 613 dozen table spoons at 53 cents per dozen.

John Dobson & Co., Philadelphia—23,000 pairs of blankets at prices ranging from $4 15 to $10 80 each; 33,000 yards of colored cloth at $1 40 per yard; 400 yards of colored cloth at $3 50 per yard; 3,300 pounds of yarn at $1 20 per pound; 500 pounds of indigo at $1 57 per pound.

S. & M. Davidson & Co., New-York—17,197 flannel shirts at $1 35 each.

Thomas D. Day, New-York—Pocket-knives, knives and forks, saws, &c.

J. Frank & Co., New-York—1,100 calico shirts at 46 cents each.

Gardiner, Brewer & Co., New-York—122,000 yards of duck, Stark Mills, at 18¾ cents per yard.

Griswold, Whitman & Welsh, New-York—19,825 yards of satinet at 47½ cents per yard.

Graham & Haines, New-York—509 dozen ax-handles at $2 per dozen.

Hoyt, Sprague & Co., New-York—150,000 yards of Sprague prints at 10½ and 11 cents per yard; 27,600 yards of red flannel at 42½ cents per yard; 400 shawls at $4 20 each.

J. H. Hutton, Richmond, Ind.—652 dozen of half-hose at $4 75 to $4 85 per dozen.

Hoyt, Bussick & Co., New-York—Cotton maitre, tin pails, saw-files, mill-files, and hoe-handles.

Joseph W. Lester, New-York—175 boys' hats at 50 cents each; 6,300 men's hats at from 58 to 85 cents each; 300 caps at 56 to 58 cents each.

Lalance & Grosjean, New-York—Fry pans, tin pails, and tin cups.

Lander, Freyre & Clark, New-York—15,003 dozen of butcher-knives at $1 97 per dozen.

Logan, Gregg & Co., Pittsburgh—120 dozen of skinning-knives at $1 75 per dozen.

Saxonville Mills, Boston—3,650 pairs of blankets at from $4 35 to $6 80 per pair.

Wilson & Bradbury, New-York—628 dozen pairs of hose at $3 25 per dozen; 1,054 pounds of Gilling twine at from $1 04 to $1 14 per pound.

Wanamaker & Brown, Philadelphia—3,000 coats at from $5 30 to $5 95 each; 570 overcoats at $8 95 each; 3,642 pairs of pants at $2 80 to $3 16 per pair; 930 vests at $1 85 each; 250 boys' suits at $5 95 each; 120 boys' vests at $1 65 each.

T. S. Young & Co., New-York—4,300 yards of Kentucky jean at 28 cents per yard.

The Board of Commissioners will meet again on Monday to take action on the contracts.

Inspection of the Twenty-Second Regiment.

The Twenty-second Regiment of the National Guard, Col. Porter commanding, was paraded and inspected, last evening, at the armory on Fourteenth-street, before the State Inspector-General, Brevet Major-Gen. Wm. H. Morris. There were also present Brig.-Gen. Dunn, of Gov. Dix's staff, and Brig.-Gen. Ward, of the First Brigade. The regiment mustered about 400 men, who were put through the manual to the satisfaction of the inspecting officer.

Railroad Accident—One Man Killed and Six Wounded.

A fearful accident occurred yesterday on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, about four miles from Paterson, and one mile west of the Little Falls depot. About 8 o'clock a construction-train of five cars left Paterson, having on board twenty laborers, most of whom were seated on top of the rails, with which two of the cars were loaded. The train was running at a speed of about twenty miles an hour, when just after passing the Little Falls depot one of the heavy rails on which the men were seated suddenly swerved around, throwing the men from the train. Seven men were thus thrown off, and others in the excitement jumped off, while the train was in rapid motion. The brakes were immediately applied and the train stopped. John Shannahan was found to have been instantly killed. His arms and left leg were broken, his skull fractured, and his body horribly bruised and mangled. It was placed on the train, which was immediately backed to Paterson.

The injured men are Patrick Gleason, residing on Market-street, bruised badly about the face and limbs; Robert Delaney, of Vine-street, hand broken; John Megnuty, of Mill-street, badly bruised and an ugly cut in his forehead, and James Monaghan, who was bruised and received severe internal injuries. The latter was removed to the Hospital of the Sisters.

Coroner Aunraux, yesterday afternoon, held an inquest on the body of Shannahan, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Shannahan was fifty-two years old, and leaves a wife and large family.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, April 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged; most sales on private terms. Wheat in fair demand and higher, mainly for future delivery; No. 2 Spring, $1 24¾@$1 25 regular, on spot; $1 25¾ May; $1 28¾ June; No. 3 Spring, $1 14@$1 15; Rejected, 96c. Corn in fair demand and firm; demand mainly for future delivery; No. 2 Mixed, 37¼c.@37¾c., cash; 38¼c. May; 40¼c. June; Rejected, 34c. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 2, 31c. cash; 31¼c. May; Rejected, 29c. Rye firm and scarce; No. 2, 69½c. Barley dull and unchanged; No. 2 Fall, 70c. Provisions quiet and weak. Pork dull and a shade lower, closing at $17 87½ May, $18 35 June. Lard dull and drooping at $9 12½ spot, $9 40 June. Meats held off the market. Whisky firm at 87c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 76,000 bushels Corn, 29,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 7,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 51,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats; 8,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged; business small. Wheat in fair demand and higher; Spring Minnesota $1 30; No. 3 Fall Red wanted at $1 60, held higher. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 36c., on track; 45c.@46c. for Yellow and White sacked. Oats firmer; No. 2, 31¼c.@32c., on the track; 35c.@36c. sacked. Barley unchanged. Rye firm; offerings light; little doing. Whisky firm at 87c. Pork quiet but firm at $18 75, spot; $19 25, June; $19 50, August. Dry Salted Meats held firm; nothing doing. Bacon steady and firm for spot at 8c. for Shoulders; 10¼c.@10½c. for sides; future deliveries easier, closing irregular; Clear Sides, 10¼c.@10½c., May; 10¾c.@11c., June. Lard held firmer at 9¼c.; 9½c. bid. Hogs higher at $4 90@$5 30. Cattle active and firm; Texans, $2@$5 12½; fair to extra native Beeves, $4@$7. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley, 1,800 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 25.—Flour quiet; sales of Western Spring at $7 75@$8 25; Amber, $8 50@$9 25; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat inactive and scarce; sales of 700 bushels Michigan, in store, at $1 95; quoted Western Spring, on track, at $1 60; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 52@$1 55; Chicago do., $1 45; White Canada, $1 75@$1 90; White Michigan, $1 80@$1 90. Corn scarce and higher; sales of 1,500 bushels Western, on track, at 55c.; 400 bushels, in store, at 56c. Oats scarce; the only stock on hand retailing, from store, at 45c. Rye quiet at 85c. for Western No. 2. Barley steady at 95c.@$1 for Canada; 90c.@95c. for No. 2 Western; 80c.@85c. for Two-rowed State; 95c. for Four-rowed State. Barley-malt firm at $1 05@$1 10 for Western; $1 10@$1 15 for Prime Winter Western; $1 20@$1 25 for Prime Canada. Rye-malt held at 95c.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—Flour firm at $7 50@$7 75. Wheat steady at $1 65@$1 67. Corn steady at 43c. Rye in improved demand at 86c. Oats in fair demand and higher at 40c.@42c. Barley firm. Butter in fair demand and firm. Pork nominally $18 75@$19, spot; $19 bid, buyer May; sales at $19 75@$20, buyer June. Lard quiet; Steam, 9½c., generally held higher; Kettle, 9¾c.; offerings light; closed in good demand. Bulk-meats quiet but firm on spot, in good demand for future delivery—Shoulders, 7c.@7¼c.; sales at 7 1-16c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; sales at $9 65 buyer May; $9 75, buyer June; Clear Sides, 9⅞c.@9⅞c.; sales at 10¼c., buyer June. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c., with sales. Whisky firm at 85c.

TOLEDO, April 25.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat active and higher; Extra White Michigan, $2; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 89; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 74@$1 75; May, $1 74¾@$1 74¾; June, $1 75@$1 76; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 80; No. 1 Red, $1 79@$1 80; No. 2 Red, $1 74@$1 75. Corn steady, with large sales for future delivery; High Mixed, spot, 46c.; last half of May, 46c.; June, 46½c.; July, 47½c.; August, 48½c.@48¾c.; Low Mixed, 45c.@45½c. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 1, 45c.; No. 2, 40c.; Michigan, 40c.@41c. Clover-seed, $4 80@$4 85. Receipts—2,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—14,000 bushels Wheat, 59,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 25.—Flour dull at $7 25@$8 50 for Treble Extra; $8 75@$10 for Choice Extra. Corn quiet at 57c.@60c. Oats, supply good; demand fair at 45c.@46c. Bran quiet at 82½c.@85c. Hay dull at $21 for prime; $26@$28 for choice. Pork firm at $19 for Mess. Dry-salted Meats firmer at 8¼c. for Shoulders; 9¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10c. for Clear Sides. Bacon active and firmer at 8¼c. for Shoulders; 10¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10¾c. for Clear Sides. Hams sold at 14½c.@15c. Lard advancing at 9¾c. for Refined Tierce; 10¼c. for Keg. Sugar and Molasses—Nothing doing. Whisky sold at 89c.@93c. Coffee quiet at 17c.@19c. Exchange—Sterling, 127¾; New-York Sight, ⅛ premium; Gold, 117¾.

LOUISVILLE, April 25.—Flour in fair demand and firm; No. 1 held $8; Extra Family and Fancy unchanged at $6 50@$9. Wheat nominal. Corn firmer at 42c.@46c. on arrival, 54c.@55c. for Mixed and White, sacked. Oats firm at 34c.@35c., in bulk; 42c.@43c. Mixed, sacked; White nominal. Rye firm at 65c.@70c., on arrival. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork, $18 75@$19. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c.; Hams—Plain, 12¼c.@14c.; Fancy Sugar-cured, 14c.@14¼c., all packed. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c., loose. Lard—Tierces, 9¾c.@10c.; Kegs, 10¼c.@11c.; orders, ¼c.@¼c. higher. Whisky steady at 85c.@87c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 25.—Flour steady, with fair demand; sales, 1,800 bbls., at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring, $9 75 for Amber Winter, $10 50 for White Winter, $11 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged; sales, 5,000 bushels prime White Canada at $2 03¾. Corn quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet; Up-lake Canada held at $1 10. Corn-meal sold at $1 30 for bolted and $1 25 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged, at $21 for Shorts, $29 for Shipstuffs, and $23 for Middlings, ⅌ ton. Railroad Freights lower: Flour, to Philadelphia, 69c.; to Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c. Receipts by Lake—7,600 bushels Barley, 133,000 feet Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—Clover-seed dull at $8@$9; Timothy and Flax-seed, no sales. Flour very quiet; Superfine, $4 50@$5 25; Extras, $5 75@$6 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 50@$8 40; State and Ohio do., $8@$9 25; Fancy, $9 75@$11 25. Wheat—Prime scarce and firmly held; Red at $1 90@$1 92; Amber Spring, $1 83; Amber, $1 93@$1 98. Rye quiet at 83c.@85c. Corn fairly active; Yellow, 61½c.@65c.; White, 65c. Oats dull; White, 51c.@52c.; Mixed, 47c.@49½c. Sugar dull; sales of 240 hhds. Cuba at 7¾c. Provisions—Demand good at full prices. Petroleum steady; Crude, 14c.; Refined 19½c.@19¾c. Whisky steady; Western iron-bound, 93c.

BALTIMORE, April 25.—Flour in improved demand, with better feeling in the market, but prices unchanged. Wheat steady, firm and unchanged. Corn active and firm for Southern; White Southern, 69c.@70c.; Yellow do., 66c.; Mixed Western nominal at 66c. on the spot, 65c. for the first half of May, 64c.@64½c. for July and August. Oats firmer; Southern, 50c.@54c.; Western Mixed, 48c.@50c.; do. White, 52c.@53c. Rye quiet, steady and unchanged. Hay unchanged. Provisions unchanged and quiet, but firm. Western Butter active and firm; stock scarce; good to choice Tub, 38c.@42c. Whisky nominal at 91c.

MILWAUKEE, April 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 35¼; No. 2, $1 27¾. Oats firm; No. 2, 31½c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 41c. Rye in fair demand and firm; No. 1, 69c. Barley steady; No. 2, 85c. Lake Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 14c.; to Oswego, 20c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 87,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, April 25.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat strong and higher; No. 1 Winter Red held at $1 78; No. 2 Red, $1 64. Corn better; Mixed held at 50c.@51c. Oats held higher; No. 1 State, 44c. Petroleum in fair demand; car lots, 16½c.; small lots, 19½c.@20½c.; Ohio State test at 25c.@25½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 25.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 47c. Resin quiet at $2 60 for Strained, $2 75 for Low No. 1, $2 65 for No. 2. Crude Turpentine quiet at $4 for Virgin. Tar higher at $2 95.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 25.—Cotton in fair demand; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 1,759 bales; gross, 2,204 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,712 bales; to the continent, 494 bales; coastwise, 418 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; last evening, 3,700 bales; stock, 163,875 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 19,000 bales; gross, 20,401 bales; exports to Great Britain, 22,517 bales; to the continent, 10,743 bales; coastwise, 2,371 bales; sales, 26,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 25.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18¼c.; net receipts, 793 bales; exports coastwise, 1,190 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 29,790 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 3,351 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,927 bales; to the Continent, 1,594 bales; coastwise, 3,668 bales; sales, 4,350 bales.

GALVESTON, April 25.—Cotton quiet; Good Ordinary, 15c.@15¼c.; net receipts, 469 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 54,303 bales. Weekly—net receipts, 3,236 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 661 bales; to the Continent, 1,316 bales; coastwise, 1,549 bales; sales, 3,400 bales.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 25.—Cattle—Market opens with an ample supply, a good stock and a good attendance of buyers; quality better than last week; holders disposed to ask an advance which was not accorded, and the market opened at last week's prices. Receipts, 599 cars, or 10,013 head, being an excess of 2,310 head over that of last week; some heads averaged from 1,400 to 1,600 lbs. ⅌ head, and were held at 7¼c.@7¾c.; the range was from 5¼c.@7¾c.; there is a good demand for working Oxen at from 5¼c.@7¾c. Milch Cows at $45@$65 for common to good. Veal Calves declined at 6c.@7c. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts large and market drooping; sales of fine wool Sheep, unshorn, at 6¼c.@8c.; do., shorn, 5c.@6¼c.; yearling Lambs, 7¼c.@8c.

CHICAGO, April 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,200 head; market fairly active; prices firm; fair to good shipping Steers selling freely at $5 25@$5 75; choice, $5 80@$6; Extra, $6 25@$6 35; Butchers' Cows and Steers, $4 75@$5. Live Hogs dull; receipts, 11,000, with several thousands left over from yesterday; market lower for medium grades, of which there was a large supply; sales at $5 10@$5 35; good grades tolerably steady at $5 35@$5 55; good to choice closed dull, with many unsold. Sheep—Receipts, 1,600; market fairly active, and prices firm at $5@$6 37½ for good to choice.

[Advertisement.]

Artistic in design, beautiful in execution, comfortable, seasonable, and attractive, the KNOX'S Spring style of gentlemen's Hats is decidedly the popular favorite. Make your purchases at KNOX's, in the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—Mr. Pullis and wife, Miss E. Underhill, Miss Underhill, Jas. Haskins and wife, E. R. Russell and wife, Mrs. M. A. Harris, Miss Mary Sevendell, Ed. Sevendell, Jno. Sevendell, F. B. Abbots, W. Cochrane, M. Cohen, J. Osborne, Prof. A. M. Gammell, Capt. Welch, R. C. Brown, J. C. Haskin, Mr. Buckner, Jno. Murphy, W. N. Puller, W. F. Veltman, P. Walter, Thos. Lenard, J. Harrington, Thos. Soulee, W. O. Malley, and 7 in steerage.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises......5:08 | Sun sets......6:53 | Moon sets...7:10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...7:22 | Gov. Island..8:11 | Hell Gate...9:53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, April 25.

Cleared.

Steam-ships India, (Br.,) Mackay, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Beverley, Pierce, Philadelphia, James Hand; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia, James Hand.

Ships Pembroke Castle, (Br.,) Hamilton, Liverpool, E. E. Morgan's Sons; John Harvey, Brown, Mobile, John D. Hurlbut & Son.

Barks Providentia, (Norw.,) Walburst, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Fresh Breese, (Port.,) Gould, Antwerp, Jacob W. Schmidt & Co.; Salvo Moses, (Br.,) Gonday, Hamburg, Boyd & Hincken; Athlete, (Br.,) Godney, Liverpool, E. Boyd & Hincken; W. E. Anderson, Brandt, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.; Eureka, Holloway, Havre, France, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Addie M. Adair, Partridge, Matanzas, Brett, Son & Co.; Freeman Denis, (Br.,) Abbott, Charleston, S. C., Boyd & Hincken; Pauline, (Ger.,) Kruger, Odessa, Russia, C. Tobias & Co.; Tres Hermanos, (Span.,) Costa, Barcelona, J. Agostina.

Brigs Thomas Turrell, Thompson, Mayaguez, P. R., L. W. & P. Armstrong; Principe, (Span.,) Puig, Cadiz, Commercial Warehouse Co.; Carrie Wyman, Coleman, Havana, Cuba, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schrs. Lizzie Lee, Smith, Baracoa, W. I., Isaac R. Staples & Co.; Anna M. Dickinson, Dickinson, Indianola, Evans, Ball & Co.; Sassacus, Baldwin, Lynn, Rackett & Brothers.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston 22d, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co. April 24, 30 miles S. of Cape May, exchanged signals with English schr. Atte, bound N.

Steam-ship Tyrian, (Br.,) Lawson, Marseilles March 14, Genoa 17, Leghorn 19, Naples 22, Palermo 27, and Gibraltar April 1, with mdse. and 78 passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah April 22, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Alexander Marshall, Gardner, Liverpool 29 ds., with mdse. and 178 passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co.

Bark Carolina, (Ital.,) Scotto, Liverpool 34 ds., with salt to order—vessel to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Adeline & Marinne, (Ger.,) Warken, Rio Janeiro 67 ds., with coffee to Charles Luling & Co. March 3, lat. 17 S., lon. 36 W., spoke ship Stornoway, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for Bombay, 87 ds. out; March 8, lat. 8 S., lon. 31 W., saw ship Tornado, (Br.,) steering S.

Bark Bayard, (Norw.,) Tonneson, Newcastle March 12, with mdse. to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Curacoa, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Faulkner, Curacoa 14 ds., with skins, &c., and 10 passengers to Jas. Foulke's Sons.

Brig Virginia, Johnstone, St. Pierre, Martinique, 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to Reynal & Co. Left in port United States frigate Worcester, for Porto Cabello; all well.

Brig Salve, (of St. John, N. B.,) Johnston, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Pomares, Merrill & Cushman.

Brig Union Star, (Br.,) Merriam, Wentworth, N. S., 10 ds., with 315 tons plaster to Wotherspoon & Bros.—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Selina Stanford, (Ital.,) Pollia, Castellamare 59 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Brig Gipsey, (Dan.,) Jayne, Demerara April 3, with sugar to P. Hanford & Co.

Brig Caroline, (Br.,) Thurber, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to order.

Schr. Active, (Br.,) Edgett, Matanzas April 8, with sugar to order.

Schr. O. A. O'Mullen, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Walters, Naguabo, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Maid of the Mist, (of Ellsworth,) Smith, Para 29 ds., with rubber and nuts to Burdett & Pond—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Susie Prescott, (Br.,) Glass, St. George, N. B., with dock-logs to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Caledonia, (Br.,) Taylor, Wentworth, N. S., 17 ds., with 190 tons plaster to V. C. & C. V. King—vessel to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. A. Watson, (Br.,) Starkey, St. John, N. B., via Frenchman's Bay 44 ds., with lumber to E. Emerson—vessel to P. J. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Percy, Coswell, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. A. L. Putnam, (of Provincetown,) West, Fortune Island 14 ds., with salt to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Henry Kirk, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr. Free Stone, Gelber, New-Haven.

Schr. E. M. Wells, Kelsey, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. S. Collins, Tribble, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Harriet Fuller, Fuller, Portland 8 ds., with lumber to Cross & Austin.

Schr. John Stockham, Hart, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Crockford, Hatch, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Atlantic, Howe, Gloucester, with fish to order.

Schr. Entire, Kinnier, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. E. H. Stevens, Handy, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Mediator, Allen, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. H. Brown, Leighton, Fall River, for Port Johnson.

Schr. H. F. Whitlock, Beebe, New-London.

Schr. Wm. Young, Carter, Port Jefferson.

Schr. J. H. Bartlett, Harris, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Empress, Kennedy, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Emma M. Fox, Case, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Fred. Tyler, Terrill, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sea Nymph, Connelly, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. P. King, Jarvis, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. I. N. Seymour, Horton, Stonington, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. L. Hess, Burgess, New-Bedford, for Rondout.

Schr. Emeline Haight, Allen, New-York, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Estelle, Furniss, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Callamore, Davis, New-London.

Schr. Wm. O. Irish, Terrill, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Frank Herbert, Crowell, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Comet, Dow, Providence.

Schr. Annie, Gus. Fisher, Providence.

Schr. E. Flower, Russell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. F. C. Smith, Enos, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. J. S. Weldon, Wilson, Providence.

Schr. L. L. Hamlin, Velsor, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Orvetta, Nickerson, New-Bedford.

Schr. Dan Simmons, White, Gloucester, with fish to order.

Schr. B. H. Warford, Sprange, Pawtucket.

Schr. Sparkling Sea, Allen, Pawtucket, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Sea Flower, Baker, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. A. Hammond, Lord, Vinal Haven.

Schr. Justice, Smith, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Sullivan, Boston.

Schr. Anthony Burten, Johnson, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Geo. W. Middleton, Baker, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. D. Ellis, Torry, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Ira Lafferner, Coleman, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Harriet Ryan, Robbin, New-Bedford.

Schr. Essex, Handy, Fall River, for Albany.

Schr. Messenger, Dean, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Bela Peck, Avery, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Peacedale, Caswell, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. W. Ponder, Thrasher, Taunton.

Schr. Freddie Walton, Latnam, Provincetown.

Schr. Richard Vaux, —, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sidney Price, Hall, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Ellen G. Holt, Frances, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Honest Abe, Allen, Portland, with lumber to Master.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Fisher, Warren, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Storm, Staabe, Pawtucket, for Trenton.

Schr. Addie Todd, Titus, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. Keokuk, Sawyer, Machias, with lumber.

Schr. W. D. Morvel, Keefe, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Samuel H. Sharpe, Webb, Providence.

Schr. John Randolph, Robbins, Fall River.

Schr. C. & C. Brooks, Scull, Norfolk, Va., — ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. J. H. Atwood, Atwood, Plymouth, with lobsters to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Hamburg, Haskell, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Ocean Queen, Rackett, Plymouth, with lobsters to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. J. C. Chew, Childs, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. M. Clark, Clark, Hartford, for Rondout.

Schr. M. H. Miffin, Ferris, Warren, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Sarah Wooster, Leland, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Ida L. Howard, Harrington, Providence.

Schr. Hannah Blackman, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. D. Wren, Doyle, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. M. Smith, Low, Providence.

Schr. Wm. Gillum, Mahaffey, Providence.

Schr. Helen Mar, Ward, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Treasure, Taylor, Providence.

Schr. J. J. Moore, Franklin, Providence, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Flight, Chase, Providence.

Schr. Majestic, Doyle, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Scud, Allen, Providence, for Trenton.

Schr. Ella Pressey, Pressey, Wood's Hole, for Richmond, Va.

Schr. Philanthropist, Ryder, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jennie Roseline, Tooker, Fall River, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Serrill, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Benjamin English, Hadwin, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Splendid, Phinney, New-Bedford.

Schr. D. B. Doane, Nickerson, Fall River, for Virginia.

Schr. Union, Prescott, Spruce Head, for Philadelphia.

Schr. L. D. Jarrard, Rogers, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. J. Williams, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Newport.

Schr. Electric, Powers, Wareham.

Schr. Orion, Blake, Sandwich.

Schr. S. K. Lane, Fuller, Yarmouth.

Schr. Elm City, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. M. D. Cranmer, Horner, Virginia.

Schr. Monteven, Jeffrey, Virginia.

Schr. Barbara, Hedden, Virginia.

Schr. Flying Scud, Owens, Virginia.

Schr. S. J. Hoyt, Cranmer, Virginia.

Schr. Maria Jane, Boker, Virginia.

Schr. G. T. Hubbard, Loveland, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light S.; clear.

Sailed.

Ships Nearchus, for San Francisco; Sir Robert Peel, for London; barks Abby Bacon, for Tarragona; Umbra Moses, for ——; Stjernen, for Queenstown; Gazelle, for Barbados; brig Eastern Star, for Demerara.

By Telegraph.

AUGUSTA, Me., April 25.—Arr. schr. American Chief, from New-York. This is the first schr. that has arr. this season.

BOSTON, Mass., April 25.—Arr. steamers Leopard, from Philadelphia; Aries, from do.; Glaucus, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 25.—Arr., brig B. Carver, from Boston; schrs. J. M. Murphy, from Baltimore; L. Ehrman, from do.; Willie Luce, from Rockport; Mary Munsen, from New-York; Lugano, from Baltimore; Uncle Tom, from Boston; Mattie Holmes, from Rappahannock.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 25.—Passed in yesterday, for Baltimore, brig Bessie, from Cuba.

Passed in for Baltimore, barks Alice Rennell, Frier, and Alpha from Limerick, Queen from Liverpool, and an Italian bark, name unknown.

Passed out, bark Berthead, and brig R. H. Hassell.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 25.—Arr., schr. Burdett Hart, from Portland; steam-ships Carrol, from Baltimore, and Virgo, from New-York.

Cld., schr. Maggie Mulvey, for Boston.

SAVANNAH, April 25.—Arr. barks Irene, from Liverpool; Gracie E. Cann, from New-York; schrs. Rising Sun, from Rockport; S. B. Franklin, from Baltimore.

Sld. bark Amen, for Bremen; schr. Clara J. Sawyer, for Boston.

VINEYARD HAVEN, April 25.—Arr. schrs. Van Buren, Port Johnson, for Salem; A. D. Huddell and James Satterthwaite, Boston, for Philadelphia; Anna E. Sufford, Lynn, for do.; J. H. Horton and Carrie G. Crosby, Boston, for Virginia; Benjamin D. Prince, Salem for do.; L. B. Sargent, Deer Isle, for New-York; Royal Oak, Calais, for New-York; Planter, from Boston, and Empire State and North Star, of New-London, for George's Banks; Fishhawk and Bloomer, of Gloucester, and Gen. Lyon, of Dennis, bound S. mackereling.

Sld. schr. Mary Farrow.

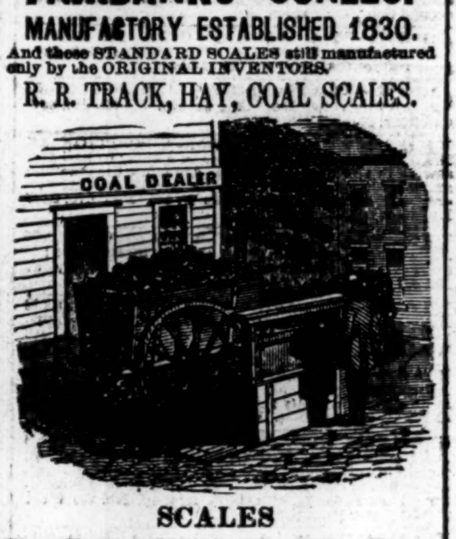
Wind, W. S. W., fresh. Weather clear.

European Marine News.

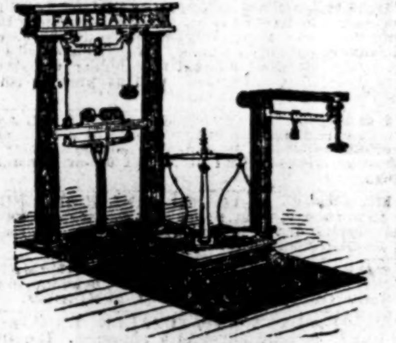
QUEENSTOWN, April 25.—The steam-ship Russia, from New-York, arr. at this port this evening on her way to Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, April 25.—Arr. bark Hindostan, from New-Orleans March 4.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.
MANUFACTORY ESTABLISHED 1830.
And these STANDARD SCALES still manufactured only by the ORIGINAL INVENTORS.
R. R. TRACK, HAY, COAL SCALES.



SCALES
For Rolling-Mills, Furnaces, Foundries, Miners' Use.
SCALES
For Stores, Mills, and Wharves.
SCALES
For Elevators and Grain Warehouses.
SCALES
For Farmers, Butchers, Druggists, &c., &c.



CAUTION.
The well-earned reputation of our Scales has induced the makers of imperfect and worthless balances to offer them as "Fairbanks' Scales," and purchasers have thereby, in many instances, been subjected to fraud and imposition.
If such makers were capable of constructing good Scales they would have no occasion to borrow our name.
BUY ONLY THE GENUINE
FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., No. 118 Milk-st., Boston.

HONEST TESTIMONY.
WHAT HON. GEO. STARR HAS TO SAY OF
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
A LETTER WORTH READING.

No. 3 VAN NESS-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

Dr. Radway:
DEAR SIR: Impelled by a sense of gratitude on my own part, as well as kindly feeling toward others, who may be so unfortunate to suffer as I have, I take this mode of acknowledging to you the inestimable benefit I have received from the use of your Ready Relief.
With me it has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and, at times, in both lower limbs.
During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.
I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.
Last September, at the urgent request of a friend, (who had been afflicted as myself,) I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather. I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.
If this testimonial can be of service in calling the attention of others to the virtues of your article, I hope you will give it the widest circulation.
Yours, truly, GEORGE STARR.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS
In from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
after reading this advertisement need any one
SUFFER WITH PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
It was the first and is
The Only Pain Remedy
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application,
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,
no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.
Price, 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

A. RAYMOND & CO.,
COR. FULTON AND NASSAU-STS.,
CLOTHIERS.
Overcoats for Spring,
OF EVERY SHADE AND MATERIAL.
BOYS' CLOTHING
OF NEW DESIGN AND MAKE, READY-MADE AND MADE TO ORDER.

SAVE YOUR NEWSPAPERS,
PAMPHLETS, AND OLD BOOKS,
and send them to J. W. COLLINS, who pays the highest cash price, at No. 20 Spruce-st., N. Y.

BEEBE RANGE
No. 1, LARGEST SIZE, $50.
JAMES & KIRTLAND,
Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Reade-st., New-York.

RHODODENDRONS,
and other evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs.
For catalogues apply to
S. B. PARSONS & CO.,
Flushing, N. Y.

POLICY
BETWEEN
PREMIUM
RISK
EQUITY

Truth is ever generous and hopeful, though at the same time patient and long-suffering; she longs to make converts, but does not deny herself nor turn traitress to her convictions if converts refuse to be made.—Rev. W. T. Fowle.

INSURANCE NOW A SCIENCE!
THE "HARD PAN" OF LIFE INSURANCE REACHED!
BY THE
PERFECTED PLAN
OF THE
AMERICAN POPULAR
LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, New-York.
BASED UPON THE
PRINCIPLES
OF
BIOMETRY,
The Science and Art of Measuring Life;
APPLIED BEST BY
THE METHOD
OF
TERM LIFE INSURANCE
INCREASING PREMIUMS,
WITH THE RIGHT TO RENEW EACH YEAR, WITHOUT A MEDICAL EXAMINATION, FROM SEVEN TO SIXTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE, INCLUSIVE.
The Cheapest and Best Idea of Life Insurance ever Perfected.
The Most Scientific; The Most Equitable; The Most Secure; The Most Economical Method of Life Insurance Ever Devised.

In every possible respect the best for the best classes of the insured, when the risks, as in this Company, are properly rated and classed, that is, when those having long-lived ancestry, vigorous constitutions, correct habits, favorable vocation and residence, intelligence, sound health, &c., are classed by themselves as in the AMERICAN POPULAR, they obtain advantages in the form of moderate present cost and ultimate probable large returns, as well as in the perfect security never before offered to that portion of the public.

LIFE
IS A PROPERTY.
THE LABOR OF A HUSBAND OR FATHER IS THE PRODUCTIVE CAPITAL OF A FAMILY; THE FRUIT OF THE LABOR OF A HUSBAND OR FATHER IS THE INCOME OF THE PRODUCTIVE CAPITAL OF A FAMILY;
HENCE,
LABOR INSURANCE;
FAMILY INSURANCE.
The Object:
FULL PROTECTION TO THE FAMILY OF ITS CAPITAL.
Also a security for borrowed money, &c.
The Result:
THE MOST FAMILY ASSURANCE FOR THE LEAST MONEY.
$10,000 FOR $100 AT THIRTY YEARS OF AGE.
ONLY ONE PER CENT. ANNUAL COST TO THE BEST MIDDLE-AGED RISKS.

What then is there that is NEW that commends the AMERICAN POPULAR to the public?
What claim has it upon public consideration?
First.—In giving particular heed, and scientific discrimination to the CHARACTER or QUALITY of RISKS.
Second.—It applies correct principles of rating and classing in making every form of policy, but especially recommends the "Term Life Increasing Premium Plan"—"pay as you go" policy; which provides completely for the interruption of labor by death, and continues to the family an INCOME equivalent to the fruits of the labor of the living protector.
☞ DOCUMENTS FULLY EXPLAINING the "PERFECTED PLAN" in all its details will be sent gratuitously.
Send also for a Blank Application to fill.
It will cost parties nothing to be rated.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.
T. S. LAMBERT, M. D., President. WM. E. SHELDON, Agent-in-Chief.
MOREAU MORRIS, M. D., Surgeon-in-Chief. B. F. BANCROFT, Treasurer.
[illegible] CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Union-square, New-York.
LONDON,
No. 29 Argyll-st. Regent-st. W.
GENEVA,
No. 10 Grand Quai.
PARIS,
TIFFANY, REED & CO.,
Rue Chateaudun, No. 57.

TIFFANY & CO.
HAVE CONSIGNED TO THEM, AND NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
NO. 25 UNION-SQUARE, (Up-stairs,)
A COLLECTION OF
South American Curiosities, Shells, Birds, Insects, Minerals, Costumes, and Indian Implements,
WORTHY OF THE ATTENTION OF COLLECTORS.

THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO
MANUFACTURERS OF
The Finest Quality of
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
550 Broadway, New-York.
ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR SUPERIOR QUALITY AND NEW STYLES OF
PORCELAIN-LINED
ICE PITCHERS.
THE PORCELAIN IS ENAMELED ON HARD METAL, AND CANNOT BE BROKEN OR CRACKED BY HARD USAGE.
"There are many apparent advantages in these linings besides those already mentioned, such as FREEDOM FROM ODOR, AND CLEANLINESS, BUT THE ABSENCE OF ANY INJURIOUS MATERIALS in the construction of this inner chamber SHOULD BE THE FIRST CONSIDERATION IN SELECTING A SAFE ICE PITCHER FOR DAILY USE.
S. DANA HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer of Massachusetts."
Trade Mark FOR Electro-Plate White Metal. | Trade Mark FOR Electro-Plate Nickel Silver.
Factories, WEST MERIDEN, Conn.

FREEMAN & BURR
CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,
Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st., N. Y.
FREEMAN & BURR have very great pleasure in inviting attention to their immense stock of new and elegant selections for the present season.
SPRING OVERCOATS, $8.
SPRING OVERCOATS, [illegible]
SPRING OVERCOATS, [illegible]
SPRING OVERCOATS, [illegible]
FREEMAN & BURR'S stock embraces all the popular styles and fabrics in SUITS and CLOTHING of every description, for all classes and all occasions.
ORDERS for Garments to Measure neatly and promptly executed at moderate prices.
DIRECTIONS for Ordering BY MAIL FREE on application.
SUITS, $10. SUITS, [illegible]
SUITS, $15. SUITS, [illegible]
SUITS, $20. SUITS, [illegible]
SUITS, $25. SUITS, [illegible]
FREEMAN & BURR have for years made BOYS' and YOUTHS' Clothing a specialty. Their stock will always be found all the [illegible] most fashionable materials for all ages. If [illegible] ferred, can be made to measure.
BOYS' SUITS, $6.
BOYS' SUITS, $8.
BOYS' SUITS, $12.
BOYS' SUITS, $15 to $20.
ORDERS BY MAIL. | ORDERS BY LETTER PROMPTLY FILLED. [illegible] NEW SYSTEM FOR SELF-MEASURE, of which [illegible] selves, enables parties in any part of the country to order direct from us, with the certainty of receiving the most PERFECT FIT ATTAINABLE.
RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE, Samples of Goods, Illustrated Book of Fashions, and Price List, SENT FREE on application.

DURYEAS' GLEN COVE STARCH DEPOT
HAS REMOVED
From Nos. 49 and 51 Park-Place,
To Nos. 29, 31, and 33 Park-Place,
Corner of Church-Street.
The superiority of their various articles of Starch, particularly DURYEAS' IMPROVED CORN-STARCH and DURYEAS' SATIN-GLOSS STARCH, has created so great a demand that the works at Glen Cove, Long Island, have been necessarily vastly enlarged, making the establishment the LARGEST OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD.
All orders addressed to WILLIAM DURYEA, General Agent, will receive prompt attention.

SEAVEY, FOSTER & BOWMAN,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
Lion, Eureka, and Canton Mills
MACHINE TWIST,
(Ounce Spools,)
FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.
Also,
The Celebrated Eureka,
("for family use,") 50 and 100 yard spools.
SEWING, EMBROIDERY, AND SADDLER'S SILK,
Button-Hole Twist. (10-Yard Spools.)
And everything in the line of TWISTED SILKS.
SALES-ROOMS:
No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York.
MILLS AT CANTON, MASS.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
IRON WORK
FOR BUILDINGS, BRIDGES, DOCKS, PARKS, &c., &c. | ORDERS SOLICITED AND ESTIMATES GIVEN BY
J. B. & J. M. CORNELL,
Nos. 139, 141, and 143 Centre-st., N. Y.

F. E. SMITH & CO.'S
CRUSHED WHITE WHEAT.
Atlantic Flour Mills, Nos. 19, 21, and 23 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, N. Y. A preparation of [illegible] above all others of WHEAT. Its use in [illegible] lives and improving the health of
Thousands of Children.
For general family use and [illegible]
[illegible] For sale by all grocers. [illegible]

THE BETHESDA [illegible]
[illegible] same relation to [illegible] diseases, consumption, [illegible] dropsy, [illegible] be cured. [illegible] drink freely of the [illegible] cases, free. Dr. HEATH [illegible]

STRICTURE [illegible] Radically cured [illegible] from business [illegible] ease and [illegible]
HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av. [illegible]